

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1884.

The Cholera.

Some one has died in Philadelphia with cholera symptoms, in the fast cholera time of less than twenty-four hours illness, and his physician says it was Asiatic cholera, while other doctors say it is a severe attack of cholera morbus; as it is no doubt was, or at least something else than Asiatic cholera, as any intelligent person would know, since the cholera does not appear sporadically, and when it comes it leaves a long trail behind it. It is perhaps possible that the cholera germ could have leaped from Toulon to Philadelphia at a bound, borne by some European passenger, but it is altogether improbable that it should have reached here so quickly in an isolated way without appearance of the disease on the ocean or at the Atlantic European ports. We may rest in the safe assurance that the cholera is not yet among us, and that we will have further warning before it comes. That it will be here is very probable. No quarantine is likely to keep it out, and it therefore behooves us to prepare for its coming with such sanitary precautions as will limit the power of the pestilence. Dr. Koch's discovery, that the disease is spread by living organisms in the lower bowels, if it is correct, one would think should lead to the finding of a medicine that will destroy them where they are created, and so diminish the danger of infection as to rob the pest of its destructive effect. Such knowledge as has been gained ought to give the power to control the disease, and doubtless will do so in time. Meanwhile we know that care in what is taken into the stomach is invited by a disorder that has its location there. Water that has been boiled and food that has been well-cooked will afford no opportunity for the entrance of living parasites into the system; and dead ones are not harmful. We need not fear the cholera if we guard the mouth; which should make it less dreaded than the fever germ, which enters through the air we breathe, they say.

A Good Position.

In vetoing a fire department bill when he was mayor of Buffalo, Grover Cleveland gave expression to the following sentiment: "I believe in an open and sturdy partisanship, which secures the legitimate advantages of party supremacy; but parties were made for the people, and I am unwilling, knowingly, to give my assent to measures purely partisan, which will sacrifice or endanger their interests." It is to be doubted whether a proper conception of the civil service and of the relation of political parties to the administration of public affairs was ever more happily expressed.

On the one hand Mr. Cleveland, in this sentiment, does full justice to the idea that the party with which a majority of the people invests power, is to administer it and to be responsible for the exercise of it. This is a proper view. For such purposes parties exist, and it is a crude and illogical political theory which expects parties to battle for success on party lines, and the victors then to distribute the offices regardless of these distinctions.

But a regard for "open and sturdy partisanship" and the "legitimate advantages of party supremacy" is to be conserved by a just regard, too, for the rights of the people who have the privilege of electing from a party that its appointees shall be honest and in men, the representatives of the idea of good government, without a profession of which, at least, no party can stay in or come into power.

Gov. Cleveland's platform is one that consistent reformers of the civil service and consistent Democrats can alike meet upon. It is straightforward and logical, "truly American," patriotic, practical and sensible.

Good Then, Good Now!

Mr. Blaine's campaign has run against another snag. A rather exciting paper in New York, called the Irish World, and edited by that rather uncertain quantity in politics and journalism, Mr. Patrick Ford, has been pretending to support Blaine as the friend of Ireland. Now come along a dozen esteemed contemporaries with reprints from the Irish World, edited by the same man, less than three years ago, showing what his opinion was of Blaine when that statesman was dealing with an international question in the matter of the prisoners of Kilmannham.

Broken in health and threatened with blindness, Mr. Boyton has at length been released from Kilmannham. He passes from the prison to the hospital, there, perhaps, to end his life, the latest victim of British tyranny.

THE most friendly visitor to Mr. Blaine's residence during these "halcyon and vociferous" days is not shown one of its household treasures. That is a silver cup, presented to him once and bearing the following inscription in token of services rendered by Blaine to the lobby from the speaker's chair.

JACOBO G. BLAINE. Personae populi, gentium, moderatorem, moderatorem, virtutes, sapientiamque exoptavit. VITIO D. D. CALENDIS MARTII IV. 1873.

This gift to Blaine was accompanied with the following compliment from the king of the lobby: "Our subject Blaine," said he, "is a live man, and has shown himself a true one."

THE New York Tribune is a fit organ of the man who would steal a portion of Washington's farewell address and try to pass it off for his own. The Tribune, the other day, printed an alleged extract from a sermon, delivered by Henry Ward Beecher November 11, 1880, under the headlines: "Beecher on Blaine's slanders. A scathing denunciation. Henry Ward Beecher at his best in defending James G. Blaine." And in a footnote it was obliged to make a sneaking explanation, which it intended its readers should not see, that its publication was a forgery, that no such "defense" of Blaine or "denunciation" of his enemies had ever been made by Beecher, and that it had taken one of his addresses about Garfield and substituted Blaine's name!

"THE meanest man in the world" has unmistakably indicated himself, in numbers. They are the apothecaries of Toulon, who during the prevalence of cholera, announce that they will shut their shops unless the government quits distributing free medicines. If the ravages of the cholera could be confined to the apothecaries its devastation would be a matter for general felicitation.

THE only surviving member of Lincoln's cabinet publicly declares that he cannot vote for Blaine. If Abraham Lincoln were alive he would join the revolt.

LOGAN will not wear his 100 medal when he stumps Maine. BLAINE is listening to what the wild waves are saying at Bar Harbor. They said refrain is, "Never, Forever."

"NOT a dollar has been wasted," says the Republican candidate for president. The money stolen by the Whisky Ring where it will do the most good, he thinks.

FLANAGAN was in the last Republican convention, too. He stood by Arthur like a little man and now he finds out what he was there for. The president has sent him a commission as internal revenue collector.

VIRGINIA is to have an extra session of the Legislature, the work of which will be limited to apportioning the state into districts for presidential electors, and to rectifying, if need be, the congressional apportionment bill.

SPEED SPEAKS.

WE CANNOT SUPPORT BLAINE AT ALL. Will Vote For a Democratic Statesman and Gentleman—The Daily Servitor of Lincoln's Cabinet.

James Speed, of Kentucky, who was Lincoln's attorney general, is the only surviving member of that cabinet. He was a Republican at a time and in a section when it cost much to be a Republican. He is one of the most esteemed men in his city and state, ranks at the head of the Kentucky bar, and although an active politician for some years, his influence is great with his party in the Southwest. Prior to the meeting of the national Democratic convention the following letter from Mr. Speed was received by a friend:

Louisville, Ky., June 29. My Dear Sir: I received your esteemed letter by due course of mail. The action of the Chicago Republican convention has greatly distressed me. I am not at all puzzled as to voting, but grieved to be under the necessity of failing to vote for the nominee of the Republican party. It is shocking to think that such a party could put forth such a platform. No more of that. But I cannot vote for Blaine, and could not vote for him on any platform.

The foreign relations of this country are pretty much in the hands of the president. During the short time Mr. Blaine acted as secretary of state he exhibited such a view of international law as makes me believe that, should he be elected president, if he would not plunge us into needless foreign difficulties he would not make any diplomatic stock of the civilized world. No personal magnetism of brilliant sentences can compensate for such a blunder. To vote for him would be like voting against the peace and honor of my country, with the understanding that at the bidding of the Republican party.

Then his letter about the surplus revenue is monstrous. It shows him to be as unsafe in his view of the framework of our government as he is in regard to international law. It is impossible to say the letter is the child of ignorance, for it is the child of demagoguery.

Now what can I do? May I fold my arms and let the world wag? Must I vote the Democratic ticket? Must I join a third party? I am not a man to put up an independent ticket. The purpose of a third party organized now would be to defeat Blaine. It would of necessity perish, whether Blaine is elected or defeated, and its members be like loose dogs in a machine, able to do no good, but capable of doing great evil.

Should the Democrats give the country a statesman and a gentleman as their candidate I think we had better vote for him. So you see, my dear sir, I cannot say what you may, but I am sure that I will not do so. I am most truly your friend.

How Does Blaine Stand in Maine. The reports in several Philadelphia dailies within a few days past that J. R. Norris, a Democratic member of the New York State Assembly, and George W. Matchner, a court reporter, had written a circular letter, and declared themselves for Blaine and Logan are false. Both are absent from town, on their vacation, and some practical jokers are the authors of the story of their boating.

Cleveland's bold speaker. The editorial sneer against Governor Cleveland seems to be bringing Cleveland substantial fruits. It appeared on Sunday last, and on Monday evening Rev. Dr. Dandberg and Dr. A. H. Strong, president of the Rochester theological seminary, and sixty-two other prominent Republicans, signed a petition to Governor Cleveland, asking him to bring Cleveland substantial fruits. It appeared on Sunday last, and on Monday evening Rev. Dr. Dandberg and Dr. A. H. Strong, president of the Rochester theological seminary, and sixty-two other prominent Republicans, signed a petition to Governor Cleveland, asking him to bring Cleveland substantial fruits.

PLAINLY AS WELL. Blaine stealing from Washington's Farewell Address. Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, has been trying for some time to establish a parallel between James G. Blaine and George Washington. It will drive us to the verge of insanity to see the great thoughts of these statesmen sometimes look almost identical forms of expression.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

CURED BY FAITH!

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

AROUND THE GAP.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.

REMARKABLE COMPROMISE CASE. A remarkable compromise case is now being considered by the select committee on the revenue laws, and will be decided this week. The case involves the question of the right of the government to demand the payment of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and is of great importance.