

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 9, 1884.

Politic Journalism. The Republican journals seem to have their instructions to make an aggressive campaign, and to this end to disregard the defense of Blaine and spend their energies in assailing Cleveland and his supporters. It is a mighty impudent thing to do, considering the character of the Republican candidate and his supporters; but impudence is Blaine's strong point, and it is sure to characterize his campaign; like master like man; and the style of warfare which has been inaugurated is eminently mean and dirty and Blaine like.

Mr. Blaine finds in some of his chief organs personal aptitudes of their conduct which enable them to work in singularly harmonious with his scheme; the Philadelphia Press is thus blessed; and the New York Tribune is almost equally fortunate. The Tribune is not so mean as the Press, but the difference is only one of degree. Both are unfair, untruthful and malicious in their conduct. Neither is entitled to the report of honorable journalism, but the Tribune is less contemptible and dirty than the Press, which grovels in vileness, with a manifest exhibition of the enjoyment of its mud. Pretending too great decency to publish the slanders against Cleveland, it seeks by the meanest publications to give to its readers the belief that he is absolutely vile in his personal habits. It has not the manliness to give the exact measure of the charge, but indulges itself in insinuations which it expects to convey more than the truth. The object of this virulent attack upon Cleveland is obviously to put the Democracy on the defensive and disturb their fire upon the atrocious character of Blaine. It has been well conceived for this purpose, by the council of Blaine and his leaders. Such an attack would not have come from an ordinarily respectable party of men, even though they were politicians; but from this set of fellows it emanated naturally. It was smart and dirty, like Blaine. The Democrats, more sensitive than their opponents, as to the character of their candidate, necessarily come to its defense; and are put to the disadvantage natural to such a position. After thus attacking Cleveland the Blaine organs have had their instructions to assail his supporters, especially the independent wing of them. The Tribune attacks Harper's Weekly and its editor, Geo. W. Curtis, and reproduces the caricatures of Abraham Lincoln in that journal in 1861. This, we concede, is reasonably fair warfare, if anything can be made out of the fact that in 1861 Harper's Weekly and its editor did not have as high an opinion of Lincoln as they came to have afterwards; but this was such a common experience that one would think that the Tribune would not take much by this motion. Abraham Lincoln, in 1861, had done nothing to earn the fame he now enjoys. He then was but a Western politician of story telling proclivities, and no particularly exhibited strength. Carl Schurz, another leading Independent, seems like a red rag to the Blaine press, so fiercely do they attack him; and herein they have the support of the New York Sun, an Independent of another type, which hates Schurz because he is a Dutchman perhaps or for some other unintelligible reason; nominally because he profited by the great fraud in seating Hayes. As Schurz was wrong then it is fair enough to argue that he may be wrong now; but that is to be conceded of every man; no one can claim to be infallible; and it does not make anything against the force of Schurz's present logic that his past logic was bad. His argument is to be judged by itself and not by its precedents or by its author. Carl Schurz is not on trial now, but Blaine. If Schurz was a candidate, Schurz's past record would fairly militate against him; but it does not help Blaine's record a whit to give Carl Schurz a bad one. The Philadelphia Press has a special object of attack in Horace White, another Independent, and a thoroughly reputable man, as he is an exceedingly able one. The Press can do him no injury; the polemic is disagreeable but not harmful; and of polemic journalism the outpouring of the Press in this case is a good sample.

Why Irishmen Oppose Blaine. As the claim is being gleefully made in Republican quarters that the Irish voters are going over horse, foot and dragoons into the Blaine column, it may not be out of place to give briefly a few brazen facts in explanation of the reasons why Irishmen will not support the Republican candidate.

James G. Blaine is the chosen head of the party that claims lineal descent from Alexander Hamilton, whom Blaine quoted approvingly in his letter of acceptance. The Federalist minister to England, King, under Hamilton's sanction, helped to prevent the release of Robert Emmet and his brave band upon the condition of their emigration to America. So bitterly did the Federalists hate the Irish exiles that they passed an infamous alien law requiring the registration of all aliens landed, a fourteen years' residence before naturalization and other vexatious restrictions on citizenship. The culmination of this war on foreigners was reached in 1854 in the Know-Nothing party.

James G. Blaine, in 1855, as editor of the Kennebec Journal, the leading Know-Nothing organ of Maine, advocated a twenty one years' residence for foreigners to entitle them to vote. The outcome of the bitter crusade was the tarring and feathering of a Catholic priest, Rev. John Babst, on the streets of Ellsworth, Maine, in August, 1856, at the hands of a Know-Nothing mob.

James G. Blaine, while conducting the Know-Nothing organ of Maine, advocated the most restrictive legislation against foreigners, even to the extent in 1856, of making it impossible for them to acquire citizenship in the state. The burning of Catholic churches and outbursts on foreign-born citizens during that period were vigorously defended by his paper.

James G. Blaine was the author in 1875 of the infamous Madigan circular, in which an appeal was made to Protestant Democrats to reject James C. Madigan, the Democratic congressional candidate in the Fourth district, because he was a Roman Catholic. The circular contained the following bitterly offensive sentence: "The Papists everywhere are watching the result of Madigan's campaign in this district, and it will be hailed everywhere as a great triumph for the Catholics if a New England Protestant district sends a Roman Catholic to represent it in Congress."

James G. Blaine, as secretary of state in 1882, raised not a finger to protect Irish American citizens thrown into English dungeons as "suspects." Contrary to all international law, he claimed that as they had voluntarily gone within English jurisdiction, he could do nothing for them. The odium that attached to Minister Lowell in these cases properly belongs to Blaine.

James G. Blaine was invited in April, 1882, to the great Land League meeting addressed by Judge Black, in Concordia hall, Baltimore. He neither went nor explained his absence, showing how near to his heart is the Irish cause.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

LATEST HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF FORM.

The Occurrences of a Day in the Busy World—Herald of News Items from the Morning Mail.

Jay-Eye See (rotated in 2:10) at the Buffalo driving park, on Friday, in spite of the hot track.

Captain Payne and his companions, of the Oklahoma settlement, in the Indian country, have been ejected by United States troops.

John W. Mackay denies the truth of the statement telegraphed from Naples of the engagement of his daughter Eva to a member of the Colonna family.

Holt, the Republican candidate for judge of the appeal in the First District of Kentucky, has been elected by about 1,100 majority. The district has heretofore been Democratic by 1,500 to 2,500.

A house at Villard Lurin, near Bridelstein in France, was struck by lightning Friday, and immediately took fire. The flames spread rapidly, and ninety houses were burned before they could be subdued.

John W. Davis, assistant to Acting President Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio road, has been appointed police commissioner of Baltimore.

John Roach's shipyard, at Chester, was visited by a great fire Friday night. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Work of rebuilding will begin at once.

Dr. G. Belmont Massey, of Philadelphia, has been held under \$3,500 bail by Magistrate Lennon on a charge of malpractice preferred by Grace M. Gardner. Dr. E. V. Hays, a resident of the city, who is in the army, who is now in Colorado, is charged with assisting him.

The introduction of the steel rail to supersede iron in the valley of the Ohio river was completed last week. The rails are being laid in Wheeling, West Virginia. A strange element came to the city last week, in which Mr. Stringfellow, aged 22, secured for a wife Mrs. Allen, a widow, and a young man, aged 19, who was at 5 o'clock in the morning, broke up with Dr. Leonard, and were married at once. The old lady, in explanation, said she was married that way the first time and liked it best.

While the machinery of the New Jersey steel and iron works, Trenton, was in full motion one of the wheels broke and a piece of the ponderous iron went flying out through a window. It went like lightning down the street, fully three hundred yards distant, and struck a woman passing on the sidewalk and then burst itself in an open field beyond. The woman escaped being brained and instantly killed by about two inches.

An unemployed White Escaping. A number of patients in the Trenton state lunatic asylum, were out for a walk for exercise, under the charge of an attendant, Friday, when one of them, a young man, Edward Holt, suddenly started and tried to escape. He was not pursued, and escaped through a ditch and through woods up as far as where the Round Brook railroad crosses the Delaware. He plunged into the feeder of the Delaware and Haritan canal and under took to swim to the other side. He was known to be an excellent swimmer, but being exhausted by the long chase he sank and was drowned. The body was recovered two or three hours afterwards. He had been in the asylum about two years.

Important Conference of Leading Officials. William H. Vanderbilt, F. B. Gowen, President of the Erie, and a number of others having a large interest in Reading securities had an extended conference in Saratoga, N. Y., last evening. The outline of a plan to take care of the floating debt was discussed, and a number of resolutions were adopted. Mr. Gowen is to be solicitor of the road. The meeting was very harmonious and those who took part are jubilant and without giving particulars say that the conclusions arrived at will tend in a short time to benefit the Reading shareholders and all others who hold obligations of the company. One of the gentlemen present and a director of the road said it was the most important meeting in its results that had ever been held.

PERSONALS.

RUSKIN'S favorite heroism was his mother.

MISS ELLEN TERRY'S vaccination has cost her \$2,000 in loss of salary.

MERRAT HAINES will issue the first number of his new penny afternoon paper in New York, on Monday.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT has been nominated for Congress in the Erie district. He will make the Republican fight.

MAX O'REILLY, little book, "John Bull and his Island," is said to have netted him \$20,000. He now contemplates "Jonathan and his Continent."

MISS HARRINGTON and Miss Riley, of Harrisburg, rode on horse-back Friday up and down the natural stone stairs which lead to the summit of Round Top, at Gettysburg. No woman has ever before accomplished this feat.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' famous portrait of the artist, which is better known under the name "Simplicity," was recently sold at private sale in England for \$18,500. The picture has long been in the possession of a descendant of the Watkin family.

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THE HANDSOME CAPITAL OF BAVARIA.

Scenes About Munich and Innsbruck—Through the Tyrolean Alps to Italy—Fair Verona Described.

MUNICH, July 24, 1884.—My last letter was written in Innsbruck after our arrival at Munich. We remained there until Tuesday morning. It is one of the finest cities in Europe, being the capital of Bavaria. It contains 210,000 inhabitants, including its suburbs; has many fine parks and large and handsome buildings on a level plain. The river Isar, a rapid stream, which rises in the Alps flows through the city and empties into the Danube. This river we crossed at Isartal, where there are very heavy fortifications, about 50 miles from Munich. On Monday we visited the museum, art gallery, parks, &c.

The museum is a fine building, frescoed with ceilings in gold panel. Statues of Egyptian and Assyrian periods fill the spacious halls, but the collection is not so large or varied as that of the British museum. The art gallery is one of the largest and contains one of the finest collections of paintings in Europe, by Van Dyke, Rubens and other celebrated artists.

We drove through the city in the afternoon, visiting its parks, gardens, &c. The city is well built, the streets are broad and clean, and the private and public buildings are large and handsome. The Bavarians in common with all European nations do great honor to their public men, and statues, monuments, triumphal arches, &c., are met on every hand. The most celebrated of these is the colossal statue of Maximilian, which is cast in bronze of Turkish cannon. The figure itself is of the wreath which she holds aloft is 66 feet, including the pedestal. It stands in front of the "Hall of Fame" and was erected by order of King Louis I. in 1834. We leave Munich on Tuesday morning for Innsbruck, which is the capital of Austrian Tyrol, and about 30 miles distant from Munich. There we arrive at 2:40 p.m., and stop at the Hotel de Tyrol.

For some distance from Munich the land is of the same general character as already described. It gradually becomes more rolling, and the outcrops look different. Instead of the high gables and red tile roofs we have rather flat and prevailing roofs of shingles, or, instead of being nailed are kept down by lath running across, and framed into the end rafters, and kept down by stones being laid on the lath. This kind of roof continues until we reach Innsbruck.

The houses and barns are all built under one roof, and we begin to see some approach to Pennsylvania's barns as we near the Alps, which now begin to appear in the distance. We now pass into Austrian territory, where we have our baggage examined, which is only done in a formal manner at the town of Kufstein. We now follow the river Inn, a rapid stream which rises in the Alps and flows into the Rhine. Like all these mountain streams it has a pebbly bed, and is though mixed with chalk, which they receive from the soil washed from the mountain sides.

A beautiful Tyrolean Valley. We soon enter the beautiful valley of the Inn, with the Alps towering on either side and looking up the valley we see the long ranges of snow-capped peaks, with heavy clouds hanging on their sides, while the sun is shining on the snow above.

This valley of the Tyrol is a lovely scene, spreading out on either side of the river with the wooded hills interspersed with spots of wood, behind which and reaching down to the river bank, nestle smiling villages of neatly painted or white washed dwellings. The tall spires of their churches, and the towers of castles, and all along the sides of the mountain are cleared patches, dotted by numerous cottages and churches, good to make up a scene never to be forgotten.

We sit at a carriage and drive to several points of interest. Among them the Castle of Ambras, 2,226 feet high up the mountain side, from which point we enjoy a panoramic view of the town and valley spread out before us. In the morning we visit the markets and places of interest. Innsbruck is famous for its wood carving, some fine specimens of which we see in the numerous shops. The Franciscan church of the 16th century, contains a monument of Maximilian I, which is a work of very high art.

Crossing Into Italy. We leave Innsbruck at 2:40 p. m., on Wednesday for Verona, a city by way of the Brenner pass, which is the lowest of the Alpine passes, and the only one where quarantine is not established. The ride over and through the Alps (we pass through 23 tunnels) was a very interesting and beautiful one, and we saw some engineering skill. We slowly climb and wind our way up the sides of the mountain. Sometimes up on one side, and then down the other side of the pass. While looking down we would see hundreds of cottages and farms, and by which we ascended, while thousands of feet above us were the snow clad peaks from which little streams, like silver threads, were trickling down the mountain sides gathering force and volume from others in their descent. They rush in torrents into the river below.

We follow a branch of the Inn, to the summit, and from there the Adige to Verona. Scattered through these mountains, we find ancient ruins and small villages, with fields of grain, potatoes and maize. Many of these people, and their forefathers have lived here for generations, never going further from home than the nearest villages, happy in their isolation without any change. The fort here is a night comes on before we get through the southern slope of the Tyrol, but what we see of it does not impress us so favorably as that of the northern. Neither the tillage being so good nor the general appearance of the country being so neat.

A Carriage Art Heat at Verona. We find the grape largely cultivated in this region. Our train is late and we do not reach Verona until 12 o'clock at night, and then are subject to fumigation at the station with carbolic acid, the smell of which we think we shall carry home with us. Tired and weary we would our way through the ancient city to our hotel of dream of home in the city of the Capulets and Montagues.

In the morning we secure a carriage and the services of a guide and visit the places of this once famous but now faded old city. We see here old churches and palaces, and in which Juliet lived, and were shown the spot where Romeo stood and made love to her as she leaned out of her chamber window. This house, which bears the name of Capulet on a marble slab in the wall, is a museum of the veritable base upon many of the palaces of departed greatness in Verona have descended.

An Old Roman Amphitheatre. The old Roman amphitheatre is the most interesting of the Roman ruins, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is elliptical in shape with stone seats rising from the arena, and has a capacity for 10,000 spectators; with the seats of the emperor at the north, and the senators at the south end.

SIGHTS IN GERMANY.

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BASE BALL.

The Ironsides defeat the Domestics.

The Ironsides club easily defeated the Domestics in a five inning game yesterday before a good sized audience. The rain which set in at 4:30 cleared away at 5:15, and continued for a half hour, leaving the grounds unfit to play upon. The Ironsides put Foreman in the box, and the visitors could not hit him with effect. Of the three angles made by them one was a scratch. On the other hand the home club pounded Hickman, Gosman, Tom Gray and McCannam leading. The Ironsides played a splendid game in the field, being credited with but one error. Gunther did fine work behind the bat and threw several men out at second. The fielding of the Domestics was very loose. Both catchers played badly behind the bat, but George, who has been doing most of the work in that position lately, is suffering from very sore hands.

The Ironsides presented a fine appearance in handsome new uniforms, and their Mascotte, with a full suit, upset the small boy and tickled everyone. He is a very good fellow and a favorite with all. The Domestics have also secured new outfits since their last visit, and they are very pretty. The score of the game was:

Table with 10 columns: Name, AB, R, H, E, BA, PO, A, S, O, Total. Rows include Ironsides and Domestics players.

Yesterday the Alleghens found a club that they could beat, although it is very unusual for them to be winners. There was nothing very interesting in the contest. The visitors hit very easily and the home club could do little with Neagle. The fielding of the Lancaster was bad. Mr. Griffin, of the American association, umpired the game in a satisfactory manner, but he did not suit the spectators. The grand stand, by whom he was tossed and hotel. The score follows:

Table with 10 columns: Name, AB, R, H, E, BA, PO, A, S, O, Total. Rows include Alleghens and Lancaster players.

Philadelphia: Providence 6, Philadelphia 0; New York: Boston 8, New York 3; Baltimore: Baltimore 9, Columbia 2; Toledo: Baltimore 9, Columbus 2; Detroit: Detroit 12, Buffalo 1; Detroit 12, Buffalo 0; Richmond Va.: Virginia 2, Brooklyn 9; Kansas City: Chicago 10, Kansas City 10.

The Ironsides and Domestics are playing their second game to-day. Previous to the game yesterday the Ironsides were photographed in a group and in positions.

Children's meeting on Friday evening. A Lancaster gentleman, having some business in the way of putting up or repairing electric wires in the vicinity of camp, happened to spy several colored boot blacks hanging about the camp near the restaurant. He told them that he would give 50 cents to the one who could eat the greatest number of ginger cakes in a given length of time without water. The contest began at one o'clock and the other 15 o'clock. The winner was a young man who ate 50 cents to the one who could eat the greatest number of ginger cakes in a given length of time without water.

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THE CHURCH OF GOD.

THEIR BIG CAMP AT SPRINGVILLE.

Services at the Camp on Friday Afternoon—Sunday's Expected Crowd—An Amazing Increase in the Attendance.

Friday Afternoon—The weather was somewhat threatening, but the clouds all passed away, and the sun set beneath a clear sky, which is considered a promise of fair weather. It is said that there will be a very large turn out from Harrisburg and Reading on Sunday. The grounds are in better condition than they have been for some time. They are all that could be wished for, to make it pleasant for a large gathering of people.

The sermon at 3 p. m. on Friday was preached by Prof. J. R. H. Latawah, text, Dan. iii, 18; theme, "Christian heroism." The speaker handled his discourse in a very able manner. The truths which he presented were all sparkling gems of thought, delivered in an impressive and forcible manner.

Rev. J. W. Davis preached in the evening to quite a large audience; text, "If any man will save his life, he must lose it." "Immortality of the soul." The speaker closed with an appeal to sinners. Rev. Nissenius followed with a very forcible exhortation. Rev. G. W. Sellinger then made some telling remarks, urging all who were present to seek after "the immortality of the soul."

Rev. Allen, of Illinois, who represents the interest of "Findlay College" at Findlay, Ohio, will address the people on that subject on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Some other speakers will also participate.

Prof. Palm having organized an excellent choir, is rendering some splendid music in the camp.

There were many new arrivals on Friday afternoon, among whom were families from Harrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, and other places. The following gentlemen will preach on Sunday, viz: At 10 o'clock a. m., Prof. J. R. H. Latawah; 3 p. m., J. W. Davis, and 7:30 p. m., W. R. Covert, of Pittsburg.

There are many new faces in camp this year. It is a marked spirit of sociability pervading the whole place.

The general order upon the grounds is good, although of an unpleasant character has occurred to mar the evening of Sunday. The new arrivals of this morning of families are as follows: One family from Mount Joy, two from Strasburg, Mr. Frazier, and family of Harrisburg and Mrs. Breunman of Elizabethtown.

Rev. Allen, of Illinois, delivered a very instructive and interesting discourse on the college subject, followed by a number of other speakers. Mr. Frazier, of Harrisburg, was president of the college board, and he presided over the college, and it is certainly a very handsome structure, dimensions, 150 feet in height, 170 by 107 feet. This building reflects great credit to the architect.

A little sport outside the camp grounds was indulged in on Friday evening. A Lancaster gentleman, having some business in the way of putting up or repairing electric wires in the vicinity of camp, happened to spy several colored boot blacks hanging about the camp near the restaurant. He told them that he would give 50 cents to the one who could eat the greatest number of ginger cakes in a given length of time without water. The contest began at one o'clock and the other 15 o'clock. The winner was a young man who ate 50 cents to the one who could eat the greatest number of ginger cakes in a given length of time without water.

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