

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1882.

Injudicious Criticism.

That was a refreshing talk from Senator Bayard on the River and Harbor bill, made as the revenue cutter Hamilton steamed down the Delaware on a tour of inspection of the improvements of that river. It is delightful to the worn and weary reader of the indiscriminate denunciations of the big city newspapers of everything that they think it is popular to denounce, to see them sharply rapped over the knuckles for their stupidity and hypocrisy and to have a bright calcium light thrown upon their utter unfitness to be the leaders of the public opinion, which they are seldom wise and bold enough to lead, but habitually craven enough to follow when they know it is wrong, and not seldom despicable enough to believe that it will be wrong before it is demonstrated to be. Their action on this River and Harbor bill is strikingly in point. Because the bill appropriated a much larger sum than usual, it has been pounced upon and denounced as a great big steal, and the congressmen who voted to pass it over the president's veto have been mildly called a band of thieves.

These congressmen have been kicking back. Senator Dawes the other day said that the Massachusetts people who condemned the River and Harbor bill did not know what they were talking about. The big city journals have been using their cheap and dull talk upon Senator Dawes for this remark, suggesting that if he would resign his seat and let the Massachusetts people define themselves as to their desires to continue him in his representative place he might have other reason to consider that they did not know what they were about. Senator Dawes does not command universal public confidence in his integrity, and he was a good subject for this newspaper style of suppression. But it is quite different with Senator Bayard, who did not vote for the bill and who is known to everyone to be entirely above suspicion as to his integrity in every way, shape and form. When Senator Bayard tells those people who have been calling the River and Harbor bill a great steal that they are fools, the general impression will be that he is likely to be right, and the big editors, who have been sitting in their chairs and found it cheap and easy to pander to what they thought would be a popular sentiment, may find that they have somewhat overdone the thing.

The view which Senator Bayard takes of this bill will be accepted as a just one. No doubt it, as all its predecessors of late years have been, log-rolled through Congress, and many of the appropriations have been unjustifiably made. For this reason Senator Bayard's vote against it was a right one and the president's veto was a proper one. Both are to be commended; and the votes of those congressmen who passed the measure are worthy of our denunciation because of their error of judgment; but not necessarily, nor even probably, for any baser reason. They are entitled to have it believed of them generally that they voted for the bill because they thought it best for the interests of the country generally, and for their part of it particularly, that it should be adopted. There were certainly great public interests demanding its passage. The Mississippi appropriation was a necessity for the people living in its valley, and they are enough to make their necessities appeal imperatively to Congress. They did not get a larger appropriation than they needed. In fact they did not get nearly as much as they needed. If all the money in the bill had been appropriated to measures of equal national benefit the amount would not have warranted the slightest murmur on the part of the people, but would have demanded their hearty approbation. We have no belief in the stinting of national expenditures for national objects. This is a great country with a great revenue, which is not a heavy tax upon the people. Let us have wise legislation that will ensure us prosperous business, and the people will gladly see great revenues flowing into the national treasury, if they can also see that they are wisely and honestly expended. They do not want to be the victims of extravagant and dishonest administration; but they do want every dollar to be expended judiciously that will tend to the public advantage and to the national glory. They will not grudge the many millions needed to give us an efficient navy, if the money is used to that end alone, and not to the enrichment of Roaches and to the robbing in purple of Robosons.

Let us have Bayards to expend the money and the appropriations may be unlimited in amount. To get such men into the public employment, criticism of public affairs needs to be judicious as well as free; and the condemnation of the people needs to be just and to lead unwaveringly to the political decapitation of the condemned. When the happy day comes that the people will be intelligent and independent enough to thoroughly deserve to be freemen they will be served by men without fear or reproach, who will spend their money freely but honestly and wisely; and no one will cry out against it. But the day is not coming soon.

With a degree of mendacious effrontery that is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the source which it emanates, the *Williamport Gazette and Bulletin* puts forth the silly campaign canard that Pattison having been born in Maryland "sympathized" with "those engaged in rebellion," although he was unable to bear arms on the Confederate side on account of youthfulness. The fact is that young Pattison ceased to be a resident of Maryland when he was but six years old, his father, an itinerant Methodist preacher, having been removed to Pennsylvania by the presiding bishop of Philadelphia conference. At the outbreak of the war Pattison was not quite eleven years old, so that the matter of the "boy's" sympathies at

MR. BAYARD TALKS.

that time are not to be seriously considered whichever way they may have leaned. But the simplest refutation of the puerile invention from the source just quoted lies in the fact which is of historical record, that the Union cause had no more ardent supporter than Rev. Dr. Pattison, father of the present Democratic candidate for governor. The worthy clergyman's sermons during the period of the civil conflict were regarded as models of patriotic eloquence in the strong Union communities where they were delivered. Our infantile contemporary must do better if it proposes to undertake the difficult task of showing that Robert Emory Pattison, the spotless son of a patriotic sire, "is not the man to run for governor." The people of Pennsylvania have long since concluded differently "by a large majority."

"ROBERT E. PATTISON'S Grand March," just received from the publishing house of Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, is a stirring musical composition that is certain to become popular in the present campaign. The title page is ornamented with a capital lithograph portrait of the Democratic candidate.

The unanimous re-nomination of Congressman Emmentrot by the Democrats of our neighboring county of Berks is a well deserved compliment to a worthy and upright public servant. Mr. Emmentrot has represented his sturdy Democratic constituency in the national councils with fidelity and ability, and his record there has reflected credit alike upon himself and the people of his district.

VIROH, the bard of Mantua, the nineteenth centennial of whose death will take place soon, will be fittingly remembered by his native city. At the theatre of the theatre of the Academia Virgiliana, on the 17th of September, will assemble a large number of Italian and foreign scholars, who will proclaim in several poems the fame of the poet. An album will be published containing all the poems read on the occasion.

The series of sketches of the Democratic candidates, accompanied by well executed portraits, and of which those of Mr. Pattison and Mr. Black have already appeared in the INTELLIGENCER, find wide circulation and general favor throughout the Democratic press and public of the state. Sketches of Messrs. Africa, Clark and Elliott, with the likenesses of each as it is printed, will appear in our columns in rapid succession. The electrotype plates were prepared especially for this purpose, and are excellent portraits of our handsomely candidates.

The law seems to have been more effective than Sullivan's drawn in "knocking out" Mr. Tag Wilson. Disgusted with the interposition of the authorities in several public sparring exhibitions that had been arranged since his memorable encounter at the Madison Square garden, the redoubtable British bruiser has taken his departure from our shores declaring it a "bloomin' shame" that he is so harshly prohibited from earning an honest livelihood by pounding and being pounded for the edification and amusement of the enlightened people of this country.

HISTORY repeats itself. When the ancient scribe and philosopher related the story of the long-eared creature who could not observe any music in the song of the nightingale, he probably had in his mind's eye the cultured person on the *Wilkesbarre Record* who fails to find in the opera of the "Masot," "Patience," "Billie Taylor" and "other so-called operatic absurdities," "a single air that is calculated to linger in the memory, or to become in any degree popular." The hope expressed by the *Record* man that "the tastes of to-morrow will be more critical" is echoed by people who are obliged to read such astonishing opinions as those just quoted.

The *Times* is the name of a new evening newspaper in Altoona, the first number of which has just reached us. It is a bright, clean-faced and attractive sheet, filled with local and general news, and the editorial tone of which is pervaded by a force and vigor that give promise of making the new enterprise a power in the journalism of the interior counties. The *Times* announces its steadfast adhesion to Democratic principles, and its purpose to strive and bring about a united, harmonious and aggressive party in Altoona and Blair county will have the cordial cooperation and sympathy of earnest Democrats throughout the state. We gladly welcome the new paper to the list of Democratic dailies. Mr. A. J. Greer, who has had a newspaper experience extending over forty years, will have sole charge of the editorial management.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ukase that the "Chinese must go," Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, in a decision lately published, warns the hot-headed haters of the Celestials on the Pacific coast, that the almond-eyed foreigners have rights that Americans are bound to respect. The ordinance which gave rise to this legal decision was passed by the board of supervisors of San Francisco in May of the present year, and made it unlawful "to establish, maintain or carry on any laundry" within certain described limits of San Francisco without the consent of the board of supervisors, which consent was only to be granted upon the recommendation of not less than twelve citizens and taxpayers. The chief purpose of the ordinance was to drive the Chinese out of the laundry business, it being well understood in advance that the necessary recommendation from twelve citizens could not be obtained by any Chinese applicant. Justice Field, in his opinion, denies the right of the city to make such an ordinance, and exposes the absurdity of the claim that it was passed in the interests of good order. Waiving the abstract question whether or not Chinese immigration should be restricted, it is a subject for congratulation that the highest legal tribunal of the land lays down such dispassionate and without sensible doctrine on this much-vaunted question.

Just Wait for the Explosion. New York Herald.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

A Very Destructive Fire at Haverhill, Mass. A fire broke out in the engine room of Hayes & Connor's morocco factory in Haverhill, Mass., and the entire structure was quickly in flames. Howes & Hicks' sash and blind factory took fire, and was soon destroyed. The flames spread to Goodrich & Porter's shoe factory, which was entirely consumed. Dwelling houses belonging to Maurice Foley and Mrs. Sarah Hill, on the opposite side of the street, were partially destroyed, and all the furniture in them was damaged or destroyed. The female operatives in Goodrich & Porter's shoe factory had barely time to escape, and the operatives in C. Twombly's stitching rooms got out with difficulty. The loss of tools and clothing belonging to the workmen was estimated at several hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The entire loss will reach \$100,000. Policeman Ryan was injured by jumping from a building. The following are the chief losses: Hayes & Connor, morocco dressers, \$16,000; Maurice Foley, sash and blind, \$10,000; Goodrich & Porter, sash and blind, \$10,000.

Destructive Oil Fire at Cleveland. Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the Bee Line's oil sheds on the flats at Cleveland, O. The 300 barrels of refined petroleum stored there burned furiously and flowed all about in blazing streams, consuming saloons and boarding-houses near by, belonging to Mrs. Elissar, and firing a train of fifteen cars loaded with petroleum, which were burned, together with ten other freight cars which were empty. The burning oil ran down the Cuyahoga river into the river, a distance of several hundred feet, and set fire to the schooner James Wade, of Sandusky, which was damaged to the amount of \$300. The total loss is approximated at \$30,000.

Fires in other places. Bishop's paper house at Red Oak, Iowa, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$35,000. The Sierra lumber company's planing mill and sash and door factory, at Red Bluff, Cal., were burned yesterday morning. The stables of Logowitz & Co.'s trunk factory in East Newark, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning and eight horses were burned.

The California block, at Berlin, Ont., owned by the estate of the late Sheriff Decker, and occupied by the firm of Burns, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$20,000. A. J. Heim and his son, occupying apartments in No. 1 Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore, last night entered the cellar with a lighted lamp in search of a gas leak, when an explosion occurred, which destroyed the cellar and injured the latter being painfully burned. The cigar store of Samuel H. Ballard, on the first floor of the building, sustained damage to the amount of \$1,800 by the fire which ensued from the explosion.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING.

Valuable Information for Democrats. The time is close at hand when assessments must be made and taxes paid in order to qualify to vote at the November election. All who were not assessed last year, must be assessed on or before Tuesday of next week, the 7th of SEPTEMBER. The assessors are required by law to sit at the places of voting on Wednesday and Thursday of next week to make such assessments. The constitution requires that assessments must be made at least two weeks previous to the election. All who have not paid a state or county tax within two years, must pay such tax on or before Saturday, the 7th of OCTOBER, as the constitution requires that such tax must be paid at least one month previous to the election. Persons who will be between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years on election day can vote "on age" without assessment or payment of tax. A man is of age the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. Being reinforced by another battalion, he attacked the enemy in front, whilst the First Cavalry Brigade, under Colonel Sir Baker Russell, charged them in flank, sabring a considerable number. The cavalry were well handled by Major General Drury Lowe. Gen. Graham's dispositions were all that they should have been. His operations were carried out with the coolness for which he has always been well known. Arabi Pacha was on the field during the action. The enemy charged by moonlight but were unable to effect their purpose, which the cavalry withdrew during the night. They killed, however, all their ammunition. Our killed are Surgeon Major Shaw, Sixth Marine Artillery, and one infantry sergeant. The wounded are one major, two captains, two lieutenants and fifty-six men.

ARABI'S LATEST REFUSAL.

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KILLED BY THE LIGHTNING.

James Farrell, residing in Bertha township, Lyeoncom county, was struck by lightning during a storm yesterday and instantly killed. With a party of three others he sought shelter from the storm under a tree. His three companions not being struck, he was the only one killed. They had been gone but a few minutes when the tree was struck and Farrell was killed. His clothes were torn to shreds and one of his shoes was stripped from his foot. A hole was pierced through his breast by the electric current, and he died as if punched with a round instrument, but there were no marks on his body.

Arrest of Spiritualists for Libel.

President Beals and five directors of the New England Spiritualist association, which closed its convention at Lake Pleasant, Mass., on Sunday, were arrested on complaint of J. L. Roberts, editor of *Mind and Matter*, Philadelphia, on charges of causing to be published an alleged criminal libel, said libel being resolutions passed by the association and published in a camp paper, censuring Mr. Roberts for obscene and unbecoming language to President Beals and Colonel Knapp, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*. All parties were brought before Justice Williams, when the case was continued to the superior court for the second Monday in November, each defendant recognizing in \$300.

A Virginia Wife Murderer.

James Orange, a farmer of Charles City county, Virginia, on Monday shot and killed his wife with a shotgun while the two were at the house alone. Orange surrendered himself, but gave no explanation of the crime. While he was being taken to jail Henry Woodcock, a brother of the murdered woman, attempted to avenge his sister's death by killing Orange, but was prevented by the officers. Orange is said to be a high-tempered man, but was never thought to be insane. Some attribute the crime to jealousy.

The Greenback Ticket Completed.

The state committee of the Greenback-Labor party met at the Bingham house, Philadelphia, yesterday evening, every member of the committee was present and Frank Heath, of Erie county, presided. A candidate for lieutenant governor in place of Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, who declines the position, was selected in the person of William Howard, of Northampton county. Mr. Howard is 38 years of age, was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Press* in Philadelphia, but is now connected with the *Irish World*.

Mormon Marriage in Pennsylvania.

At Tomstown, a small village near Waynesboro, Greene county, on Thursday last, Elder Eggle, a Mormon missionary, was married to a woman named Leona, according to the form of the Mormon church. They are both converts to the polygamous faith.

GONE WRONG.

Charged with Complicity in the Robbery of a Bank at Kewanee, Ill.—A man named Welch, who was arrested by the police of Kewanee, Ill., on the charge of complicity in the recent robbery of that bank, in which the thieves got away with \$20,000. The arrest has just been made and the detectives claim to have plenty of evidence to sustain the charge. Pratt was not suspected at first, but the more the detectives hunted for clues the more they became convinced that Welch and his accomplices had inside help. The bank being left at the bank, the subsequent call for it and the locking up of the cashier and his assistant, Miss Harris, in the vault were all prearranged. The detectives feel confident of being ultimately able to recover all the money stolen. A check containing \$2000 of the stolen money was found in a corn-field near Kewanee. Edward N. Welch, arrested three or four days ago at McDonough, N. Y., for robbing the bank, passed through Chicago last evening en route for Kewanee, planning to rob the bank there. The reporters for the press were not allowed to see him, but at the detective agency which has the charge of the case it is said he made a confession which in effect is that Dr. J. S. Scott, of Shaw's, had formerly a residence in Kewanee, planning the robbery, though he took no direct part in it; that Pratt, acting cashier of the bank, was a party to it, and that instead of a large sum of gold missing being carried away, it was Pratt himself who carried it off previous to the time when he (Welch) and his accomplices looked Pratt and Miss Harris in the vault and carried away the remainder, mostly in paper money. Welch refuses to give the name of the man who helped him in the job, but the detectives are confident they will get the right man. Welch says he Scott introduced him to Pratt, and that some time ago Pratt paid a check drawn on the bank by Welch. When it was discovered the payment was thought to be the result of Pratt's forgery. Welch had no money in the bank. Scott is a well known name in Kewanee as a poker-player. The agency received advice of the arrest of Scott in St. Louis. He is to be brought to Chicago.

Operations of a Bogus Check Swindler. The Newburgh N. Y. police are looking for a man calling himself H. S. Ballard for a man who is alleged with swindling a grocer by means of a bogus check. It is stated that Ballard represented that he had funds in the Northampton National bank, of Northampton, Mass., and the Chemical National bank, of New York. He showed a check drawn on the former bank and a \$1,000 check on the latter in the Quassick National bank. The Northampton bank has telegraphed that the check on that bank is a fraud, and pronounced Ballard a swindler. The Chemical National bank has telegraphed that it has no funds there. Ballard left yesterday for New York. In a valise which he left were found checks on banks in Baltimore, Boston and other places, aggregating over \$24,000. On Thursday last Ballard married one of his landlady's daughters, who is said to be a widow of a well known banker in New York. The banks generally have been notified of Ballard's transactions.

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THE CRIMES OF AN ILLINOIS CASHIER.

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Operations of a Bogus Check Swindler. The Newburgh N. Y. police are looking for a man calling himself H. S. Ballard for a man who is alleged with swindling a grocer by means of a bogus check. It is stated that Ballard represented that he had funds in the Northampton National bank, of Northampton, Mass., and the Chemical National bank, of New York. He showed a check drawn on the former bank and a \$1,000 check on the latter in the Quassick National bank. The Northampton bank has telegraphed that the check on that bank is a fraud, and pronounced Ballard a swindler. The Chemical National bank has telegraphed that it has no funds there. Ballard left yesterday for New York. In a valise which he left were found checks on banks in Baltimore, Boston and other places, aggregating over \$24,000. On Thursday last Ballard married one of his landlady's daughters, who is said to be a widow of a well known banker in New York. The banks generally have been notified of Ballard's transactions.

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ARRIVED FROM MAGDALENA, SONORA, THAT

Jose Ortiz, a brother of the governor, has been informed that Hosing was killed by his servant, on the road to his mine, where he was going with \$2,000 to pay for his men. He had been in the habit of taking a body guard with him, but was persuaded by his servant that it was unnecessary. When found his skull was crushed and his face badly mutilated.

THE FIRST WEEK OF COMMON FLEAS. REPORTS FROM LIVESTOCK. Henry Goodley, William Good, Samuel Dillman and Elias Deiber, vs. Susanna Graybill and Isaac C. Graybill, her husband, and Elizabeth Keplinger and Rachael Richwine, issue *decree nisi* non, to try the validity of a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Martin Bear, deceased, late of East Earl township. The plaintiffs simply produced the will in evidence and then rested.

THE DEFENSE THEN CALLED WITNESSES to show that Martin Bear at the time of making the will was of sound mind and understanding, nor was he able to consistently conduct his own business or in a condition to rationally dispose of his estate. On trial.

REPORTS FROM LIVESTOCK. William Morris vs. John M. Read, action of ejectment, to recover a house and lot on Locust street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the borough of Columbia, and bounded on the west by Market street, which, the plaintiff alleges, the defendant holds unlawfully. The plaintiff put in evidence a deed of conveyance, which is dated April, 1868, from John M. Read and wife, to Joseph M. Watts for \$1,000, and another deed of the same kind from Mr. Watts and wife to the plaintiff for the sum of \$1,700, and dated April 1881. At the time of this sale the defendant occupied the property, and when asked to surrender it he refused to do so, after the sale to the plaintiff. This action is brought in consequence.

THE DEFENSE WENT ON TO SHOW