THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING Two DOLLANS & YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

Looks Like a Job.

Several carloads of members of the legislature were dead-headed down to Philadelphia the other day, escorted around the various institutions there, lunched and entertained, and as one of the results of their visit it is reported from Harrisburg that " the bill authorizing the purchase of the Philadelphia House of Refuge by the state for the purpose of converting it into an intermediate reformatory, is making friends among the legal fraternity. In about twelve counties outside of Philadelphia the judges and lawyers have indorsed the project. The bill puts the purchase price at \$550,000. It is claimed that the property is worth nearly \$1,000,000, and that a House of Refuge could be built in the country for the difference between the amount demanded and the amount the property is alleged to be worth."

It looks very much as if this scheme was

In the first place there is no occasion whatever for the state to establish a reformatory in Philadelphia at this time. It has undertaken on a very extensive scale, and has not nearly finished the reformatory at Huntingdon. That institution was originally designed for a penitentiary, but after its projector had been elected to Congress, largely bg reason of his success in getting the appropriation for it, it was found that the state had no need of a middle penitentiary and it was concluded to turn it into a reformatory school. The wisdom of this measure and the efficiency of the new institution have not yet been tested. It will take at least a half million dollars of additional expenditure before the state gets the Huntingdon experiment started. Until that is accomplished the state should spend no more on reformatory enterprises.

Secondly, if the present location of the House of Refuge is not a good one for its purposes, it is not a fit one for a like institution under state mangement. The fact that the directors want to move it to the country raises the question why the state should not locate its institutions also in the country, where sites can be had at onetenth of the price and where penal institutions are certainly much better placed than

The King Holocaust. The Philadelphia coroner's jury, that considered the King holocaust, came to the conclusion that nobody was to blame for it.

The fire department was innocent though it did not get to the fire for an hour : although the first engine that came got there in just eight minutes after it was notified to go. That fact of itself shows that someone was to blame. If the department did not have immediate notice of the fire, the police force was derelict ; if it did have notice, it was derelict itself. The developments of the inquest showed that the loss of life was wholly unnecessary. There was ready access to the roof through two openings and a ladder to reach them was conveniently placed. Mrs. King says she called her husband's attention to it, but he did not act upon the suggestion. It is passing strange that among five adult people this means of escape should not have been used. There was intimation that the master of the house had gone home from the Philadelphia club the evening before intoxicated. But the gentleman who accompanied him to his home testified that he not only was sober, but that he had not drank any liquor for several weeks. This being the fact we can only conclude that the excitement of the occasion paralyzed the faculties of the inmates of the house. save the wife, who was the only one to exhibit nerve and self-possession. It is a very remarkable illustration indeed of the power of a sudden terror to numb the brain. The lesson is that everyone should

contemplate beforehand what his course should be in every imaginable position of peril, that he may be ready to resort to it. instinctively.

THE kamsin winds in the Soudan desert are a more remorseless enemy to combat than El Mahdi's spearmen.

FULTON county is the only one in Pennsylvania now in which the echo of the locomotive's whistle does not resound. Not a mile of milroad track traverses it ; but one of the county papers proudly gives notice that it wants no state school for pauper children ; it has no almshouse and needs none. Potter county, which used to be without a railroad, was also without a jail. As Henry George says, the tramp and locomotive seem to go together.

THE cabinet appointees find it as hard to keep the secret as a young lady does her

engagement.

Some people, and sentimental young ladies in particular, are filled with horror at the thought that they may be buried alive, and they eagerly read all the harrowing literature of the subject with the firm conviction that they will some day wake up with six feet of earth on them and vainly struggle for release from their coffins. They seldom read that these thrilling tales have no foundation. Only the other day in West Virginia a horrible story of a young woman awakening in her tomb turned out to be a pure fiction. But one hundred read the lie where one peruses its refutation. And so the belief grows. For the sake of those who are timid in this regard and who have not reached the progressive state of cremation advocacy, we reproduce the death-test discovered by a French physician which took the prize of 40,000 francs offered by the French academy for some certain test of death. It is this : Hold the hand of the supposed dead person to a strong light; if living a scarlet tinge is seen where the tingers touch, showing a continuous circula-

CLEVELAND proposes to lay about him with a stuffed club on the silver question. ----

dead.

HERE AND THERE.

" If you will turn off North Lime street into Grant," said the Antiquarian the other day, "and take a look at the gable end of Hon. A. Herr Smith's house, you will find cut into the bricks, about knee high to a man. the names of the boys who played marbles in that alley during the Revolution." went and looked, and you can see them there for yourself, gentle reader, if you have such curiosity, when the weather is better and the walking not so sloppy :

and others of later date and less distinct.

I take it for granted this last inscription was the work of Thomas P. Cope, sou of Caleb Cope, the Quaker burgess who occupied that house during the Revolution. He likely cut it with a knife or scratched it with a nail there more than a hundred years ago. His father, the elder Cope, was then a man in the prime of life, having been born in Chester county in 1736; he removed to this city in its youth, to practice his profession of surveyor, became borough regulator, and was burgess about the time of the outbreak of the Revolution. His principles made him a non-resistant and the patriotic public regarded him as a Tory. But he outlived this reputation and long before he removed with his family to Philadelphia-where he died nearly fifty years after Independence was achieved-he had regained the entire respect of his fellow citizens. His son, Thomas I Cope, became a leading citizen and merchant of Philadelphia, one of the chief patrons and early presidents of the Mercantile Library association, and his portrait now hangs above the central desk of the librarian of that in-stitution, in its building on Tenth above Chestnui street, Philadelphia. I raised my eyes from a book there the other day, and thought it a queer coincidence that the first

thing they met was that keen, sharp, fresh complexioned, bespectacled Quaker lace; the figure dressed in snuff-colored raiment, with the name inscribed on the frame of the picture-of the same initials as on the bricks of the old house in Lime street. For I had been counling over that rare and

interesting collection of American antiquities by John Jay Smith, which is kept under lock and key in the Philadelphia library. One of its most interesting features is the Cope-Andre literature and its illustrations. It was a disappointment in a love affair that drove John Andre from a mer-cantile to a military carcer, and sent him into the British army before he was 25 years old. He was captured by Gen. Montgomery in Canada in the late fall of 1775 and may have been one of the company of eight officers and 242 privates of the Seventh Royal Fusileers, who, with thirty women and as many children, were brought as prisoners of war to this good town in December of that year. Lancaster was a noted station for the lodging of prisoners of war, being convenient to the capitals, and yet, fike York, Carlisle and Reading, a fron-tier town, not so close to the scene of military that drove John Andre from a mer-

tier town, not so close to the scene of military operations as to be considered unsafe for the detention of military prisoners. At one time in 1777, when as many as 2,000 were gathered here, and the farmers were busy harvesting their crops, and the non-resistants were their crops, and the non-resistants were numerous and a powerful sentiment of loy-alty to the crown pervaded the community, grave apprehensions were felt of danger from a possible outbreak, not unsupported by assurances of local aid. It never came, how-ever. Poorly enough off the prisoners were sometimes. The privates came here soriely lacking breeches shoes and stockings; the communication of the private the second stockings in the government agent one day cut off the rations from the women and children and when he would not give them bread or meat they appealed—never in vain—to that bluf patriot Matthias Slough for relief from starvation.

The men were kept at the barracks, sur-rounded by a stockade; and the British officers longed at public houses. It was Judge Yentes who wrote the parole paper of John Andre and the original is in the possession of Simon Gratz, esq., of Philadelphia. Being paroled it was his privilege tion of the blood, no scarlet being seen if

to lotge where he could afford to, and he found shelter under the roof of Caleb Cope and congenial associations with his family. That it was not a popular thing for the Qua-ker to give even this semblance of aid and counfort to the enemy, may be judged from

whom Clinton mourned and Washington pitied. Vandals have defaced the monument reared to him by Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, but rich marbles mark his tomb in West-I RON BITTERS. minster Abbey.

From Reading Andre seems to have been taken direct to Philadelphia. At any rate he was the artist of the glittering "Meschianza," that splendid social pageant and tourney which was given during British occupancy of the Quaker city by the officers of Sir William Howe's army to that officer on his quitting command to return to England. quitting command to return to England. Drawings by Andre of the costumes worn on that eccasion are still preserved, and the scenery and other decorations were the work of his hand. He was the historian of the fets, too, and calls it " the most splendid en-tertainment ever given by an army to its general." To her latest day the queen of that brilliant festival deciared that Andre-was the charm of the company. His brother, Lieut, Andre, then only 10, was a consplei-ous social figure and " give the promise of ous social figure and " gave the promise of

an accomplished gentleman." SINDBAD,

SPECIAL NOTICES. Home Items and Topics.

"-All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that us ver-Faul.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from Rhenmatler kidney trouble, or any weakness will be mad

Imost new by using hop litters. •r My wife and daughter were made healthy y the use of hop bitters, and I recommend their

my people. - Methodist Clergyman. Ask any good decter if hep Bitters are not the best taking medicin-On earth '11'

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by the timety use of headbitters. -Indigestion, weak stomach, triegularities at the bowels cannot exist when hop batters are

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##"None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stud with " Hop " or " Hops " in their 101-254 mTu, Th. S& w DALLIP.

How He Delivered the Mail.

How He Delivered the Mail. A New York letter carrier, attracted for his misdeed was found to have got rid of his ferture by dumping a good many of them to a heap be-hind an old chimney. Imagine the confusion arrives in the human system when the twee fail-to make a proper distribution of the Every thing becomes clogged, and there is a genera-breaking down. Brown's from fitters arrive the intschief and puts the liver in good work ing order. Your druggist has in-

A Clergyman's Testimony

A Clergyman's Testimony. W.E. Gifford, pastor M. E. church. Bothwell, Out., was for two years as affecter, with Psyspep-sia in its worst form, until, as he status "the bo-came an actual burden." Three bottless of *Bur-dack Rioad Bilters* curred him and he tells us from recent letter that the considers it the less from medicine new before the country for dyspepsia and flyer complaint. For sale by H. B. Coch ran, 137 and 125 North Queen street.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. In the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether inken internally or applied extremally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation. Theorem Kheumatism, Toothache and ALL ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Pain "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A tempoonful of the Panacea BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.



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ne system: A fine Appetizer-Best tonic known. It will cure the worst case of Dyspepsin, re-noving all distressing symptoms, such as Tast-ng the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, lastronerate.

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An unfailing remeay to a and Kidneys. Persons suffering from the effect of overwork, Persons suffering from the effect of overwork,

reveaus training, itom of appetite, or debility, experience quick relief and renewed energy by Appendiculation of the and the second of the use. It does not cause Headache or produce Consti-pation-OTHER from medicines do. It is the only preparation of from that causes norhydrious effects. Physicians and druggists recommend it as the best. Try ft. The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTINOAR, MD.

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CUTICURA

CUTICURA.

Mrs. Smith's Case and What the Rev. Mr. Mr. BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Mrs. Smith's Case and What the Rev. Mr. Mc Kinstry Has to Say About R. To TWE PUELC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fitteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rhemm, Poortasis and Lopin, and the like, and have a laways been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discontinged that I had as soon die as ince. I have been so hadly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the creation my head to the soles of my feet that was not disconsed and as red as grimsen. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but ff I

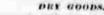
croningners in small white spots, which had a silvers appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to beal them, or soon after their first appearance, hey would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so influenced as to erack and look flery and aniry, and the burning sensition would be almost intolerable. I was at times so have that I could scarcely actionations, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barw paid floo in a single instance to a physical barwing helped for a time, I seen relapse again to be ashally troubled as ever, and durin the whiter of fiel and 1821 is siftered so much a or test much test I the entirely discouraged. Last Jun dyised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKutwell known in these regions, to the tak Kannakas and the endenous man, then their favorable opinion or ry their virtue. About the second to fry their virtue. About the second weeks a July last Leonancered taking the remedies, an within six weeks I bigger to see a permanent in provement, initianew (wet, 1) I am about a good as new and my flexible in the flexib of shirt. Miles, BENJ, ~MITH.

chiefd the effect that the above statement of my will be effect, and thoin with her in expressing in gratitude for the great benefit sho has receive R. SMITH.

I. evenity that the above statement is correct R. Suffit bas premived, main fit this communi-ty, where he lives. He is a well-known dealer in its k, and his statement, with that of his wife, is taily calified to credit. Doin at Stanstend, Province, of Quebec, this wenty seventh day of rectoker, isse twenty seventh day of rectoker, isse L. McKINSTRY, Harve, -1 have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be the roughly and permissently cuyed. Seven different Ch. Coaft, P. Q., No. VL and No. N. H. Bowers, Sept. 5, pss. No. 25 East King Street, Bowers & HURST. H. sros, sept. 5, 189.

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n the densely packed cities.

Finally, if the House of Refuge property is worth a million dollars, as pretended, we do not believe its owners could should sell it to the state for half that sum ; and then go begging to the legislature every year for an appropriation to help to run it. Let them sell it, if they can, to private parties at a fair price and with the proceeds build their new institution in a better place; and when the time comes for the state to build another reformatory, let the location of it be selected with consideration for economy and fitness, and not on a site abandoned for very similar purposes after long experience.

That time, it is repeated, has not yet come ; and will not arrive at least until after the Huntingdon reformatory is completed. The scheme to sell the House of Refuge to the state looks like a job, smells like a job, and most likely is a job.

The Senate and the People.

The United States Senate has given a remarkable illustration of its lack of sympathy with popular opinion, in the debate which occurred over the result of the Swaim court martial. That verdict and sentence have been received with surprise and indignation throughout the country, and they seem to be regarded with like feelings in the Senate ; but the feeling springs from a very different cause. The country is indignant that an officer who has been convicted of dishonorable conduct is sentenced to remain on the pay roll of the army during his life, without doing any dnty ; which appears to be a reward rather than a punishment. The Senate is indignant because the president disapproved the first sentence of the court of a year's suspension from rank and pay. The thought that Swaim was abused by the final verdict never occurred to anyone until it was advanced in the Senate. The senators who took this view may not be a majority of the body bat they did the talking for it and so far as appears they represent its sentiment. The senators who came to the

defense of the assailed executive had no

attack to make upon the court, whose ver-

dict is everywhere else considered to be absurd and inconsistent in the highest de-The senators who assailed the president for disapproving the finding of the court and sending it back for reconsideration seem to have forgotten that this is not only his right but his duty under the law. They fell into the mistake of likening a military court martial to a trial by jury. There is in fact no similitude. The commander-in-chief of the army controls the punishment of his subordinates. He appoints the court that tries them and executes its findings only when he approves them. The citizen is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers, under the laws of the land; and no higher authority exists to overrule their decision to his detriment. Senator Ingalls thought it was worthy of the dark ages and of dark countries that a court should be put under executive pressure to decree a severer sentence than its first judgment approved, which shows that Senator Ingalls thinks that soldiering is a profession of the dark ages and of dark countries; and so perhaps it should be; and will be when the millennium comes.

THERE seem to be two sides to the pleuro pneumonia question. Dr. Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has been ferreting out the cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle and issuing orders for the destruction of the animals alleged to be tainted. Now an investigation into the sale of meat said to be discased in Philadelphia reveals the fact that physicians are by no means unanimous on the pleuro-pneumonia question. Drs. Bridge and Gadsen, of that city, unite in saving that neither the meat nor milk of cattle affected by pleuro-pneumonia is dangerous for consumption. One of the doctors says that the dread of pleuro-pneumonia is caused by confounding it with tuberculosis, which is a dangerous disease. Unless pleuro-pneu monia leads up to some more virulent disease, it will be in order for Dr. Edge to

modify some of the strict orders he has given for the stamping out of this cattle disease, ---

THE opponents of underground wires should not confine themselves so strictly to the literature of the question that shows wherein they have failed.

Is the United States district court at New Haven on Wednesday three defaulters of the Norwich bank pleaded guilty. Two were sentenced to five years in the state prison, and the other to four years at hard labor. Before the men were sentenced the district attorney made the remarkable statement to the court that not one national bank defaulter convicted during the last ten years, had served out his sentence. He asked that the prisoners be made to serve their terms to the very last day. The district attorney voices the public sentiment when he protests against the leniency extended to criminals of this kind. A few days ago a Philadelphia embezzler was sentenced to less than three years' imprisonment for stealing \$115,000. If the vindicatory part of the law is intended as a terror to would-be offenders, it is respectfully submitted that the sentences of embezzlers contain an infinitesimally small portion of this element.

Perished in the Snow. On Sunday evening last Michael Fablin and Joseph Logan, miners, left Eckley to go to Highland Luzerne county, Snow was falling at the time and the wind blew at a terrific rate. When about half the journey had been completed, and while they were passing through a dense wood, Fablin's hat blew off andhe started in pursuit of it. Logan journeyed on and reached Highland, but his companion on and reached Highland, but his companion failed to appear. A searching party started out, but had failed to find any trace of him up to Wednesday afternoon. It is thought he per-ished in the woods and that the body is cov-ered with snow, which is two feet deep in that locality.

No More Such Spurs.

A Kentuckian one day mounted his good mare Pidge and threw across his saddle a bag with two turtles in each end. Being a hu-mane man, he made a bole near each of the turtles to give them air. This did very well until the ill-matured turtles worked their heads out of the holes and mabled poor Pidge simultaneously on her flanks. She made heads out of the holes and nabled poor Pidge simultaneously on her flanks. She made a spring that threw her rider, and away she went, as if the devil were prodding her. The turties held their grip, and Pidge ran till she fell exhausted. Since then no Kentuckian, so far as heard from, has ever used turtles for spurs.

Nine Boys and Girls Injured.

Wednesday afternoon a sied on which were nine boys and girls dashed into a passing wagon at the foot of the hill near Williams-wagon at the foot of the hill near Williams-burg, South Pittsburg, and all were more or less injured; five of them quite seriously, as follows: Lizzie Mecker, aged 15 years, left leg fractured below the knee, and injured inter-nally; Sam Seitzman, aged 13 years, left shoulder distocated and injured internally; Annie Gemmel, aged 16 years, ankle frac-tured and two rits broken; Fred Falloch, nose broken and arm dislocated at elbow joint; Mamie Neubel, head badly contused and left wrist sprained.

the fact that the mob smashed all the windows out of the Cope mansion. The citizens who had tolerated, if not encouraged, such demonstration, redeemed themselves some-what however by afterwards liberally assisting Cope to reconstruct his house when it had been accidentally damaged by fire

Beside Andre there lodged with Cope a British officer prisoner, Lieut. Col. Edward Marcus Despard, Irish by birth, whose fate was somewhat coincident with that of Andre. Being exchanged he returned to the army and served in the Revolutionary war until 1779, when he was transferred to Jamaica. Despard alded in wresting some possessions on the Mosquito coast from Spain and was invested with considerable executive power in Honduras. He seems to have exercised in Honduras. He seems to have exercised it in such a manner as to create popular dis-satisfaction, and in 1790 was recalled to Eng-land. He demanded examination and pre-ferred some claim against the government It was not heeded; he became seditious, was arrested and released, and in his frenzy of rage and disampointment he headed a arrested and released, and in his frenzy of rage and disappointment he headed a mad conspiracy to murder his king and seize the bank, the tower and the govern-ment. With nine of his crazy associates he perished on the scaffold in 1863. From what Cope had seen of his disposition while he lodged in Lancaster, he had predicted for Despard some dire fate, as the result of his interbanes unconciliating temper. But Caleb impetuous, unconciliating temper. But Caleb Impetitious, unconcitating temper. But Careo Cope and none of his family who so loved the gentle, accomplished and genial Andre, over anticipated that he would perish by the ignominous, unsoldierly death to which in after years his Lancaster host could never

refer without an outburst of tears. Andre seems to have been a young man of rare talent, personal accomplishments and graces of manner. In the volume of Smith, to which reference has been made, there is reproduced and preserved, in colored lithograph, a very dainty sketch which Andre made for the Copes of an old place, probably his homestead, in England. The picture was saved by the elder Cope, "in memory of the artist, and of my affection for that gifted and deceived, that noble-mind-ed and generous man." And in furnishing this plate for Mr. Smith's collection, Mr. Thomas P. Cope writes of his rec-ollection of Andre, at his father's house in Lancaster: "I was at that time a small boy but well remember Andre's bland manners, sporting with us children as one of us, more particularly attached to John." "We often played marbles and other boyish games with him." It is easy to believe that when the Lancaster lads on Lime street, a century ago, cut their names into the bricks they recalled the story of their playmate of a few years earlier and his tragic fate then so recent. Young John Cope received every encouragement and instruction from Andre in

the art of painting, for which he showed great fondness and in which Andre was no mere dabster. Dr. Benjamin T. Barton, too, who became a famous draughtsman, got his first inspiration from the British prisoner of war. From Lancaster Andre was removed to Car liste and in April 1776 he writes from there to his friend Cope that the people of that town were "no more willing to harbor us than in Lancaster." He expressed great interest in his young pupil and renewed the offer which he had and renewed the other which he had anade in Lancaster, to sell his army commis-sion and returning take young Cope with him to England to perfect his art studies. Again, Sept. 2, he writes from Carlisle en-couraging the boy and praising the progress displayed in specimens submitted to him. Oct. 11 he still dates his letters from Carlisle ; and Dae 9, 1776, he sends grouping for a

and Dec. 2, 1776, he sends greetings from Reading, where he was on his way to be ex-changed.

Whether some premonition of his coming fate fell athwart his path thus early ; or if a desire had seized him to follow his artistic genius to fuller development ; or if it was the lingering affection for Honora Sneyd (afterwards wife of Richard Lovell Edgeworth) that whispered to him to go back to England, can now only be conjectured. But certainly it was only the steadfast opposition of Caleb Cope to all the plans of John Andre for his son, that influenced him to stay in America. And the recollection of this, no doubt, added poignancy to the grief of Cope over the fate of a luckless, lovable man,

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