

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1884.

Not the Only Issue.

The New York World, which stoutly supported Mr. Carlisle for speaker, and which has been friendly to Mr. Morrison as a public man, warns them that the pivotal state of New York can be carried by the Democrats now as it was carried by them, against greater odds than now exist, in 1868 upon a tariff platform something like this: "A tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as well, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country."

In considering the tariff expressions of party platforms in the past and their relations to party success, it is well to not lose sight of the fact that in some campaigns this issue was more conspicuous than in others. In the fight of 1868, for instance, it was discussed very little, and although in 1876 the Democratic platform favored a tariff for revenue only and violently assailed the existing rate of tariff duties, the question was hardly mentioned, all interest centering in the issue of administrative reform, which Mr. Tilden's candidacy embodied by reason of the record he had made in his own state. In 1880, the tariff issue was raised, it will be remembered, after the Maine election, and it was skillfully handled by the opposition to carry the states of Indiana and New York, where an increase of manufacturing interests had brought about some change of sentiment on this question.

No observant mind can fail to appreciate that with the growth of manufactures in the South and West, there has been a general conservation of public opinion on the tariff question. Few now favor absolute free trade and equally few would support the notion of a prohibitory protective tariff, calculated to foster monopolies; the question is not properly a party nor sectional one and if its consideration could be freed from the bitterness and selfishness of partisan discussion, we believe it could be settled on business principles in a manner that would give to the country peace and secure to its business that degree of quiet and freedom from periodical disturbance which it most of all needs. There is by no means such real difference between the theories of the leading debaters on this subject as the public is led to believe; their chief divergence is as to methods by which certain ends are to be reached.

A considerable number of the Democratic party leaders seem to be of the opinion that a tariff revision is the only vital issue before the country; this is too much of a surrender of Democratic principle to be acceptable. The demand for administrative reform is more urgent now than when Mr. Seymour carried New York, not so much because of the tariff plank on which he stood, as because of his high character and wide reputation for integrity; there is more need now of a nomination that will command the popular confidence which was inspired by Mr. Tilden's in 1876, than there was then. The Republican party has not reformed itself nor the public service; the people are not satisfied with the inequities and inequalities of an unjust tariff are only one phase of its abuses; to make them the exclusive object of assault is to neglect other and equally, if not more important considerations. What the country demands is a man big enough and broad enough to grapple with all the evils that afflict the body politic, not a hobby rider nor specialist. Economic and revenue reform is only a single branch of the subject; the man for the times must to a large extent be his own platform.

Protection to News.

The New York Sun sustains the Courier-Journal in the demand for copy right protection for news. The respectability of Messrs. Dana and Waterson, as dealers in news, gives value to their suggestion, but this seems to be the only value it has. There is nothing in the idea to sustain it beyond the bare authority of those who recommend it. It has not recommended itself to the judgment of editors generally; a fact which causes its promoters to grow wrathful, and to charge those who take issue with them with being "news thieves"; and the Sun is even angry enough to call the editor of the Buffalo News a fool, because he declared it absurd to claim that a newspaper has a right to "news" after it has sold it to the public, any more than a man has a right to the land, or a merchant to the tea he has sold and been paid for. The Sun thinks it answers this comparison by saying that "it is not within the duty of Congress to protect the rights of property in land or tea," but it has the power to protect those rights in literature "by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Easton Express approves the proposition for a six years presidential term with a prohibition of consecutive terms. The Philadelphia Chronicle Herald notes a general disposition all around to steer clear of bar candidates for the presidency. The Mount Joy Star and News blames the supervisors for the present wretched and impassable condition of the county roads. The Reading Times thinks Henry S. Eckert will be presented by Berks county for the Republican nomination of congressman-at-large. The Statesman of this nation, says the Altoona Tribune, will educate the head in vain if they do not go to the fountain of social order and purity the homes. The Erie Herald suggests that the new territory to be taken from Dakota be named Jefferson, in honor of the statesman who secured from France the territory in which Dakota forms a part.

A Hero's Generosity.

Lieutenant Rhodes has deposited in bank \$3,000, received from various sources in testimonials for his bravery at the Gay Head disaster, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to divide the money among his shipmates on the Dexter. To forestall a possible adverse decision by the Secretary, Lieutenant Rhodes has purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

READY FOR BATTLE.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

A force of 3,500 men in line of march to meet the Rebels near Abilene. The advance of the English troops from Trinitat on Feb commenced before day break Wednesday. Two hundred and fifty were left to garrison Trinitat, and a force of 3,500 men advanced to the attack. It was expected that a battle would be fought about nine o'clock in the morning. The naval brigade has joined Gen. Graham, with two nine pounders. There is a growing anxiety in Cairo about the result of the expedition, and it is felt that the black troops at Suakin have been found to be in communication with Ahmed Baroudi, second in command under Osman Digna. Admiral Hewitt has forbidden them to leave the camp, and has ordered the gunboats, D'Arny and Sphinx, so that their guns command the camp, with orders to open fire if there are any symptoms of mutiny. The captain of the Egyptian steamer Damanhour having refused to obey orders to proceed with his vessel to Trinitat, Admiral Hewitt arrested him and placed his lieutenant in charge of the Damanhour.

A Trinitat dispatch says the British camp is well protected with earthworks. Spies reported that the rebels were enlisting Suakin. Admiral Hewitt has returned to Suakin. The rebels are massing one mile from Fort Baker, and are firing at the British vanguard, without, however, doing any injury.

A Cairo dispatch says General Gordon reports that the Sudan is tranquil. He is sending 300 mules down the river.

A fight took place on Wednesday on the Bahr el Jebel, between Suakin, the rebel and friendly tribes. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand men, gathered from tribes, numbering ten thousand, wish to come on Thursday. The friendly tribes desire to fight if they are supported.

A Cairo dispatch says that the Mudir of Mena has arrested a rebel emissary, who confessed, under pressure, that El Mahdi's men were advancing more in hopes of plunder than for political reasons.

An Arab boy, who was sent with a letter to Tokar, has returned to Trinitat bearing marks of ill usage. He says that he was taken prisoner at Tokar; that the rebels intend to fight in three lines, closing on the rear of the British as the troops advance.

A BATCH OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS received to day sent a cold chill down the back of the exchange editor, as the horrid suspicion crossed his mind that possibly the Legislature had somehow got together again. Investigation shows that the issues received are parts of the long delayed index of the regular session proceedings.

NEW YORK LEGISLATORS complain that there are too many liquor dealers in the aldermanic boards. The aldermen retort by saying that there are too many lawyers in the Legislature. If those statements are correct, the citizens of the Empire state are, so far as the civil governing power is concerned, between the devil and the deep sea.

A JEALOUS member of the House from Tennessee, one Pettibone, is trying to rob Tom Ochiltree of the aureole of glory that has encircled around his head since the Lasker incident. With an incredible want of feeling he proposes that the auburn haired Texas statesman be bound in chains and forwarded, express charges paid, to the care of Bismarck. The prince of American liars may find comfort in the reflection that it is always the fate of great men to be misunderstood.

QUAY is out in a letter showing that he is a misrepresented man; that he is in no conspiracy to defeat the reelection of the Republican congressmen from this state; that he is not engaged in any movement for the benefit of any presidential candidate, nor would he sympathize with any such movement. "Believing that the present is Pennsylvania's hour of trial, it seems to me the duty of the Republicans of the state, discarding personal preferences, to send a delegation to Chicago, after looking over the entire field in the light of the situation as it exists on the 3d of June, will act in the selection of a candidate for the presidency unitedly for the best interest of the commonwealth, the party and the country." If Mr. Quay is sincere he will probably not dip into the "pool" of Lancaster county's troubled waters this year, as he did in 1880.

THERE was enacted by the state Legislature of 1879 a "fire escape" act intended to compel factory owners and proprietors to make suitable provision for the escape of their employes in the event of a fire. A recent suit in Philadelphia under the act proves it to be one of the faultiest pieces of law making that has recently been made in Harrisburg, the home of bungling legislation. The act in question provides that the "owner of a factory, manufactory or workshop" shall be responsible in damages. It is not stated whether it means the "owner" of the land, the land and building, the building alone, or simply the plant of the business. No mention is made whatever of such a person as "lessee" of a building of this description, as though such a person was an impossibility in manufacturing enterprises. One fact stands out clearly in the discussion over the faulty law and that is that so long as brains political "best workers in the ward" are sent to Harrisburg as lawmakers, so long will the commonwealth be cursed with bungling legislation.

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The Mercury Bar near Zero in the North-west Snow in Mississippi.

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Mrs. Bussey demanded an explanation from her husband, who denied knowing Mrs. Casey, who is young and handsome, and stamped the affair as a blackmail plot. Mrs. Bussey, seeming satisfied, and declaring that no woman should come between her and her husband, went to accompany her to Rochester and face the Casey woman, who with Miss Brown, left Troy for Rochester a few days ago. Miss Brown, visiting the hotel as Mrs. Casey's representative, Mrs. Bussey shot her, but it is not clear whether it was posing it was Mrs. Casey. Young Bussey's father declares his son has been made the victim of a conspiracy to extort money from his wealthy relatives, and changes a prominent mill owner of Troy with being a chief conspirator. The social circles are in a ferment over the developments.

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KIDNAP WITH HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

A Young Man's Sister (See Our This-Week and Don't Forget).

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STATE NUGGETS.

UP AND DOWN THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Trial in Philadelphia That Ended in a Marriage Under the Old Liberty.

A momentous episode grew out of a case that came up for trial Wednesday morning before Judge Hale, in the new Philadelphia court house. A tall, thin, angular, despicably looking individual, who gave his name as Samuel Jackaway, was arraigned for improper conduct. The complainant, Mary Owens, was a young woman, small in stature, with a plump figure, light, curly hair, rosy cheeks with dimples, and a decidedly English accent. Having listened patiently to the testimony, which was given by the defendant, his honor, eyeing the tall, lank Jackaway, asked him if he was willing to compensate for his misbehavior by marrying the young woman, who was evidently a reluctant acquiescer in the proceedings.

Jackaway replied that he would then and there marry Miss Owens, whereupon his honor instructed the uplift to procure the services of a clergyman. Another party to the testimony was dispatched for a certain time to procure the happy Jackaway and his prospective bride were jubilantly marching to Independence hall, followed by a local preacher, several court attendants and a crowd of bootblacks and hangers on.

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THE WAY TO WIN.

How the Democrats Can Carry the Country.

According to the congressional vote, if a presidential election had been held in 1882 the Democratic candidate would have received 277 electoral votes, and the Republican candidate 124. The Republicans in that election retained only the states of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. The Democrats in 1882?

The Democrats in party fought against the greedy spoils system which led to the assassination of the president by a disloyal and revengeful Republican office-seeker.

Against official dishonesty prevailing until rudely from the time Grant's private secretary was involved in the rascality of the whiskey ring and his secretary in the time of the grand robbery down to the Star Route robberies under Hayes.

Against the protection extended by the administration to public thieves, as shown by the premeditated failures of the Star Route prosecution.

Against the destruction of free government by the reversal and prevention of the public will in elections, as in the fraudulent inauguration of Hayes in 1876 and the passage of the presidency for Garfield in 1880.

Against extravagant expenditure, needless taxation, the rapid payment of the public debt and the accumulation of an enormous corruption fund under the name of "civilian reform."

Against the prodigal squandering of the public lands on railroad corporations, which have received more than one hundred and ninety-two million acres in grants since the Republican party came into power in 1861.

Against political assessments by the robber barons of Republicanism who hold the knife to every federal office holder's throat until he contributes to a fund to corrupt the body politic and the poor people.

Against the bold bribery and corruption practised in Indiana in 1880 and afterwards honored by a public banquet over which President Arthur, one of the beneficiaries of the crime, presided.

Against the sale of the United States judgments and the pledge of cabinet positions and foreign missions for money.

Against legislation discriminating in favor of capital against labor, fostering monopolies and generally designed to make rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Democratic party entered the field in 1882 to do battle against these evils. Volunteers looked to their ranks and they won a great victory. The vote all over the Union showed a general desire to drive corrupt men from power, to restore the government to its former simplicity, honesty and constitutional landmarks and to vindicate the right and the power of the people to elect their own public officers.

The issues were so important that the Democratic party in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and other states the question of 10 per cent. more or less on iron and 5 per cent. on wool was left to be settled when the Democratic party proposed a reform in expenditure, revenue and taxation.

We respectfully submit these facts to the consideration of the Democratic House of Representatives elected in 1882, which has now been nearly three months in session!

Andy Johnson's Last Letter.

Newly from Johnson. The letter was found on the desk of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson, a letter which he engaged in writing when he was stricken with paralysis. His death came soon afterward, and the letter was left lying on the desk until it was sent by the family to the late Judge John Carmack, of West Tennessee, to whom it was addressed. The letter was exhibited at the American office recently and read as follows: "Greenville, Tenn., June 6, 1875.—Mr. C. Carmack, eq.; Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 9th ult. has been read. I confess I was somewhat surprised when I received your account of Vice President Johnson, where he was found until he was taken to the hospital. I am glad to learn that he has recovered from his illness, and that he is now in the hospital. I am glad to learn that he has recovered from his illness, and that he is now in the hospital. I am glad to learn that he has recovered from his illness, and that he is now in the hospital.

PERSONAL.

Booth is playing to small houses in Boston.

HARTMAN is talked of to succeed to the Russian mission.

THE WALTERS art gallery in Baltimore is thought to be worth \$500,000.

GEORGE W. CABLE lost \$3,000 worth of engagements by his recent sickness.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, United States minister to China, desires to return.

CHARLES COOPER is a possible Republican nominee for congressman at large.

WILL CARLETON, the author of "Farm Ballads," is six feet tall and looks like a minister.

SENATOR PENDLETON declines to provide himself with a secretary at the public expense.

MISS JIZZIE NUTT is proposed as a compromise appointment to the Uniontown postoffice.

LINCOLN is said to have profited by the recent floods in the west in his vice-presidential candidacy.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CELEBRATED INSURANCE CASE.

Fifty three over the testimony of seven opposing lawyers—discharge of the court.

Wednesday afternoon the defense continued to call witnesses in their behalf in the Gottschalk & Lederman insurance case.

W. K. Lyons, a dealer in general merchandise, New Brunswick, N. J., testified that he had done some business with the firm of Gottschalk & Lederman, the former partner sent for witness to come to his store in February, 1882, telling him that he desired to sell him a lot of goods; the stock was cheap and witness bought about 500 pair of hose, a lot of paper, shoe blacking, stove polish, and shoe dressing at very low prices; when witness returned to his store he was informed that the goods were to be packed up; when witness made his purchase, Gottschalk opened a number of other boxes containing goods, which he did not purchase but looked at. It was proposed to have the witness give his opinion as to what the stock was worth, but it was disallowed by the court.

In the cross examination of Mr. Lyons, Mr. Steinmetz, of the counsel for the plaintiffs, read a part of his deposition taken in New Brunswick, in which the word "light" occurred.

Mr. Reynolds, of defendant's counsel, understood Mr. Steinmetz to read it "fire."

Mr. Steinmetz did not think there was any mistake in the word "light," but "fire" had been used for a purpose; Mr. Reynolds contended that he understood the word "fire" to have been used.

Considerable hot fire followed, until the court restored order and stated that they thought it better to put the witness taken Mr. Reynolds's word that he misunderstood him.

Mr. Reynolds asked whether the counsel for the defense was to be protected from insults by the gentlemen, or whether they should demand that the witness be taken Mr. Reynolds's word that he misunderstood him.

Several other bits of this kind occurred during the afternoon.

This morning the defense called Julius Lederman, of the firm of Gottschalk & Lederman, for cross examination. He testified that he resides at No. 36 East Walnut street; he became a member of the firm in January, 1882, and contributed \$8,000 to the firm's capital stock, the amount \$2,000 was in checks. The witness was questioned at length in reference to his means, where he got the money that he invested, &c.

During the examination counsel became involved in a dispute and Mr. Reynolds suggested that the case be conducted today in a proper way.

The court said they would proceed just as they had been.