

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1882.

Gold Given Advice.

The English magnate in telegraphic affairs, John Ponder, who has been in this country lately viewing its telegraphic system, is said to have given some excellent advice to Mr. Jay Gould, before he left our shores. It was relative to the management of the Western Union telegraph company which is under Gould's control. Mr. Ponder is invited to enter into the direction of the company, but has not as yet signified his desire to do so. What he told Mr. Gould was that he should make it his endeavor to conduct the affairs of the telegraph company honestly and in the public interest. "You have made money enough to satisfy any one's desire," is what Ponder said in substance to Gould, "and now it would be expedient for you to try to get a good reputation." The words were words of wisdom. Mr. Gould, having a great deal of money and no reputation to speak of, would certainly do well to bend his energies towards remedying his deficiency. But probably his misfortune is that his talent does not run in that line. Very few people have distinguished talents in every direction; and the millionaires of the country who have made their millions by thimble rigging their fellow-men in stock gambling transactions may be supposed to be generally very deficient in the qualities which go to make up the respectable citizen. A man certainly cannot be honest and respectable at the same time that he is dishonest and disreputable; it is possible that at different periods of his life he may appear in these different aspects to his fellow-citizens; but it is not very probable. The leopard cannot change his spots and the wicked man cannot much more readily shake off the confirmed habits of years and appear before the world in the white robes of innocence. We have heard of a reform educator who divided the proceeds of a bank robbery with the bank he robbed, and having thus purchased immunity from prosecution, settled down to enjoy his share of the spoils amid his fellow-citizens, and who ever afterward lived a blameless life. If Mr. Jay Gould has this versatility of character, Mr. Ponder's advice to him may bear fruit, and it is possible that we may some day become so much enamored of his goodness and benevolence that we will want to elect him to the presidency; though if he has any such high ambition perhaps it would be just as well for him to postpone his regeneration until after he is elected and has served his term, since it seems not to be the thing just now to have an honest man and a gentleman in the presidential office. Mr. Gould is quite eligible just as he is. In reflecting upon Mr. Ponder's advice it must be quite difficult for Mr. Gould to make up his mind as to the propriety of following it. The question being with him as to whether it will pay, the considerations to be contemplated make the decision very difficult. Perhaps if Mr. Gould goes away in that steam yacht of his for a voyage around the world he may be able to conclude before he gets home whether it will satisfy his ambition better to go on stealing or to quit his trade and undertake to be respectable. Our own advice would be to him to stick to his trade. He is too old to make the prospect flattering for the success of his new departure. It would, no doubt, be very nice for men who want to be rich and respectable, but rich anyway, if they could be permitted to devote half of their life to the attainment of wealth in all manner of disreputable ways, and the other half to the acquirement of the esteem of their fellow men and a seat in Heaven. A great many try it but few succeed. They may dispense a good percentage of their booty in charity, but they cannot make its acquirement reputable by any such reputable disposition of it. They may live in great houses and be made famous by the newspapers; but they cannot enter the company of the elect.

Useless Efforts.

There is no doubt that whatever stimulation can be given by machine methods to the machine Republican ticket will be administered to it; whatever money can do, and agents bought by money, will be done. By these methods many a campaign has been won, and those who have so often been successful with them are loth to believe that the case they are now treating is beyond their efficacy, as it certainly is. There is but a certain number of men who can be bought and but a certain proportion of fraud that can be successful. The votes needed to be obtained in this way in this election to make Beaver government are too many, and no apprehension need be felt that they will be got.

The old device of providing a betting fund is being freely used, and men are found who are willing to wager even money on Beaver's success. The fact that his chances is nowhere considered to be anything like an even one, is sufficient proof that these men, if they are ordinarily sensible people, are not offering their own money, but are simply the agents of a corruption fund.

Our local columns tell of the theft of a collector's tax receipts, which are found to be in the hands of the machine Republican agents; a circumstance which shows the characteristic methods they will be free to employ. We are advised, too, of the issuing of a circular to the pensioners of the United States demanding their votes for Beaver to save their pensions; another device, showing the quality of the work done for the machine ticket.

All of these tricks will be vigilantly watched, ineffective though they will be. Their exposure will lose more votes for Beaver than they will make for him. This is not a good time to be caught at cheating; public sentiment is not kind to it.

A widow with a family of children, having a \$900 clerkship in one of the Washington departments, charged to Virginia, has been assessed \$45 by Mahone, and she has been referred to Mahone by her department chief to whom she went to know whether she must pay. He thought that Mahone, if he knew she was a widow with a family and needed all her income, would not be required by Mahone to pay up, and he even ventured so far as to declare that it would be a shame if she should. But think of a government clerk being referred to the Virginia senator's mercy to save her situation and her money! If that is not a scandalous exposure of the delegation by the president of the United States of his authority, we know not what it is.

The Lancaster Democracy are preparing to give the next governor a rousing reception. Pattison will be here to-morrow.

Has Governor Hoyt heard the loud call that is made on him to speak what he thinks about Senator Cameron in general and the present campaign in particular?

CAUTIOUS and farsighted Republicans have already engaged passage on the boat that is to bear them up Salt River next week. There will be a rush and a crush after the returns come in.

REPUBLICAN outcry was raised at the alleged shrinkage in values of \$40,000,000 after the Ohio election. Since that election the advance in corn and wheat has amounted to nearly \$200,000,000. Here is a wide field for Republican comment.

CANDIDATE BEAVER, in a speech at Chambersburg, Saturday night, declared that "one hundred thousand full grown men in the Republican party were running away from one man, Don Cameron." Was this admission of the Independent strength in the state an inadvertence on the part of the Stalwart candidate?

THERE is such a thing as carrying partition malignity too far. The venom-distilling Philadelphia Bulletin attempts to make capital out of the exploded "Mc's and O's" story by claiming that Pattison has never made an affidavit of denial. Mr. Pattison has denied this bare charge over his own signature and the files of four of the most reputable dailies of Philadelphia have been looked through and no such remark as alleged has been found in the report of the speech as delivered. To keep the silly story in circulation on the sole technical ground that an affidavit of denial has never been made is an exhibition of partisan unfairness of which only the most disreputable boss organs could be guilty.

"The abolition of unnecessary offices, the reduction of the number of public dependents, the narrowing of responsibility and economy in the public expense, constitute an urgent and practical reform. This would be a substantial benefit to the people. To lessen the cost of government lightens the burdens of labor. The authors and abettors of the evils under which the people suffer are now on their trial in this commonwealth. After a long stewardship they will be judged by deeds and not by declarations. Professions are easily made; but the people have been fed on such dry husks so long that they have resolved to determine who shall be their servants, not by what is promised for the future, but by what has been done in the past."—From Pattison's Commonwealth Club Speech.

The closing week of the campaign finds the Republican ranks in the last ditch of demoralization, whilst the Democrats, united and confident, are moving forward with steady and resistless tread. There is absolutely nothing to shake the belief in Pattison's election by an overwhelming majority. From this time forward the watchword must be "organization." The enemy will spare no effort to weaken the Democratic column, and if possible detect vulnerable points in the line. All that money and base-deceit can accomplish will be invoked by the desperate Stalwart bosses and their willing henchmen. It is needless to say their machinations will be powerless if the Democrats keep their eyes wide open and maintain a sharp lookout upon their immediate neighborhoods. See that your Democratic neighbor is provided with the full ticket, state, judiciary, and county; if he be infirm and unable to walk to the polls, don't neglect to notify your ward or district committeeman, so that provision may be made to have him conveyed to the place of voting, where he may deposit his ballot in the interest of honest government and reform. It is the little points that require looking after, and with these properly regulated the big ones will take care of themselves. From now on to the day of election let there be no abatement of Democratic activity. Great results are achieved only by earnest effort. The party was never in better condition for an overwhelming triumph. Bring out the Democratic vote, and naught can stay the floodtide that is preparing to sweep from Lake Erie to the Delaware and establish a Democratic administration in Pennsylvania for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century.

Escape of a Robber Evangelist.

At St. John, N. B., about four weeks ago Edwin E. Ellis, who has been traveling through the state of Maine as an evangelist, and Mrs. John E. Rose, of Thomaston, Me., arrived and registered at a hotel under assumed names as man and wife. Mrs. Rose's husband tracked them to the city and produced Ellis' arrest. In the county court Saturday Ellis was found guilty and fined \$400 or two years imprisonment, the full penalty of the law. Ellis deserted his wife, who lives at Nepesee, Me., and has three children. As Mrs. Rose stands by Ellis the fine may be paid. Sometime ago Ellis became celebrated by his evangelistic labor among the Baptists in Nova Scotia.

The Accidental Fall.

Now is the time for Mr. Brosius to retire if he has the true interests of Republicanism at heart. Before he was nominated by a "rumpy" boss convention Col. McMichael was in the field; the candidate of the genuine Republican convention. Therefore let the Lancaster accidental fall to the machine ticket switch himself off and thus secure the crowd at Chambersburg. This indicates that the Democracy of West Pennsylvania is wide awake and the best results are promised on election day.

PATTISON IN THE WEST.

ENTHUSIASM ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Now the Democratic Candidate Was Received in His Trip Across the State.

A monster meeting at Pittsburgh. Democratic enthusiasm, like the proverbial Star of Empire, seems to have taken a westward course this year. At least it has been the experience of the Pattison campaign party that interest grows and enthusiasm multiplies as they approach the Ohio line. The recent victory of the Ohio line of that state may in some manner account for that fact, but the uprising suggests that Western Pennsylvania Democrats are taking a hand in this election on their own account and that while Ohio has stimulated it has not furnished the motive power. The President, Westmoreland, part of Fayette and the south part of Allegheny counties traveled Saturday and at all points the same feeling prevailed. In Westmoreland every body expects a Democratic meeting to be a sort of general assembly, and a large amount of the state held by men who can ill afford to lose it. The total number of stockholders is nearly 300. The mill employed 500 hands and had nearly 50,000 spindles, and had an annual production of 13,000,000 pieces of print cloth.

The rains of the mill are still burning. Of the main mill only the lower side and part of the south end remain, and portions of these will fall. Of the picker house in the rear the upper two stories are gone; the lower story, on which the engine and boiler room, comparatively uninjured. All the machinery lies in the basement among a mass of burning debris. There was a defective water supply, caused by the smallness of the service pipes of the water works. In one end of the mill was a tank containing twenty barrels of oil and at the other a vessel filled with a large quantity of naphtha, but strangely neither of them exploded, although covered with a burning mass and exposed for hours to the most intense heat.

Fire in Trunk, Cal.

A dispatch from Trunk, Cal., says: "A fire last evening destroyed a considerable portion of the business part of the town, including the American hotel, the Sherritt house and the Old Fellows' building. The loss is probably \$100,000, two-thirds of which was insured. The fire started in Menke's brewery, and was thought to be attributable to his carelessness. This is the fourth general fire that has occurred within a few years, and under the excitement consequent upon this conflagration there was some talk of lynching Menke."

Fire in Other Places.

The barn of Colonel Charles Trail, near Frederick, Md., was burned last evening, together with 1,400 bushels of grain and 25 tons of hay. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss is covered by insurance.

Hubbell Defied.

A Revenue Collector Refuses to Pay His Assessment. Jay Hubbell has been defied and reviled by an audacious collector of internal revenue, named Crambrough, in the Second Precinct, Philadelphia. Crambrough was invited to make a voluntary contribution to the campaign fund. Instead of paying the assessment he sent Hubbell a letter declining to put up the money, and took the liberty of expressing the heretical opinion that the assessment was an unjust and oppressive one. In paying assessments had done the party more harm than good. Mr. Hubbell yesterday referred the letter to Secretary Folger with the request that he be dismissed. Secretary Folger, having a number of similar cases on hand, has decided to postpone their consideration until after the 7th of November.

A Horrible Accident.

George P. Menning, a young man living at No. 423 Allen street, Philadelphia, and employed by the Knickerbocker ice company, died from injuries received whilst at work in the hold of a vessel, and as a large cake of ice was being taken out of it, knocking the young man over and bodily crushing him about the breast. Then he was caught in the machinery and his body crushed and pulled from under the heavy piece of ice and carried several feet in the air. At a height of about eight feet he was disintegrated and fell to the bottom of the hold.

Concerning a Railroad Engineer.

The board of railroad commissioners of Massachusetts has rendered a decision on the Troy and Greenfield railroad collision at North Adams, on October 21, by which seven lives were lost. The board is of opinion that the weight of testimony shows that Engineer Watson was proceeding in an improper and dangerous manner, and that there was no excuse for his negligence. The commissioners repeat their recommendation that a system of rules which will govern the management of the working of all roads therein.

Result of Throwing a Coal Oil Lamp.

Margaret Goggin has died in Pittsburgh from frightful burns received during an altercation with a neighbor woman named Weyman. The women were in a heated state of antagonism, and Weyman picked up a coal oil lamp, which she hurled at her antagonist, upon whom it exploded, igniting her garments and burning her in a horrible manner about the head and person. The murderers is in jail.

An Unnatural Crime.

The coroner's jury at Buffalo, N. Y., in the case of the death of an infant of Mrs. Brown, also known as Ida West, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against both the woman and her mother. An analysis showed that arsenic had been used. Both women are colored. They were both put in jail.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A freight train bound south on the Chesapeake division of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, left the track on a short trestle near Putnam, New York, on Saturday night. Eighteen cars were burned. The fireman, Charles Wheeler, of Coloes, and a brakeman named George Near, of Ballston, were killed.

Tragedy in a Saloon.

Florence Wilson, colored, formerly a school teacher at Covington, Ky., on Saturday night shot and mortally wounded James Shannon, colored, who had threatened to "kick her off." She was arrested. The affair occurred in a low saloon on the river bank.

Explosion of a Steamboat Boiler.

The mail steamer Enterprise, while on her way on Saturday to Westminister from Victoria, B. C., with forty passengers and a full freight broke her walking beam and blew out her cylinder head. No one was hurt. Damage about \$10,000.

Suicide in a Hotel.

A middle aged man, who registered as W. D. Smith, at the Hotel Chateaufort, at Chattanooga, Tenn., committed suicide in his room on Saturday night. There is no clue to his identity, all traces thereof having been destroyed.

A DEADLY MISSILE.

ATTEMPTING TO BLOW UP A FAMILY.

The Infernal Machine That Came Flying into the Window of August Goeckel.

Residence—A Devilish Deed. August Goeckel, a tailor, together with his wife, two children and mother-in-law reside at 1005 Nectarine street, Philadelphia. On Friday night he was sitting on a table in the second story, near the front windows, working at his trade. Shortly before 10 o'clock he was startled by a crash of the window at foot of him, and a still another crash of the swinging coal oil lamp hanging near his head. Bewildered and in darkness, the flame of the lamp having been extinguished by the last crash which he heard, he made his way to the door. Here he was met by his wife and children, who starting the noise, had run up stairs from the lower floor. While thus grouped at the head of the landing, a loud report was heard almost at their feet, but beyond the shock caused by the report, no injury resulted to them.

Upon examination a piece of lead pipe, about six inches long and covered with oilcloth, was found on the floor, which had been worked at one end and the other had contained a fuse. This was the missile which had been hurled through the window. As the fuse burned, the missile was discharged, and in the direction at right angles with the family standing in the doorway, and doing them no harm. On the east wall of the room were found marks of the deadly force of the contents of the missile, and on the floor were fragments of black glass with which it had been charged.

Mr. Goeckel, with these evidences before him, was satisfied that an attempt had been made to destroy himself and family, and he reported the matter to Lieutenant Smith, of the Second Precinct, who detailed Special Officer Hoffman to investigate the case. The officer at once collected that, several years ago, a German had offered \$25 to ascertain the whereabouts of his wife, who he said, had deserted him and gone to live with his daughter, Emma Goeckel. After consulting with the latter, Hoffman concluded that the outrage had been committed by Goeckel's father-in-law, Casper Younger, and on Saturday afternoon the officer started a search for some lead pipe similar to that of which the missile was made, a number of bullets similar to those found in the room, a piece of fuse a yard long, a lot of black glass and a revolver were found in a box belonging to Younger. The officers then began a search for traces of the presence of the deadly missile or of the presence of Younger in the neighborhood at the time it was thrown through Goeckel's window. A man living next door, it is stated, saw a person resembling the prisoner standing on the opposite side of the street a few minutes before he heard the explosion, and two women say that they saw a man resembling Younger's build run up Nectarine street toward Eleventh. Other evidence was also procured strongly implicating the arrested man. Younger denied that he threw the missile into the window, but admits that the articles found in the box belong to him.

Goeckel and his family, including his mother-in-law, came to Philadelphia from Baltimore in March of last year to escape, Smith, Younger's persecutions and the ill treatment of his wife. At the time they left Baltimore Younger was serving a term of six months in prison in that city, for attempting to kill his wife. He had also been under arrest for robbery previously, and had escaped from prison by breaking through a window. Upon the expiration of his last term of imprisonment he followed the family to Philadelphia, and, having found their residence, the attempt on their lives on Friday night followed.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Col. McMichael Objects to His Name Being on Boss County Ticket. The propriety of the decision of the chairman of the state committee of the Republican, Democratic, Independent Republican and National Greenback-Labor parties, that the name of the candidate for congressman-at-large should be placed upon the county ticket, was discussed Saturday in the old quarter sessions court in Philadelphia before Judges Hare and Etocok. The decision of the chairman was based mainly upon the act of March 2, 1869, which directs that "one ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for and labeled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member or members of Assembly if voted for, and members of Congress if voted for, and be labeled 'County.'" This decision was reached on the 19th of the present month, upon hearing of it three days later, Colonel Wm. McMichael, the Independent candidate, wrote to I. D. McKee, the chairman of the Independent Republican state committee, objecting to the printing of his name upon the county tickets, as many of them were objectionable to him. When Col. McMichael's name was placed upon the county ticket, he was told that "with reference to the question of what is the proper ticket on which congressman-at-large is to be voted for, we are of the opinion that the ticket labeled county is the ticket on which the name of congressman-at-large is to be voted for, and that it will be disastrious with this Colonel McMichael retained counsel, and notices having been served upon Chairman Cooper, Hensel and McKee, he applied to the court for a judicial decision of the question.

The Story of a Wreck.

A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: "The British mail steamer Kintail, which has returned from the west coast of the island, brings news that a wreck previously reported is that of the bark Edw. Harlow, owned by E. H. Harlow & Co., of Freeport, Maine. The bark sailed from Victoria for Victoria on August 13, and was wrecked on the reef of Heogist harbor on the 10th instant. The body of a lady, dressed in silk, supposed to be the wife of Captain Harlow, and four male bodies were washed ashore, and buried by a Catholic priest at Heogist. The captain had three children, as well as his wife, aboard. The vessel went to pieces in a short time after she struck."

REFORMATION DAY.

HOW THE LUTHERANS CELEBRATE IT.

A Gain Time in All the Churches—Services Appropriate to the Season—Devotion at Ephrata. Yesterday being the Sunday nearest the 31st of October, the anniversary of the Reformation begun by Luther in Wittenburg, services appropriate to the occasion were held in all Lutheran churches throughout the world.

Trinity church, this city, was very handsomely decorated with flowers. After the regular morning service Rev. Fry preached an interesting sermon on the Reformation, and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Greenwald, preached on the death of Luther. On the pulpit were laid two Bibles one of them closed, to represent the condition of the church before the Reformation—the other open to represent its present condition. The sermon was a most beautiful and was of unusual excellence. The attendance was very large.

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At the other Lutheran churches the day was similarly celebrated.

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