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THE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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LANCASTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JANUARY 15, 1885.

The Donation to Grant.

Democrats and Republicans in the United States Senate tumbled over each other in their eagerness to put General Grant upon the retired list of the army with the full pay of a general, which is thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

And yet it was not a proper thing to do, both because it could not be done by direct legislation and because of the lack of intrinsic merit in the measure.

The bill had to accomplish its object indirectly by authorizing the president to appoint one person who had been general in the army to the retired list. Grant is the only one to fill the description, and the bill in effect therefore authorized only his appointment. If it had authorized the appointment of Grant by name it would have fallen under the same objection that President Arthur found to a previous bill for Grant's relief. The president is now expected to shut his eyes to the substantial similarity of this measure, and to approve it on the distinction between twelvemonth and twelvemonth; which it is not clever in the Senate to ask the president to do, as it is not clever in it to seek itself a roundabout way to get the better of the laws.

The senators seem to have thought that there was a great popular demand for this donation to General Grant. They have taken the impression from the journals of the large cities. We think it is a mistaken belief. There is a very good feeling toward General Grant in the country. He has greatly conciliated Democratic opinion by his generous course toward Fitz John Porter. But yet it is thought on all hands that the present pecuniary misfortunes of Grant have been so undeniably his own fault that he has no claim upon the nation for the exercise of the generosity in his behalf, when it is a fact that he enjoys an income of fifteen thousand dollars a year. If he were really needy, public opinion would unanimously demand his relief, however his losses came to him; as the people would not see an ex-president and general suffering for lack of the comforts and luxuries of life. But when Grant gave his name to the Wall Street operation to be used for all it was worth, with the result that losses to the amount of millions of dollars came to those who confided in the virtue of that great name, he certainly does not come before Congress with clean hands for its bounty. It cannot be denied that General Grant knew that his name was a valuable trade mark to his business firm, which he committed to the control and guidance of an associate without the slightest supervision or check by himself. His name and the great office titles connected with it having been dragged into the mire so deeply and so carelessly by him, it does not seem to us, nor do we believe the people think that he should be reinstated with the office and pay of general of the army, while he retains so handsome a provision for his comfort as he may have from \$15,000 a year.

Senator Voorhees said that after six years this income would probably cease, the guarantee of the western railroad bonds in which it was invested, made by the late E. D. Morgan, then expiring. If this is so, the present bill would seem to be one for the relief of E. D. Morgan's estate, or of the committee which invested the fund in worthless bonds, as it is to be assumed that these culpable parties would find it impossible to let this income be paid to Grant drop away from him by their investment of the trust fund in worthless bonds, unless he had such a feather-bed as the Senate now provides for him ready to support him.

The Blair Bill.

The advocates of the Blair educational bill, a scheme to distribute \$70,000,000 of the federal government's revenues among the states for school purposes, take hope from the fact that Senator Garland, who is said to be looked for a place in the next cabinet, made a weighty argument for the bill, in fact about the only constitutional apology for it that rose to the rank of an argument.

It is not likely that Senator Garland strengthened his chances of cabinet position by his attitude toward this measure. As senator from a state which, on the basis of popular illiteracy would receive a large allotment of the money, as the representative of an impoverished section which seems to get an immediate advantage from the bill, and as an astute advocate, with skill to make the worse appear the better cause, Senator Garland seemed to feel it his duty and demonstrated that it was within his capacity to dexterously maintain the one proposition that has been advanced in support of the constitutionality of the measure, that is the power of Congress to appropriate the public lands of the United States or their proceeds to educational purposes in the states.

But, as ex-Gov. Chamberlain points out, this power is in the exercise of an express grant in the second paragraph of section 3 of article IV of the constitution, as follows: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Here is a plain grant of power to Congress to use the public lands and property of the United States as it may see fit, consistently of course, with the other provisions of the constitution. All the authorities cited by Senator Garland are simply decisions as to the power of Congress under this clause of the constitution, and nothing more. The

difference between the appropriation of money in the treasury, the proceeds of taxation or the ordinary incomes of the government, on the one hand, and the disposition of the public lands of the United States or their proceeds under this clause on the other hand, is too plain for argument.

It must be obvious to every broad-minded statesman, that if it be once granted that Congress has power to levy taxes to raise money for distribution among the states to support the schools of their establishment and control, it can raise and spend its revenues in support of the state courts, legislatures and every local institution. At once every barrier between the states and the general government is broken down, their rights and duties become indistinct, their jurisdictions conflict and the whole beautiful federal fabric which the fathers constructed collapses.

If Senator Garland views such an outcome with complacency it is to be hoped that he will not be in the Democratic cabinet. But we prefer to think that in defense of the Blair bill he was displaying his powers as an advocate rather than his opinions as a statesman or a jurist.

Out With It.

Ever since the election some of the Republican newspapers have been hounding St. John, the late Prohibition candidate for president. Not a few of them have been insinuating and others have been boldly charging that he was in the field with mercenary motive, that he offered for money to give his candidacy a turn favorable to Blaine, and failing to get his price, or being offered more by the opposition, remained in the field to Cleveland's advantage.

Mr. St. John has given an emphatic denial to all such stories, and they are retorted, it must be admitted, without the production of any corroborative evidence. Not a line of documentary proof nor a syllable of oral testimony has been adduced to show any lack of sincerity or honesty on the part of the Prohibition candidate. The man who is said to have been his agent in negotiating with the Republicans, says the letters ascribed to him are garbled or forged, and acquits St. John of all complicity in any political speculation.

It does look very much as if the Republicans made an attempt to buy off St. John, and had dealings with some of his people. But that they reached him or got near him, or that he stooped to them, does not appear.

The controversy is none of our funeral. The Democracy as a party has not encouraged and countenanced the principle of prohibition as sound policy or sufficient basis for a party. They neither stimulated nor deprecated St. John's candidacy. It was an outgrowth of Republicanism and one of the side movements which that party has always encouraged, as far as it was to its advantage, and deserted, betrayed and denounced when it could not be engineered for partisan profit.

But if the Republican managers have proof against St. John they had better produce it quickly, or judgment will be taken against them. Thus far they have failed, as utterly as Blaine failed in Maine to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other.

To Be Seen To.

The lawyers at St. Louis need now to see to it that only lawful fees are exacted from their clients by the court house officers. It is not creditable to the bar that this wrong has been so long submitted to. The bar association, which has been formed to rectify abuses and to stiffen the lawyers in a straightforward walk in their profession, should before now have seen to it that no illegal fees were permitted to be charged. But now when the officers are under salary an opportunity is offered for the reform this abuse which must not be neglected.

If the court house officials had been restricted by the court and the bar to the charge of only lawful fees, the change in their compensation from fees to salaries would never have taken place. It was demanded by their robberies. They have killed the goose that laid their golden eggs. They propose to kick against the new law by testing its constitutionality. This the bar association should see to.

They propose to kick against it again by still charging unlawful fees, and distributing their proceeds in high salaries to many clerks and in heavy charges for running expenses. This also the bar association must see to.

GOLLAITH CAMERON will be too much for the little David, Agnew by name, from Beaver county.

Very appropriately the first history of the Blair and Logan campaign that has appeared is embellished with portraits only of Blair, Logan and Barcland. As Balaram said to his jacksack, "when shall we three meet again?"

HENRY WARD BEECHER is very happy in his expressions, and it was a very bright sentence that he used in his address in Baltimore on "The Reign of the Common People," when he said the common people are semi-luminous and are exerting a powerful influence upon every nation. Particularly is it true of this country. With the common people as a lamp, the feet of the statesman will not go far astray. They may not know enough to detect a fine point of law, their knowledge of science may be very inadequate and their acquaintance with the requirements of etiquette limited. But the consensus of common sense among them in affairs of state is about as nearly perfect as anything human can be. In this sense the expression *vox populi vox Dei*, is eminently fitting.

HARVARD college has an endowment of \$1,800,000 and an income of \$680,850. Still the coal lands of Franklin and Marshall, in Somerset county, Pa., are rising in value.

If "Heideldough of Lancaster," strayed into the anti-Cameron caucus in Harrisburg last evening, as "it is said," there was some mistake about it, and Heideldough should lose no time explaining to his constituents, the houses.

It is estimated that Texas will receive 300,000 migrants this year, and before the next census is taken she is destined to rank in population and importance with states that were full grown when she was in her swaddling clothes. Texas alone could feed and clothe the people of the United States. Last year she raised 950,000 bales of cotton, and she has a capacity which, if fully worked, would yield her the enormous amount of 30,000,000 bales. The one thing the Lone Star state seems to stand most in need of is adequate protection against train robbers, who pursue their avocations in that magnificent work at honest occupations. But perhaps the wild stories located at regular intervals in Texas become such from the long distance they must travel before reaching Eastern eyes.

HERE AND THERE.

A well-known journalist of this state, who writes blood-and-thunder stories for the flash weeklies, told me one day that he did it because it paid him for better than legitimate journalism. "I can easily turn out two of these tales a year," he said, "and receive my regular work, and they bring me in an average of \$1,200 each." He says that he usually has a ground work of fact, within his own experience or reading, for his plots and characters. Down in Atlanta they will give you a very good ground-plot in which lives Prof. Peak, who retired from a chair in a college faculty to take a salary of \$10,000 a year to write stories for the New York Ledger. I suspect that Sidney Lanier, Paul H. Hayne, and Joel Chandler Harris, combined, never made that much in a year out of their writings.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, is disposed to poke fun at the gorgeous upholstery of the great Philadelphia law rooms. The apartments of the *Lodge, Record* and *Times* all certainly offer a wonderful contrast in brilliancy with those of the *Times*, *Sun* and other New York journals, whose rooms are plain in the extreme, but have all the conveniences of workshops that turn out good work.

There has been a story put into circulation that when Mr. Wm. M. Singery was dining upon a plan for his present Record building he submitted the decision of the question to his wife's judgment, stating the estimated cost of the several plans. There would be a saving of several thousand dollars in a plan which she recommended, and she expressed her opinion for so doing that the amount thus saved could be made to accomplish a great deal of good in charitable work. Whoever tried to tell this story got it all wrong. To begin with, Mrs. Singery needed to resort to no such device as means to accomplish the "great deal of good in charitable work" to which her kind impulses moved her; nor was any such purported "incident" as that related necessary to "prompt Mr. Singery to consider the question of the building as part of the income of the sum she had herself consigned to charity." The facts are that when Mr. Singery first contemplated the erection of a new building for the south-west corner of Chestnut and Ninth, now occupied by Porter & Co.'s office, he had consulted it to his wife, upon whose strong judgment he largely relied, she vetoed the site, because she had a superstition against a corner that had been twice visited by fire. The site finally chosen met her approval and when the various plans were submitted to her she at once selected the one which she selected the costliest, because it was the best. It was her sagacity that determined the erection of the imposing and imperishable structure, and Mr. Singery is justly proud with pride to the edifice as a monument to her superior judgment. The late Mrs. Singery was the daughter of a prominent merchant, her father, who married, were daughters of the first Mrs. Singery.

APPROXIMATELY the reason that it is taken place to-day, I translate from *L'Espresso*, "journal politique quotidien," Rome, Dec. 31, 1884:

CREATION OF AN AGENCIES IN AMERICA. We have from New York, Dec. 21, a file which Europe so warmly admires, the creation of bodies, this method of sculpture has become a vogue among us. We have already seen in our cities, monuments and in some places bodies after their kind for incineration. The preference for cremation is not confined to any class of society. It was thus that recently a young man, who was a young actress, Miss Laura Clancy, came to be cremated at her own express desire. Here follows a description of the cremation of Miss Clancy's body at the Lancaster crematorium, Dec. 2, 1884. This last representation of the young actress attracted many people. She held a reception to the end.

CREMATION is by no means a new notion. There are many instances of the cremation of the dead in the annals of the South Carolina family a merchant, whose judgment and culture, renowned as a Revolutionary delegate from his state to the Continental Congress, accomplished his duties as minister from the colonies to Holland; confined for fifteen months in a British prison, and finally consigned with Jay and Franklin to the guillotine. His remains were left in a box, which was buried in a field, and it was not until the facilities of a hand would enable them to cremate it.

Laura's daughter, became the wife of Dr. David Ramsay, the historian, born in Lancaster county, and died in South Carolina. In literature and medicine he accomplished a vast deal—perhaps, because he slept only four hours out of the twenty-four. In his death on the street at the hands of a crazed lunatic to whose mental unsoundness he had testified in a judicial proceeding. Mrs. Ramsay was a good deal shocked at the testamentary direction of her father as to the burning of his body. But his heirs respected his wishes.

Is the seven or eight hours sleep per day really a habit? The Jesuits, who are an intellectual order, accomplish their work along with five hours sleep out of twenty-four.

Is there any Lancaster county belle waiting to be asked to open the immigration hall? We are behind our grandmothers. When Madison's migration ushered in an era of greater social brilliancy than had prevailed during the Jeffersonian regime, there was a fair, Robert Jenkins, a man then. And it was his wife—who was a beauty in her day—who, with the British minister, Mr. St. John, and the mother of Mrs. M. J. Nevins, of Cernarvon, of Mrs. Alfred Nevins, of Philadelphia, and an aunt, Mrs. St. John, of Fordney, of this city. A portrait which has lately been copied by one of her kinsfolk shows her to be a beauty of the Madison type of face. Alas! that we should have fallen upon the evil days of bachelor congressmen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Why Customer went to a drug store and asked for SOZODONT. The storekeeper said, "We're out of that but I'll get you some." The customer said, "No you don't," and went to the neighborhood store and got a bottle of SOZODONT. Price 10 cents a bottle.

Your Golden Wedding. This is the thirtieth anniversary of marriage. Most folks who celebrate it have reached a good old age. They who are young and healthy enjoy a hearty old age. If you have a right to the necessity of taking care of her means and not having a husband who uses tobacco or intoxicating drinks, the property to be delivered to her absolutely; but should she have a husband who can afford to indulge in the use of rum and tobacco, of course he can support her without this bequest, and the house and grounds shall be given to the woman's branch of the Home Missionary society of the Presbyterian church for the support of an indigent preacher who shall not indulge in such practices, to enable him to spread the gospel fearlessly and unreservedly at some out-post of the United States." Father on in her will, she left a mortgage and notes amounting to \$800 - to the most reliable committee to be found in this city, (Philadelphia) for the suppression of intemperance and tobacco. Her hostility to liquor she explains in declaring that through them she reached her crowning sorrow. After all the care she took in her bequests, Judge Penrose intimates that many of them concerning liquor were void because of vagueness. In the end the committee of a good lawyer in will-making will go a great distance even with eccentric persons.

The Dauphin county court has decided not to issue a mandamus on Gov. Patton, directing the executive to issue the commission of president judge to Howard H. Foster, Jr., Northampton. The supreme court will likely affirm the position that the judge in commission shall be the president.

The great rarity find appreciation in the generation in which they live. The husband of a boarding house landlady is now termed a "Betty."

THE LATE SCHUYLER COLFAX.



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EX-SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, VICE PRESIDENT AND LECTURER.

The train bearing the remains of the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in Chicago at the Northwestern station at 7:10 o'clock Wednesday evening. The casket was in a special car attached to the Omaha express, and was heavily draped in mourning and marked with an appropriate inscription. No services were held in Chicago. The train was met by 150 Union Veterans and Civil Fellows, Messrs. Sexton, Mann, Tutthill, and Scribner, of the Union veterans, and Foss, May, Dull, and Barber, of the Civil Fellows, acted as pall bearers. The remains were accompanied by an escort from Mankato, Minn. A procession was formed and the train marched taken up through the blinding snow to the LaSalle Shore station. At the station a delegation of Civil Fellows and prominent citizens of Mankato, Minn., met the train. The casket was placed in a car attached to a special train which left for South Bend about 8 o'clock. The funeral will take place in South Bend, Ind., on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

PRINCESS BEATRICE suffers much from rheumatism.

W. M. K. VAN BUREN'S fine house is for sale by the owner at a low price.

PROF. BENJ. SILLIMAN, the famous Yale professor of natural science, is dead at the age of 88.

ANDY SHEWAN is the dark horse waiting to be ridden in the race for the U. S. presidency in Illinois.

DR. JOHN L. ATLEE, of this city, has been re-elected one of the managers of the Philadelphia House of Representatives.

FRED DOUGLASS tells his colored friends that they will never prosper as long as they rely on politics and politicians.

ROBERT BROWNING, who has been a widower for twenty years, is about to marry again. He is 75 years old.

"GENERAL" BOOTH, of the SALVADOREN, recently advertised for a clerk, who "must write short-hand and be fully versed in the use of the typewriter."

MRS. ALLISON, mother of Joseph Miller, has been deserted by her 22-year-old husband to whom she was married about a year ago.

COLEMAN, the great mustard man, says that he has not made his fortune out of mustard, but out of mustard wadded on.

THE REV. JOHN O. JOHNSON, son-in-law of the late Edw. Darlington, having accepted a call from the Reformed church, in Norris, Pa., whence Rev. H. M. Kiefer removed to Eastern arrangements will soon be made for his installation.

FREDERICK MORSEBARD, a well-to-do brewer of Milwaukee, has been arrested on the charge of abducting his wife and three children. The wife died a week ago of sickness and starvation—too proud to make kitchen help her troubles.

CHARLES H. HARRIS proposes building a church to his memory, and many promises of support have already been received from admirers of the revivalist. If carried out, the first pastor will probably be his nephew, the Rev. Compton Reade.

DAVID DAVIS is very sensitive to ridicule. He was in early years a man of violent passions, and one day, on a certain occasion, a window which had insulted him, the poor wretch was crippled for life, and to this day, his friends recall the incident with a shudder.

G. N. FREMONT, at the age of 72 is about to start for Mexico in the service of a company that has brought a trifle of ten million acres of land there. After examining the titles he will head an exploring party to survey and fix the boundaries of the vast tract. He is a man of energy and liberal commissions. He is not yet 70 years old.

JOHN RUSKIN'S parents, when the lad was 14 years of age, was divided between wishing him to be a bishop and wishing him to be a carpenter. The result was that the young man did not check their aspirations in the latter direction. The boy at that time was a really wonderful genius, most of which have been preserved to the present day.

WALT WHITMAN is above the average height; his hair and beard are long white, but the beard beneath the skin gives a ruddy, almost nut-brown tinge to his face. It must have been a beautiful face once, and even now as he talks the lines of age fade away and the beauty of his youth shines again visible. The eyes are blue-gray and very forwardly prominent above the eyes, but not high.

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS is mentioned as giving to a friend a pretty collection of books. She has a fine selection, admirably chosen, on fine parchment paper, four inches by two. These were made into a tiny book. These Russian leather covers, which were fastened by bands of ribbon on a cardinal plush panel, on the top of which hung a bunch of the friend's favorite flowers.

STOCKS.

POOR, WHITE & CO. BANKERS. PRIME RAILWAY SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. Miscellaneous Real Estate 7 per cent bonds for sale at 101 and interest. Proprietors of "Poor's Manual of Railways." Correspondence invited. 45 Wall Street, New York.

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