

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1884.

Won't Leave the Party.

Mr. Joseph S. C. Blackburn, leader of the band of Democrats who yesterday voted with the Republicans to give the naval department five hundred thousand dollars to construct heavy guns for arming the new ships now being built, will probably not feel called upon to "take his grip sack and go over to the Republican camp permanently," because his judgment and that of a few others of his party differed from the policy of a large majority of their Democratic colleagues. And yet that is just what Mr. Blackburn's fiery Kentucky friends have insisted that people shall do who cannot agree with them upon the exact time and manner of revising the tariff. There was probably an honest difference of opinion among the Democrats as to whether or not it was wise to give a half million dollars to a discredited management of the naval department, or to leave costly armament, already begun, unfinished and useless. In such a dilemma the majority of the Democrats manifestly thought it best to send no more good money after bad, and to vest no greater power in the present disreputable and discredited head of the naval department. It is to be assumed that Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Dorsheimer and others were conscientious in taking the other horn of this dilemma. But their attitude with relation to the question and to the majority of their party may illustrate for them and others that no such details as the propriety of an appropriation or the particular rate of duty on articles of import are to be made the tests of Democratic fealty, nor to create an issue to divide the party. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of new steel cruisers and other variations from the House bill were rejected.

Public Economy.

The New York Tribune refers to the "scrapping and starving" policy of the Democratic House. There is nothing new in this cross-eyed view of the course of the Democrats in relation to the appropriations to be voted to the several branches of the public service controlled by the Republicans. Ever since the coming of the Democrats in 1871, it has been heard from the opposition press, and yet no efficient and useful branch of the public service has ever yet been crippled or had its usefulness impaired or its efficiency destroyed by congressional economy. On the other hand, the grants of money have always been liberal enough to allow a very considerable salvage for Republican stealing, and the opportunity has invariably been improved.

No government has yet come to ruin by economy, none has been starved out, though instances are almost innumerable of lavish administrative expenses working the downfall of nations and of the tightening of the purse strings by popular representatives correcting executive ills and abuses. Mr. Randall's best fame as a public man has been made by his consistent determination to resist raids upon the government; and knowing the irresistible tendency of the average representative to plunder it for himself or his district, the public will readily forgive any disposition toward to sever economy on the part of those who guard the avenues to the public treasury.

A Few Weeks Ago.

A few weeks ago the sentiment of the directors and school men, generally of the county, was almost solidly for the election of Mr. Brecht to the county superintendency. Whatever opinion there was on the subject was based upon a sense of his fitness and a recognition of his satisfactory discharge of duty during his incumbency of the office. Nothing has transpired in the meantime to change public sentiment regarding these considerations; and the people of the county, who are friends of the schools, will want more substantial reasons for his ouster from office than the grievance of disappointed place hunters.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Press.

The editor of the Philadelphia Press still endeavors to convince its readers that Mr. McManes goes to Chicago recognizing instructions from the Republican state convention to support Blaine. The best answer to his jugglery with words is this last deliverance from Mr. McManes himself:

"I do not want to engage in a controversy with Mr. Smith or anyone else, but I will say this emphatically: If Mr. Smith or anyone else ever assured the Chester county delegates that I would accept instructions for Blaine he did so on his own responsibility. I am not for Blaine, neither am I against him. I go to Chicago unpledged."

GEN. OSBORNE, the Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, is not very well known in the state outside of the section in which he resides. It turns out that, for some reason or other, he is unpopular with the Welsh element of that region which solidly constitutes a large portion of the Republican vote in the mining counties. For running purposes among the Welsh it would be difficult to find a better name than Davis, which happens to be that of the Democratic nominee against Osborne.

Mr. Edmunds has been found to be the favorite for president among the Republican students of Harvard University, and Mr. Bayard leads among the Democrats. This is very complimentary to both, but alas! Harvard will not be largely represented in either of the Chicago conventions nor in the electoral college.

There is encouragement for clean and consistent young men in politics, Mr. Harry, for delegate-at-large, had the largest vote in the Democratic state convention of Pennsylvania; in the New York Republican convention Mr. Theo. Roosevelt had the same experience.

BLAINE'S luck sticks to him. With a clear majority of the delegates in the Ohio convention he got one of the four

delegates-at-large. Mr. Sherman is also a tattooed man, but he has not been so fully uncovered.

BLAINE will get all the hide-bound Republican partisans, but the conservative intelligence of the party is against him; and this element is the one that turns the tide.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON, Blaine's next friend in New York, says of Edmunds: "He is like the rabbit in the anaconda's stomach—not good for anything if dissected, and not fit for use if thrown out."

THE magnitude of Pennsylvania's coal interests may be seen from the statement of the department of internal affairs that 132,762 persons are employed in the 691 collieries of the state and their wages for a year reach the princely sum of \$50,611,877.06.

WATCHMAN C. A. OLENDER of the House, at Harrisburg, has been disposing of the soiled and worn capitol carpets at public auction. This is an improvement on the old system. Aforetime it was the practice of the employes and hangers on to steal them.

THE English language so much resembles the Scandinavian that prominent educators are recommending that it be taught in the common schools of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. One of the strongest arguments used in advocacy of this plan is that it will enfranchise the working classes by increasing emigration.

PITTSBURG has a sinking fund of \$900,000; it also has an elaborate city ordinance requiring the investment of the sinking funds in the bonds of the city, state or United States. Pittsburg seems to be following closely the example of the state sinking fund commissioners, for whom the Humans act appears to have been no obstacle in farming out for political purposes the money of the commonwealth.

PROFESSOR PEPPER of the University of Pennsylvania, in his address before the medical and chirological faculty of Maryland University, in Baltimore, expressed the opinion that the customary beverages of tea and coffee are taken too strong, and do as much mischief as alcohol. He further states his belief that the time is rapidly coming when all diseases will be in large part cured by a closer study of the subject of diet. When this happy period arrives the physician's occupation will be gone.

APOTHECIES of the aesthetic will read with interest the allegation made against Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well known member of the Gladstone ministry, that he purchased his last election to Parliament by giving flower bribes. It is admitted that on the last day of the canvass Sir William purchased an enormous quantity of flowers and with the assistance of his ambitious wife, distributed them among his constituents. This seems to be a case where the love of the beautiful and the purity of the ballot are going to be involved in confusion inextricable.

PERSONAL.

LORD LYTTON will write a play for Mary Anderson.

Living and Terry intend to sail for home next Wednesday.

COL. RICHARD MYRICK of the Philadelphia Ledger is spoken of as a successor to Mr. Sargent at the court of Berks.

DE. DILLER LUTHER, of Reading, is likely to accept the position of Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons Thursday evening.

ISAAC N. ANOLD, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died Thursday. He represented the Second district in Illinois in Congress at the beginning of the war, and wrote a life of Benedict Arnold.

MRS. SAMUEL SPANGLER, wife of a former resident of Manheim, died in Greenfield, Ind., on the 12th inst. She was a cousin of the present speaker of the House of Representatives, her maiden name being Carlisle.

JUDGE JOHN M. ELLIOTT, who was killed by Col. Thomas Buford, for rendering an adverse decision, had a monument unveiled to his memory, Thursday, at Bradford, Pa. Several thousand persons were present.

FRANK G. CONNOLLY, assistant editor of the Philadelphia Times, who has been with that paper for a number of years, has severed his connection with that journal to accept the position of special press agent for Forepaugh.

CARLOS ALBERTO, the Cuban revolutionary leader, is a man below the medium height and weighs only about 115 pounds. He has black curling hair and a small mustache, which turns up at the ends. He is not yet 30 years of age. He was a Spanish authority in Cuba almost continuously since he was 14. No one who knows him doubts his bravery.

Pennsylvania Coal production for 1883.

There is a popular idea that the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania, being scattered over a much greater extent of territory, is of more value to the state than the anthracite field. Such, however, is not the case at present. The anthracite field is confined to portions of nine counties, and comprises 319 active collieries, which employed last year 87,395 persons, to whom \$33,597,352 was paid in wages. The mines were worked an average of 221 days during the year and the output was 30,157,410 tons of coal. The bituminous field in operation for the same time comprised portions of twenty-five counties. The number of active collieries was 381, employing 45,454 men and boys, to whom \$17,014,624 were paid in wages. The average number of days the collieries were in operation was 207, and the output of coal amounted to 18,729,817 tons. This includes the amount of coal used by 10,617 coke ovens in the manufacture of 3,380,872 tons of coke.

A comparison of these figures discloses the fact that while bituminous coal is produced in nearly three times as many counties as comprise the whole known anthracite field, and while there are seventy-one more bituminous collieries in active operation than in the anthracite district, but little more than half the number of men are employed producing coal and receiving wages in about the same proportion. There is a large field for future development in the bituminous district, but at present much of it remains untouched.

THE OLD WORLD.

GLADSTONE'S CLEVER ACHIEVEMENT.

A Small Budget and Tax Increase Reported—An Investigation Meeting Held in Ireland.

The budget was presented to the House of Commons on Thursday. It was the smallest recorded and received with cheers from the Liberal side. The document was presented and explained by the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, and the occasion being his first public appearance in the House for some time he was accorded an ovation. The government in the budget made two extraordinary propositions, which occasioned much surprise as to bills introduced into parliament. The first was to degrade the gold currency of the realm by increasing the alloy and decreasing the fineness to something like the American standard. It is understood that the motive power behind this scheme and that their object is to secure a grade of gold coinage that will enable England to retain the position it has been gradually losing as the attractive centre for the gold currency of the world.

Mr. Childers stated that the finances of the country were in such a satisfactory condition that the government felt able to recommend some general decrease in the present taxation, and, believing it to be wisest to give the relief where it would be most widely felt, proposed to reduce the present duty on tobacco four pence per pound, which would prove an enormous saving to the people. This statement made the Liberals fairly wild with enthusiasm and the conservatives were profoundly gloomy. The subject is the talk of the town and is everywhere accepted as about the cleverest achievement of the Gladstone ministry.

The Tories, however, pretend to regard the whole thing as a campaign document of a party in power, and are, in fact, filled. They describe the proposal to reduce the tobacco duty as a trick of the premier to secure the popular favor and prepare the public mind for a proposition to reduce the entry in a new season to begin with the tobacco duty from a military expedition for the relief of Khartoum. It is now known that Mr. Gladstone has decided upon such an expedition.

A Stormy Irish Convention.

There was a stormy convention of the Irish National League at Tipperary, at Thurles, on Thursday. Many of the delegates told pitiful stories of the sufferings endured by evicted tenant farmers in the country and bitter and angry complaints were made of the inefficiency and unpopularity of the government. The delegates told of the indignities toward diminishing the distress. The chairman of the convention and other officers of the league reported that there were no funds at the disposal of the organization for the relief of the distressed country.

This declaration further excited the wrath of the complaining delegates and many of them hotly retorted by attacks upon Mr. Parnell's scheme for the collection of £100,000 for the payment of salaries to Irish home rule agitators. The delegates contended that Tipperary county had always done its full share in responding to this and all other demands of the league leaders, but that it was not in Irish blood to stand calmly by and see such outrages take place. The money that should be used to modify the sufferings of those who had staked and lost all in defense of league principles was being sent out of the country to support luxuriously in London a number of men who had no right to the money. The convention broke up in confusion and Mr. Parnell's collectors are likely to meet trouble hereafter in Tipperary.

WALSH'S TESTIMONY.

Important light thrown on the Star Route case by the testimony of John Walsh.

Lovers of sensation are more interested just now in speculating on the developments which will be made by Witness Walsh when he takes the stand in the Kellogg case than in anything else that is on the carpet in Washington. It is said that as soon as he gets through with the case referred to Walsh will go before the Sprague committee and tell all he knows about the Star Route cases, which is not a little. It is asserted that Walsh will show up Attorney Bliss and Chandler in a bad light, and also give evidence not hitherto made public in regard to an alleged understanding between juries and defendants.

Mr. Brewster Cameron asserts that it can be shown that Forem in Craze, of the second Star Route jury, was constantly in communication with the defendants. Mr. Cameron also says that there is no doubt regarding the truth of Walsh's testimony against Kellogg, that it is in his favor. When asked whether it would be possible to convict Kellogg, Mr. Cameron replied with an emphatic negative and declared that the jury was unquestionably packed. He said that before the jury was drawn a certain resident of Washington told him that everything was already arranged for Kellogg's acquittal and mentioned the names of certain persons whose names would be drawn and who would act as jurors. The names of Kellogg, when the jury was completed, these names were found in the list. Mr. Kellogg has not appeared at any time for fear conviction, but he will, of course, endeavor to make as good a showing as possible.

AN ORATOR DECEASED.

George H. the Most Eminent Orator.

The fruitful border state of Kansas has been stirred to its literary depths by an incident of the state oratorical contest last week. George H. Mays, of Emporia, who carried off the laurels with an oration entitled "Watchman, What of the Night," was to have represented the state of Kansas in the national oratorical contest on May 10 at Iowa city. His friends grieved that one half of his oration was so much inferior to the other. His enemies charged him with plagiarism for the same reason.

Investigation has resulted in the discovery that one-half exactly of Mr. Mays' oration, "Watchman, What of the Night," was borrowed verbatim from an oration by Col. A. R. McKinon, of Philadelphia, delivered at McKinon College, June 28, 1873, and published in Cooper's "American Politician." Mr. Mays' friends claim that the original half was the best of his speech, but his enemies insinuate the contrary.

At an election in Lawrence, Thursday, Mays was expelled from the Oratorical association, and another contest was arranged for the 24th instant. Mays had not received the \$100 prize.

EPISCOPALIAN IN SESSION.

The House of Bishops Meet and Make Appointments.

The house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church obtained a quorum, Thursday, and their deliberations began in Grace chapel. The bishops who arrived were Watson, of East Carolina; Niles, of New Hampshire, and Smith, of Kentucky. This made in all thirty-one bishops. Thirty-two were necessary to constitute a quorum. Bishop Potter, of New York, was unable to leave his house, the thirty-one bishops went there in a body in the morning and thus secured a quorum. The session of the house is entirely a private one.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, presided at the closing session of the house of bishops Thursday afternoon. Bishop Smith, of

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