## THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

## THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

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## WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER. (EIGHT PAGES.)

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B IDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA.

## The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

Knotty Legislative Questions.

The legislature is wrestling with the discrimination question, the overhead wire question and many other matters of weighty concern, including the distribution of the state's charity fund to favored asylums. There can be no doubt that the legislature has plenty of heavy work on hand. We hope it will be equal to it when it gets back from Washington.

The most important matter is that relating to discrimination in railroad charges. but it is one which the legislature is least able to handle successfully. It can provide penalties for the infraction of the constitution, however, which it is its clear duty to do, as it has been for ten years past. This is a simple duty which it should not overtax the legislative strength to perform, if it is not under railroad bondage. The overhead wire question is another

one that should not be hard to decide. The telegraph companies strenuously claim that underground wires can not yet be advantageously laid. But it is not disputed that they can be put down in some shape, and it is believed to be simply a question of cost as to how efficient they can be made. There are people who are interested in underground conduits who are taking the most active interest in compelling the telegraph companies to adopt them. With these private interests the public has no concern, but it is much concerned that the overhead wires shall be abolished.

Probably the most difficult question before the legislature is the disposition of the fund it votes for charity. Every section that has a hospital or asylum, or a home or even a kindergarden, goes for a slice of the state's appropriation. It has come to be a great evil that so great sums of money are handed out to begging institutions that the state has no connection with or reponsibility for. The legislature has an easy road of escape from these importunities if it will but avail itself of it and declare that it will vote no appropriation to any institution that is not wholly a state institution. If individuals want to be charitable it is well; but they have no business to start a charitable institution and then impose on the taxpayers every subject. But when he asks us to the cost of keeping it up.

When the legislature gets these matters kind that there are sea-creatures whose prey land the apportionment bill napp rapidly on top of the water with no perceppassed, we will be glad to dismiss it with our blessing.

## was defeated has been reconsidered by vote of fifteen to five, which shows the opposition to the amendment to be weak-

ening.

The Philadelphia Districts.

The Republicans talk very condescendingly about the generosity of their party in making or leaving a Democratic congressional district in Philadelphia " for Mr. Randall. We fancy they are not doing such a generous thing as some of them seem to imagine certainly they are putting Mr. Randall and his party under no particular obligation. Mr. Randall's district has been Democratic for forty years ; and in all the possible changes of district boundaries in Philadelphia there is likely to remain at least one Democratic district. There are in round numbers 80,000 Democratic votes in that city to 100,000 Republicans ; and, as Philadelphia is essentially a federal city. under Democratic administration the dis-

proportion will not be so great. When the Republicans group the Democratic majorities into one Congressional district they can make the others reasonably safe ; should they undertake to divide their uncertain majority among six districts they run the chance of making two or three of them doubtful. They are more anxious to avoid this than

to accommodate Mr. Randall; and they might as well tell the truth about it. ----

The Way to Settle It.

The spokesman of a Pittsburg delega tion that appeared at Harrisburg to ask legislation upon the freight question, produced a letter from Henry Fink, commissioner of the railroad pool, in which he said that it did not cost more per mile for a short than for a long haul, save in the terminal charges, which were about the same in both cases, and, as they are divided into the mileage, would increase the cost of the shorter haul.

Legislation as to rates should be based upon this fact. The charge per ton per mile for carriage should be made uniform for all distances, and a uniform terminal charge per ton should be allowed to be charged, in addition to the carrying charge. ----

THE New York World thinks that it has

found out with certainty the men of the cabinet and the places they are to fill ; but we doubt it. Lamar in the interior department, Bayard in the state and Manning in the treasury would not be the happiest disposition of the men. Lamar and Bayard should change places ; but we decline to believe, until we know it, that the president will take three of his cabinet out of the Senate.

THE eighty-live cent dollar seems to have the call.

Here again the professor is tuning on the

FROM the ocean of derision that has been poured on the head of the sea-serpent emerges an advocate of the same in the person of Richard A. Proctor, the somewhat erratic astronomer. He very gravely declares that there are more things in the sea than are dreamed of in our philosophy, which is a very casy and very sage remark to make, He further thinks it the part of a fool to disbelieve entirely in sea-serpents, because credulous navigators have mistaken floating seaweed, a flight of birds in the distance, a shoal of porpoises, or a range of hills beyond the horizon for some sea-scrpentine monster.

## right key : for every man claiming to be intelligent should be open to conviction on believe on evidence of the most fragmentary Republican-Democrats very successfully apfound far below the surface and that pealed to the popular batted of direct for

## HERE AND THERE.

" Is it possible," earnestly asked a philanthropic citizen the other day, "that those poor tramps are still in jail?"-referring to the half-dozen homeless, harmless Germans whom Judge Patterson sentenced for three years to separate and solitary confinement at hard labor, because it was shown that they had neither work nor home, and were found in a woods where somebody had built a fire. Of course they are in jail, good friend, and will stay there about two years and a half more, unless somebody stirs to get them out. What is everybody's busi

ness is nobody's business. It will cost \$15 to begin with, to have the record of their sonviction made up for the board of pardons But, never mind, there will be volunteers enough to pay this and to get for their case a hearing. Wait until the snow melts. It is no charity to turn a homeless man out of jail this weather. He would have to build a fire -and then go to Jail again.

Do you think that the living have no rights that the dead are bound to respect? If the child has died of scarlet fever, the more privately the funeral is held the better. The offin ought not, least of all to be opened in the house; and to ask the minister to ride with it to the cometery is the grossest and rankest injustice. Is he not, as Shylock says, "hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases," as the rest of us?

Somebody has been telling the Pittsburg Disputch "campaign secrets"-how the Republican state committee get the names of and sent circular letters to 40,000 or 50,000 of the best party workers inciting them to special exertions by this attention. Bless you, my sor there is nothing new nor secret in that. It is plan pursued by Mr. Tilden's famous w York organization in many campaigns. The Democrats began it in Pennsylvania in 1882, and more than one installment of over 40,000 addressed circular letters was sent out. It has been repeated ; as well as the letters to assessors, election officers, sub-committee-men and the like which the *Dispetch* cackles over as a mare's nost found. It is a question of money. For it costs at least \$1,000 to make

one such remittance by mail of good advice and cheering encouragement to the bost workers in every district. William Hamilton-grandson of that Andrew Hamilton who first acquired by proprietary grant the site of Lancaster, and who

transmitted it to Andrew the second, from whom it came to his son William-was one of the first American parons and collectors of the art of painting. He cultivated ornamen-tal gardening, but his appetite for good living led to his financial embarrassment. He never married; and he lost faith in the Revo-Intionary cause too early for his fame. There were politicians around here a hun

dred and fifty years before 'Squire Spurrier and his rabble of friends bossed the Fourth ward primaries; and return tinkering was in vorue before the grandfathers of the Bull Ring and the Hog Ring were born. When Andrew Galbraith and John Wright contested for the Lancaster seat in the Assembly

in 1732, Mrs. Galbraith rode through the town at the head of a numerous mounted band of her husband's friends and achieved his election. In 1743, when the tight was for the vacancy of Thomas Linley, the Irish compelled the sheriff, then holding the election, to take such tickets as they approved, and to make return accordingly, with a bold-ness of hull-dozing that would have dis-counted Harve Raymond's finest work. In

1740 complaint was made to the Assembly that a member was returned from Lancaster by violence, many persons voting a halt dozen times, and 3,200 votes being cast out of a possible 1,000. There were liars and demagogues in the carlier days of the republic, as well as bulldozers and ballot box stuffers. The octions

excise and impost taxes laid by the Feder alists were very cunningly worked for all they were worth in the hands of their more adept political opponents. From a tax on farms, houses and windows it was easy to reason that next a tax would be laid upon horses, wagous and ploughs. In the contest in Pennsylvania between McKean and Ross for governor, the skirmish of Jefferson's victorious battle for the presidency, the

## PERSONAL. SENATOR CAMERON is on his way from Florida to Washington.

Dn. JOSEPH KLAFF, a well known Phila-delphia physician, died Thursday morning, aged 65 years.

GEORGE SAND carned more than £40,000 by her pen, but her possessions were scarcely worth £1,000 when she died. BULWER'S posthumous drama, "Junius or Household Gods," was played in London Thursday night for the first time.

Victon Huoo celebrated his sid birthday on Thursday, in Paris. M. Hugo is hale and vigorous, and looks good for many years yet.

VICTOR ESTREPHE, who years ago was the champion billiardist of Pennsylvania, i at Oceanic, New Jersey, on Monday, was about 63 years of ago.

J. W. ROTER, a brother-in-law of Franklin B. Gowen, and a lawyer at the Philadelphia bur, has recently become almost totally blind, and has gone to the home of his mother, in Virginia.

CLEVELAND will be taken from Jorse CLEVELAND will be taken from Jersey City to Washington in the private car Mi-nerva, built for President Harry Packer, de-ceased, of the Lehigh Valley road, and now used by the Packer family.

MRS. MARY E. HICKS, of Chicago, is the claimant to a piece of property lying in the district of Johnstown, Canada, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. Pittsburg lawyers are completing preparations to enter suit for its recover

CYRUS W. FIELD has sued for liber Henry CYRCS W. FIELD has such for fiber Henry Labouchere, the editor of London Trath, and the publisher of that journal. A writ for libel by Mr. Field has been served on A. Oakey Hall, the London agent of the New York Herald, and another writ issued against James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the same journal. same journal.

CONGRESSMAN BURLEIGH recently had a friend at dinner at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, and had ordered a bottle of wine. A stranger was seated at the same table, who reached over and took from the side of Mr. Burleigh's plate a glass of wine which he drank at one gulp. "That's mighty cool," said Mr. Burleigh. "Yes," replied the stranger, "I guess it's been on ice,"

of middle stature. His complexion is copper colored, his beard very black, and on each check he bears three parallel scars. He is extremely spare, the probable result of the rigorous fasts to which he condemns himself. Provious to his entering upon active life he used to dwell in a subterranean cell or cave, where, according to his followers, he was continually weeping over the universal corrup-tion of his race. The Mahdi always wears as tion of his race. The Mahdi always wears as his invariable costinue a shirt and drawers of drawow, a coarse material of native manufac-ture. His feet are clothed with studials, and ture. a small turban surmounts his head.



part of prindence to take an exposing from the ra-pertence of others and provide ourselves with the means of escape from Simular troubles. So wide is the fame of Kidney Wort, that grea-remedy for all kidney and livar trouble, that ilmost every one knows of its great virtue to uch cases. It should be kept in every hous old ready for an emergency.



This medicine, combining from with pure rege-table tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESSION. MALARIA, WEARNESS, IMPURE RLOOD, CHILLS and FEVER and NEURALGIA. By rapid and therough assimilation with the blood it reaches every part of the system, pur-fers and euriches the blood, strongthens the muscles and nerves, and tones and invigorates the system:

MEDICAL.

the system: A fine Appetizer-Best tonic known, It will curre the worst case of Dyspepsia, re-moving all distressing symptoms, such as Tast-ing the Food, fielching, Reat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.

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An unfailing remedy for diseases of the Liver and kidneys. Persons suffering from the effect of overwork, nervons troubles, loss of appetite, or debility, experience quick relief and renewed energy by Its use. It does not cause Headache or produce Consti-pation—OTHER fron medicines do.

It does not return to medicines do. It is the only preparation of from that causes no fojurious effects. Physiofians and druggistis recommend it as the best. Try it. The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red ines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTINORE, MD.

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LINOLEUMS and OIL CLOTHS, CHINA and COCOA MATTINGS, all widths. KENSINGTON ART SQUARES-Rajah, Smyrna, Monqueite, Velvel and Tapestry Rogs and Mats. This is a favor-able time to purchase anything in the Carpet Line at Extremely Low Prices.

ee Carpets Sewed and Laid in the Best Manner and at Lowest Prices.



## Improve Public Sentiment.

Some of the astute members of the legislature, who have probably not learned the rudiments of our political system, propose to improve the public roads of the state by establishing a state supervisor for them. They do not seem to recognize that the condition of the public roads is a matter very properly lodged with the townships, the units in our plan of government.

The truth of the matter is that the condition of the public roads is determined entirely by public sentiment. Where that is progressive, intelligent and liberal, men of this character are elected supervisors and they make good roads. Where popular sentiment is illiberal and ill-directed it. it will not justify the selection of good supervisors ; and bad roads, with all the annoyance and indirect loss which they occasion, are the result.

The Philadelphia Times very properly points out Montgomery county as an illustration of how good roads can be secured by an improved public sentiment without any change in the road laws. There the people have good roads because they elect good supervisors and are willing to pay the cost of them. Where it is otherwise-as here in Lancaster county-the roads are generally bad, the tax low and the money is misspent.

It is very much with the roads as it is with the liquor business. It is not so much new laws that are needed as better administration. In some counties not one-fifth as many taverns to the population are licensed as in others ; and in some no licenses are granted. There is no difference in the laws governing these different communities. The difference is in the people. They can have pretty nearly what they want. This is one of the advantages, or disadvantages, of popular self-government.

## Better Play Fair.

The General Assembly of Delaware is now composed entirely of Democrats, and despite the pledge of both party platforms in the late campaign, the bill providing for an increased representation of Newcastle county has failed of passage by a vote of fifteen yeas to six nays, less than the requisite three-fourths. At present, Kent and Sussex, the lower counties of the state have each the same representation as Newcastle, though it has more population than both of them combined. This is under the old Whig device of John M. Clayton, who, when he had locked the constitution, threw away the key.

A sense of justice and the largely increased population, wealth and development of Newcastle impelled the Democratic majority of the state to yield to the popular demand for reapportionment, and it was fairly understood all around that this pledge would be redeemed by the present legislature. The six Democrats who have obstructed it have done themselves no credit and their party no benefit.

In politics, as in other things, it pays to st, it pays to be fair; and though he profit of it is not the highest motive for sty it is one that perhaps addresses he average partisan conscience most di-octly and effectively.

-The vote by which the amendment

tible undulations, leaving the inference that they have attached to themselves concealed paddles, he is imposing too severe a strain on our credulity. Mr. Proctor is too able an astronomer to succeed as an advocate of seaserpents. For the latter occupation all the time of a most highly imaginative person is required to master its Munchausen-like details,

THE heart ceases to beat at the thought that the fires at the state capitol on Thursday night have destroyed the host of useless bills that now encumber the calendars of both Houses.

THE affirmative and negative of an im

portant college controversy is briefly given in another column in which Presidents Eliot and McCosh, of Harvard and Princeton colleges, take up the literary cudgels respec tively for and against elective studies. The subject has been so often handled that it is hard to say anything new about it, but the debating presidents have stated some wellknown facts in a new way, and thus have measurably thrown some light on a problem that will require the illumination of experience before it is finally solved. Despite what Eliot says of the admitted fact that every young collegian has special facilities for acquiring certain branches of education, we adhere to the befiel, often heretofore expressed, that special development as a youth in any one direction produces a one-sided student.

who lacks sympathy with all education outside the bent his own has taken. College education is at best only preparatory and disciplinary, and that colfurnishes the best education lege which gives the broadest general culture that will fit its recipient for any of the thousand emergencies of life. To look upon it as utilitarian, simply, is a gross error. The combined wisdom of the past has been gainst elective studies; and though that in itself is no conclusive argument against them with intelligent men, it should cause those who would tear down to take heed lest they find that which they propose building less than their fancy painted it,

NINETT improved fire extinguishers have been placed in the Philadelphia almshouse buildings, and a fire brigade composed of the inmates is to be formed. A number of hand grenades have also been purchased and additional attendants employed. It is easy to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

THE story of a famous painting in Philadelphia reveals the uses to which works of art may descend. Visitors to Philadelphia during the Centennial will recall the beautiful curtain that hung in the Albambra theatre on Broad street and which was painted for the Kiralfys by Gustave Dore for 20,000 francs. It was " The Sleeping Beauty" and its perfection has been the theme of admiration for the best of art critics. When John S. Clarke came into possession of the theatre he was offered \$6,000 for the curtain, but his only answer was that it was not for sale. Mr. Clarke determined to have Dore touch it up, and it was rolled up and locked

in his dressing room during his absence in Europe. Manager Joseph D. Murphy saw the canvas lying around the stage when he leased the theatre in 1883, and ordered that it be cut up to make flats. "The Sleeping Beauty" is now in sections and covered with paint a quarter of an inch deep. Had it been a worthless work, the fates would have been far kinder.

taxation; and to the shrewd use which made of this issue is ascribed they McKean's triumph; while like causes, the same direction · operating in throughout the union, not long afterward invested Mr. Jefferson with the presidency." The author of "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania Within the Last Sixty Years," printed in Harrisburg, by John Wyeth, 1811, makes loud complaint that the Republicans circulated in this campaign a fabrication, which, he laments, "was not too monstrous for the intellectual gullets of the voters. Hear the charming canard of the great Pennsylvania campaign of 1799 :

The great Pennsylvania campaign of 1799 : " John Adams, it was stated, was about to unite his house to that of the majesty of Britain, either by marrying one of his sons to one of of his daughters, or one of his daughters to one of the king's sons, (I forget which) but the consequence was the bridgegroom was to be king of America t— That General Washington had heard of this, as well as of the south P motif P motif of this, as well as of the south P motif P motif of this, as well as of the south P motif P motif of this, as well as of the south P motif P motif of this, as well as of the south P motif P motif P motif P motif and P motif P moti as well as of the other anti-Republican conas well as of the other anti-Republican con-duct of the president, at which he was of course most grievously displeased :--That therefore he went to talk to Mr Adams upon the subject, and by way of being more per-suasive by appearing gay, good-humored and friendly, he dressed himself in a suit of white and discussed with him very mildly, but neither his dress nor his arguments were of any avail. Then he waited upon him a sec-ond time, and in order to render his re-monstrance more solemn and impressive, he monstratice more solernn and impressive, he put on a suit of black and set before Mr. Adams the heinousness of his proceedings: but with as little purpose as before. He at length paid him a third and last visit, in which he appeared in full regimentals, when finding the the president still deaf to good counsel, he drew his sword, declaring he would never sheath it until Mr. A dams had relimquished his wicked designs; and he left him a sworn energy. left him a sworn enemy. The "ingenious romance" proved "a good

nongh Morgan until after the election." SINDBAD,

## SHE WANTED TO MARRY HIM.

A Pretty Widow Prevented From Wedding Rich Old Invalid.

O. D. Jones, an enderly widower of considerable wealth, who formerly owned the American house at Carbondale, Pa., and who has been stopping there, was taken sick a few day ago with typhoid pneumonia During his illness he was repeatedly visited by Mrs. Myra Bagley, a pretty widow, about thirty years old, at whose boarding house Jones lived for a while after wife's death last year. When Mrs. his whe's death last year. When Mrs. Longsdorf, wife of the present landlord, went into Mr. Jones' sick room last Friday even-ing she found Mrs. Bagley sitting at his bedside. The invalid appeared to be excited. Mr. and Mrs. Longsdorf both remonstra-ted with Mrs. Bagley, but were told that Mr. Jones desired to have the latter lady nurse him. Longsdorf wavested that Mr. Mr. Jones desired to have the latter lady nurse him. Longsdorf suspected that Mrs., Bagley was laying plans for a marriage cere-mony and he determined to summon some of Jones' relatives. On Monday, Rev. Mr. Root, the Raptist clergyman, came to the hotel, with Mr. and Mrs. Peck as wit-nesses. He found Mrs. Bagley there and was just about to enter Jones' room when Longs-dorf interfered and refused to permit the clergyman to enter, saying Jones was too ill to be responsible for his acts. Mr. Peck said that Jones had requested him to get the clerto be responsible for his acts. Mr. Peck said that Jones had requested him to get the cler-gyman and Dr. Bailey said that Jones, al-though an exceedingly sick man, knew what he was about. But Landlord Longsdorf, who had telegraphed to Jones' brother at Hart-ford, Conn., insisted on having his way until the brother should arrive. The ceremony was postponed, in spite of Mrs. Bagley's tears. Jones' brother arrived yesterday and says that no wedding shall take place till Jones gets well. Jones is about 70 years old.

Mr. Lay's Box of Ancient Manuscripts. A few days ago a box was found at Reno, near Oil City, Pa., while digging for a foun-

dation for a refinery, and when opened was discovered to contain a number of relics and manuscripts written in an unknown tongue. The box was lost by William L. Lay, of Oil City, and the articles contained were gath-ered in the main in Egypt. Among them are images of of several Egyptian gods as well as manuscripts. manuscripts.