THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Published Every Evening in the Year (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) By STRINMAN & HENSEL.

" INTELLIGENCER " BUILDING,

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WEEKLY "INTELLIGENCER." (RIGHT PAGES.)

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from every part of the state and country. Correspondents are re-quested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith. All anonymous letters will be consigned to the waste basket.

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

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 11, 1885.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

The Philadelphia Record says that the chairman of the Senate committee, which is inquiring into the matter of freight discrimination, has received a letter from Berwind, White & Co., dated from their Philadelphia office, "earnestly requesting that no bill be reported on the subject without first giving us notice of the same. so that we may have an opportunity. should it bear unjustly on our section, to bring the matter to the attention of yourself and committee."

That sounds quite well. Berwind, White & Co., large shippers of coal, propose to keep a sharp look out upon the interests of the coal operators in their section, which is the Clearfield coal field, to the end that no unjust discrimination in rates may be established. Berwind, White & Co. are only concerned that the proposed bill does not " bear unjustly on our section." They want to see it before it is reported. They want to help the committee to get it straight.

Unfortunately for this view of the philanthropic zeal of Berwind, White & Co. in the cause of justice for "our section," it is well known that this company has prospered and gained its prominence because of the unjust discrimination in its favor of the Pennsylvania railroad. They have grown rich through freight rates given to them lower than to any other of the operators in "our section." This is entirely underiable ; and it has even been testified by one of their former partners that Mr. Berwind gave to Vice President Cassatt -a share of the profits from this discrimination, and secured it by thus paying for it. Mr. Cassatt has never seen fit to bring an action against the author of this charge, nor against any of the newspapers that have printed it; and no one doubts therefore that it is substantially true that Berwind. White & Co. purchased from Pennsylvania railroad officials the injustice to "our section" which made them fat.

It is therefore most refreshingly cool in them to write to the legislative committee, which is fully advised of their corrupt practices and of the nature of their care for the interests of the coal operators of Clearfield county, asking that they be consulted as the trustees of " our section " upon the provisions of a bill designed to defeat the discrimination by which they have flourished. If they had told the truth they would have had good reason to ask to be advised of the provisions of a bill which will have as one of its main objects their abatement as a common nuisance. Upon that question they are entitled to a hearing if they demand it. If they have anything to urge to show that they are any more honest than they are believed to be, and if they have any statement to present to contradict the evidence of their former partner, Mr. Faulkner, as to their corrupt relations with Pennsylvania railroad officers, the committee should give them ample opportunity to be heard. But in their present guise as agents for the other Clearfield operators, whom they have systemat. ically defrauded, they can claim no hearing. nor do they really want one. They would be afraid to open their months before a committee. What they want is delay. They hope to kill the proposed bill by postponements.

his claim to a public position and proves his fitness for it by bringing himself out as a candidate and dragooning people into signing petitions, writing letters and forwarding recommendations in his behalf ; and that nobody is to be considered eligible for public sta-tion who has too much self-respect to en-gage in this sort of business. The earlier this false idea is dispelled the better. If the administration will look over the heads of the importunate placemen and go behind the long petitions and basketsfull of letters which they bring, it will soon discover that many of their recommendations are obtained by offensive solicitation and are given to get rid of their importunity, and that back of them are hosts of modest men, better qualified and more deserving, who wait to be called upon before they present themselves. The politician who is always out of a job and waiting for something to turn up is not by any means the best adapted for the discharge of public duties.

We look for daily surprises from Washington ; we expect they will be of a grateful and wholesome quality.

SOLICITOR GENERAL PHILLIPS, who has tendered the resignation of his office, upon the appointment of his successor, has been one of the most efficient officers of the government, and could well expect to be retained if political considerations are put out of the way. Mr. Phillips seems to have had the whole burthen of the law department upon his shoulders since the advent of the highly ornamental and useless Brewster, whom the supreme court has hardly known. Mr. Phillips has filled his office so well as to make it difficult to replace him.

THE Russo-Afghan problem in a nutshell : The Russians continue to advance, while the English continue to protest.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND evidently believes that reform should begin at home, and that his own house must be set in good order before the work of reform in the federal administration can be properly undertaken. He has cut down the force of White House employes one-halt, lengthening at the same time the hours of service, so that while there is a gain in economy, there is no loss in efficiency. If all reports be true, there were a number of lotus-eating officials about the White House who were far more ornamental than useful. These are to be weeded out. The president is conscientious enough to believe that the same business principles that are in vogue in the management of a man's private business concerns should govern him in the administration of a public trust, He will see to it that all government employes that come under his eye earn their salaries. When this principle is once firmly established in the government offices that the faithful employe is to be preferred to the "best worker in the ward," the office seekers will not advance on Washington every four years like an army with banners.

THE Mahdi, like the ground hog, is not dead, but sleeping.

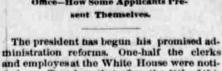
The smile that illuminated Logan's face when he heard the Blair decision was loud enough to be heard from the Alleghenics to the Rockies

THERE was some breezy testimony devel-

oped at the trial of "Dr." Buchanan, in Philadelphia, which has ended in a verdict of guilty against the proprietor of the notorious bogus diploma mill in that city. Mrs. Russell, his accomplice, was asked why she had a sign out with an M. D. to it, when on her own admission she had never received a medical diploma. The curt and crushing answer from the witness was that the M. D. stood for "Money Down." This was a rather ingenious mode of chasing his Satanic Majesty around the stump, and it will explain the meaning of many doctors' signs that were hitherto inexplicable. The jury thought that one so ready with an answer would be very much out of place in a prison cell, and they were quick to acquit the versatile Russell.

MORE HARD WORK

AND LESS RED TAPE IN THE CLEVE-LAND ADMINISTRATION. The Force of Employes at the White House Be Cut Down by One-Half-The Rush for Office-How Some Applicants Pre-



fied on Tuesday that after the 15th of this month their services would be dispersed No successors will be appointed in with. these cases. Those persons notified now are Henry C. Morton, of Ohio ; J. S. Bolway, of Ohio, and W. R. Duke, of West Virginia, elerks at \$1,800, \$1,600 and \$1,400 per annum, respectively ; and O. L. Judd, telegraph operator, who receives \$1,400 per annum. operator, who receives \$1,400 per annum. The president sees that under the system of short days and complicated ways established by former administrations twice as many offices have been created at the White House as are really necessary. His programme con-templates less red tape and more hard work. He thinks that with a simple system of records and longer official days balt the pres-ent clerical force will be amply sufficient to transact all the executive business. In mak-ing the removals the best men will of course, be retained. A similar policy—involving at once the simplification of the methods, the increase of work expected and the reduction of the overgrown clerical force—will doubt-less be inaugurated in every department of the government. The president's first effort at administration reform is very prac-tical.

The callers at the executive mansion, with

the more or less disguised purpose of fur-thering application for office, continue to be very numerous, but are still promptly and politely referred to the various heads of departments as the persons to whom all such persuasive utterances should now be ad-

At the several departments the callers were numerous enough to keep the rooms well filled. The first cabinet officers at their desks were Secretary Manning and Attorney General Garland. Secretary Manning en-tered the door of the treasury at half-past 8, went to his room, and was occuped with his mail until 10 o'clock, refusing to see anybody during that time. By 10 o'clock the door was opened to visitors, who began to pour in. Attorney General Garland got to the depart-ment of justice at a quarter of 9, and followed ment of justice at a quarter of 9, and followed

out about the same programme. Those who lingered a few minutes too long over their breakfast had occasion to repent it. Their doors were besieged with callers, and they were stopped on the street and at the doors of the departments until delay threat-ened to keep them from their offices altogether. It was after 10 o'clock when Sec-retary Bayard got safely in his office. Secre-tary Bayard got safely in his office. Secre-

retary Bayard got safety in his office. Secre-tary Whitney got in at 10, and the secretary of war but a quarter of an hour earlier. None had any chance at their morning's mail, hav-ing to give themselves up to callers from the moment of their arrival until the hour ar-rived for the cabinet meeting. All the sena-tors called early so as to be through by the hour for the Senate to meet. Some of the appointment clerks of the de-partments were kept up all the night before indexing applications, which came in by the

indexing applications, which came in by the thousand. Some of the applications are got-ten up in very elaborate style. One man, wanting a place under the department of justice, had two ledgers, of about 150 pages each, bound in antique style, which were filled with indorsements and all sorts of recommendations. Others presented their credentials printed in pamphlet form and some handsomely bound, with the name of the applicant and place wanted in gilt letters

ne applicant and place walled in git letters on the back. President Cleveland proposes a vigorous Indian policy, under which the Indians shall be advanced more rapidly in civilization. He wants General Francis Barlow, of New York, it is understood, to be commissioner of In dian affairs, to the end that the office may be well administered.

OFFICE SEERERS.

Sensible Views From a Conservative Public Journal From the Philadelphia Ledger. It is not likely that any sermon upon the injurious influence of office hunting will do much towards the abatement of what is un questionably a serious evil. We say it is unlikely because, while the results in a large majority of cases are disappointing and damaging, the desire for government employ-ment is quite natural. It is thought in the first place that there is a measure of dignity attached to employment by the United States, and there is really something in that idea. though it does not amount to much. Then it is the fact that government employment i very steady-every working day of every week throughout the year; there is no loss of time from waiting between the close of one job and the begin-ning of another, or on account of the weather or other interruption—the time is weather or other interruption—the time is put in right straight along. This is a great advantage. Then the pay is as sure as the work is steady ; the government is one of the surest of paymasters, which is another im-portant consideration. There is a fourth ad-vantage in the fact that to a great many men the pay for the kind of service they can ren-der is der is much larger under the governmen than they could get for the same in any pri-vate employment. This is the fact with the vate employment. This is the fact with the large number whose abilities are at the level of mediocrity or below it. Such indifferent workmen can get better pay in official service than out of it, while those whose talents or acquirements are above the mediocre line can do better out of office than in it. Private employers have use for them and pay them better than the public, except in rare in-stances. This last statement exhibits the reason why public offices as a rule are but rarely so well served as private employments of the same grade; and the four advantages we have mentioned show why it is a natural thing for so many persons to be seeking office whenever the chance of a change comes about, and they show also why there is noth-ing that is necessarily discreditable in it, ing that is necessarily discreditable in it, although we certainly regard it as injurious and lamentable. What we have set forth shows the fairest side of the case. All the rest is bad, First is the great loss of time in hunting for places. It is wearisome waiting to nearly all, and it is sore disappointment to nine-teen out of every twenty. The blanks bear the same proportion to the prizes as in any other lottery, and some of the prizes even turn out to be blanks in the long run. The turn out to be blanks in the long run. The man who gets a place is always subjected to exactions upon his pocket for contribu-tions to this and subscriptions for that, and runs into spendthrift habits as naturally as the sparks fly upward, and sometimes into dissolute habits. The progress to-wards demoralizations of that kind is vary and the drain upon the pocket very easy, and the drain upon the pocket leaves it comption very often than if a private employer was paymaster instead of Uncle Sam. Then there is this more genof Uncle Sam. Then there is this more gen-eral phase of the demoralization—that a large proportion of the men who have held public office or employment never want to do any-thing else—and if they get out of one public place never cease to hunt for another, though months run into years, and years into life-times, in the vain searh—families becoming impoverished, broken up and scattered in the process. The industrious, intelligent man who works along steadily in the regular line of his occupation will be better off at the end of any five of ten years, than the average of holders of subordinate offices, just as the man who works methodically on his farm will be better off than nincteen out of twenty who dig spasmodically in gold mines.

wenty thousand francs in flowers for a single

twenty thousand francs in flowers for a single entertainment? And Monte Carlo? I last saw that fair and famous spot beureath a blaze of sumshine, and I bade it farewell, I trust forever. Its beauty affects me as does the loveliness of some exquisite and wholly depraved woman. Its charms are born of vice and are a lure to vice. Its very threshold is baptized with the blood of tortured and slaughtered birds. Cruelty is its doorkeeper and sin its abiding guest. The charm of the Azure Land is no more potent than at this favored spot. A sapphire sky above a sea of lapis-lazuli, a wilderness of palms and aloes and agaves and myrtles set amid verdure perfect as that of England, and the picturesque architecture of buildings that seem called, like those in a fairy tale, into being beneath an enchanter's wand-all these combine to make a region "where overy prospect pleases, and man "where every prospect pleases, and man alone is vile."

THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885.

PERSONAL.

GUSTAVUS NICHOLSON, a retired private maker of Baltimore, died on Monday, aged 82 years.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN'S private resi-dence and furniture, in New York, were damaged by a fire to the amount of \$7,000 by fire, which occurred there on Tuesday night.

SECRETARY BAYARD says that the state-ment John Cadwalader is to be made assist-ant secretary of state is news to him and therefere must be news to Mr. Cadwalader.

MAJOB RAINWATER, a possible candidate for mayor of St. Louis, has publicly given the lie to Governor Marmaduke, in a personal and political controversy, and grave results are anticipated.

CHARLES ROWELL and George Littlewood, the England go-as-you-please pedestrians, have been cabled to learn roller-skating, and come to America and enter for a race, as there is money in it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEWIS C. CASSIDY has been called to Aiken, S. C. by the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Cochran. A dispatch received on Monday says that Mrs. Cochran was a little better, but still in great danger.

THOMAS JAMES RAWLINGS, who was liv ing with friends at Woodside, L. I., has been notified that he has fallen heir to an estate in Wales valued at £37,000. Young Fawlings was in poverty and the estate had been in chancery for some time.

Ex-CONGRESSMAN EUSTACE GIBSON, of West Virginia, it is stated by an intimate friend of President Cleveland, is to be the commisoner of internal revenue. The presi-dent does not like what he has heard about Phil Thompson, jr., and will not appoint him.

DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, the poet, of Newark, N. J., who has been suffering from a tumor in the threat, was operated on by five physicians on Tuesday and the tumor, which was an inch long, was successfully removed. The operation occupied two hours. The patient will doubtless recover.

The patient will doubtless recover. BISHOP BALTES, of Alton, Ill., having given his consent, the old bell belonging to the Catholic church at Kaskashia, Ill., some sixty miles south of St. Louis, and once the seat of the Spanish empire in the Mississippi valley, has been sent to the world's exposi-tion, at New Orleans. It is the first bell that ever tolled west of the Allegheny mountains. It was cast at Rochelle, France, in 1741. Throwas Purswert a serverant in the

It was cast at Rochelle, France, in 1741. THOMAS PLUNKETT, a sergeant in the Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment, died at Worcester yesterday, aged 44 years. At Frodericksburg, 'December 13, 1862, in the charge on Marye's Heights, he, while carry-ing the colors, was struck by a shell, which tore off his right arm at the shoulder and smashed the left above the wrist. Though for two hours the surgeons refused to dress his wounds, deeming his case hopeless, and he was being on the for soaked with the water was lying on the floor soaked with the water used in washing the wounds of his comrades. Sergeant Plunkett's prayers were at last heard, both arms were amputated and he recovered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Child's Teeth.



Some New Ideas.

The new president has hit upon the happy and original idea of finding out whether certain offices around Washington are necessary to the public service or not before he proceeds to fill them. He inaugurates his policy by dispensing with four of the attaches of his own household. where he would very naturally first discover if there was a surplus ; and he seems disposed to show that he will not exact of others a policy that he will not rigidly enforce himself. In this he differs from some smaller men who have set themselves up as reformers, but who exacting the most scrupulous service from others keep a tight grip on all the perquisites and patronage attaching to their own places.

If the new heads of the several departments will go through them with axe and rake, chopping down and dragging out the dead wood, the rotten branches and the choking underbush, we suspect that a proportionately far greater reduction in the civil service can be made than the president already makes in the White House. As a rule the clerks around Washington and the subordinate employes do half work and get double wages. The departments abound with sinecures and loafers. The enormous increase in the force ever since the war closed proves it; and no man can go through the offices with open eyes and fail to see it.

Two utterly erroneous ideas seem to have got hold of the large majority of the people who are pressing forward for office. One of these is that public positions exist only for the reward of party workers. Such a conceit is as demoralizing to party organization as it is prejudicial to a healthy pablic sentiment. It has been so assiduously fostered by the Republican party and so persistently practiced that a great many Democrats take it as a matter of course and are surprised that the administration should not first fill the offices and then inquire into the necessity for them. We trust to see it take the other course and lop off every superfluous place. As a mere matter of party policy it will gain ten votes from right-thinking people by such conduct, where it loses one of the disappointed place hunters.

Another radically wrong view that preval's is the notion that a man establishes

LOGAN is to be asked to write a book ; it is to be a crushing answer to a certain work by Lindley Murray.

As appeal from the decree of the court of common pleas of Crawford county, recently decided in the supreme court, will have much interest for attorneys, as it decides that they may have a lien for counsel fees upon a fund which has been paid into court for distribution. The point came up for decision on the appeals of McKilvey and Sterrit, in which the docision of the lower court was affirmed. The court said that to counsel's exertions was due the fact that there was any fund whatever. "To the extent of the value of these services the fund belongs to him; that is to say, he is the equitable owner to the amount of his fee." There is no doubt that the supreme court was tuning on the right key when it gave this decision.

WHO would not go to war when every officer on either side in the late rebellion,

can make a small fortune by writing war articles for magazines!

TOO HOT FOR THE TRAMPS.

Four Men Crying to be Rescued From a Barn ing Building.

At an early hour Tuesday morning the obacco barn of W. H. Hawkins at Live Oaks, Owen county, Ky., was discovered to be on fire. The barn contained 3,500 pounds of to-bacco, and while efforts were being made to bacco, and while efforts were being made to save it the rescuing party heard cries for help issuing from the interior of the burning structure. The spot where the cries came from was surrounded by hogsheads of tobacco and at the time unapproachable. The fire was partly ex-tinguished on one side and the stock of hogs-heads thrown aside. Behind them, in a small nook, were found four tramps, who had been rendered unconscious by the smoke. They were promptly rescued and taken to a neighboring house. One of the men was burned about the body and head and is not expected to survive. The others were not so seriously injured, but are still unconscious. The barn and its contents were totally de-stroyed. Loss about \$5,000 ; no insurance.

Harvard Students Must Attend Prayers. A few weeks ago over nine hundred of the undergraduates at Harvard petitioned the president and tellows that attendance at morning prayers be made voluntary for

morning prayers be made voluntary for undergraduates 21 years old or over and optional, according to the wishes of their parents or guardians, for undergraduates who are under 21 years of age. The refusal of the college authorities to grant this request has been announced. The college paper, *The Daily Crimson*, commenting on the refusal, says the authorities by whom Harvard is governed are not troubled by that vice of small minds-consistency. While making the most sweeping changes in their frantic haste to reach the state of "an ideal univer-sity," they do not hesitate to go to the other extreme and retain the one relic of bygone college discipline which, above all others, marks the primitive stage in the evolution of Harvard toward the desired end.

A Six Per Cent Lehigh Valley Dividend. The directors of the Lehigh Valley/railroad company at a meeting held on Monday de-elared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. This is a reduction of the yearly dividend from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. An other of the company in discussing this action of the board stated that it was strictly in accordance with the conservative policy that it had always pursued, to keep the dividend within the earnings of the property. He admitted hat the carnings for the past year had really been more than 6 per cent, but it was decended prudent to make that the amount of the dividend.

FRENCH FRIVOLITIES.

The Queer People Who Juhale the Perfum Air of Nice, From Lucy II. Booper's Letter. A very queer world is this of Nice. I won-der that "Ouida," instead of giving casual

sketches of it, has not settled herself here to paint it, a finished picture. Society here is made up of divers elements which would be doubtful if they left any room for doubt. Adventurers and adventuresses dwell in the heart of its best circles, and are the kings and queens of the hour. You meet here with men who reproduced the "mignons" of Henri III's court, printed, powdered, corseted, with penciled eyebrows and pink-tinged nostrilsmen whom it is an insult to womanhood to call effeminate. Here be defaulters from the Bourse, wedded couples the advent the Bolinse, we ded couples the advent of whose blooming families preceded the nuptial ceremony, ex-mistresses of high Eu-ropean personages, and others of that ilk, all enjoying themselves in "the best society" of Nice. What are decency and morality, or a regard for the seventh commandment, to be regard for the seventh commandment, to be compared with the power to give superb din-ners, to drive a landau covered with gar-denais at the Battle of Flowers, to wear lace worth a thousand frances a yard, and to spend

A STARTLING DISCOVERY. Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until the procured a bottle of *Dr. King's* New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Langs or Bron-chial Tubes. Trial Bottles Free at Cochmu's Drug Store, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Fa. Large Size \$1.09. (5)

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JOHN E. MUL-FORD.

23 DEV STREET, NEW YORK,

October 8, 1883. For years past I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS on my person and in my family, and have found them perfect as an external remedy, quick in their action, giving immediate relief without blistering the skin, and far superior to all others. No family should be without ALL-cock's POROUS PLASTERS ; their healing powers are wonderful, and their efficacy far-reaching and lasting. When in Washington last winter 1 was induced to try another much advertised plaster for severe pain in my back. No relief from the pain, but a sore and blistered back for a week was the result. So soon as the blisters healed I applied two of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLAS-TEES, and they gave me immediate and perma neat relief. They give additional strength and vitality to the spinal column, and they are a never failing remedy in my family for Coughs, Colda, Sprains, and all Pains and Weaknesses. Their use has repeatedly saved me from Pneu-monia. I constantly use them, and would not be without them for any consideration JOHN E. MULFORD.

Beware of imitations. "Ailcock's" is the only enuine Porous Plaster. CLOTHING.

LOSING OUT. VERY SPECIAL NOTICE.

Closing Out and Closing Up

All persons in anywise indebted to the under signed are requested to make payment on or be-fore the 15th of March next; and those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

S. S. RATHVON, No. 131 North Queen St., Lancaster.

J. K. SMALING.

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We offer to-day a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent below last month's prices. Crombie's celebrated and popular Overcostings,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. In all the different shades and styles. Ely-sians, Furs, Velours, Vieunas, Laliapels, Ka-tinas, Montanak's, Astrachans, etc. F. & H. Ed-redons, Czarines, Duffel's and Patent Reavers, Royal Irish Frieze, Garryowen, Petershams, Meltons and Kerseys. These goods can only be had at leading houses in large cities, and range in price from \$50 to \$600. We are selling them from \$50 to \$50. A full line of Domestic Fabrics, ranging in prices from \$15 to \$30.

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All colors are subjected to a thorough chemi-cal test. Our work is of the best and highest style of art. Our long experience in business and close inspection enables us to be thoroughly familiar with all the best manufactures and intest styles in the market. Give us a trial and be convinced,

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Smaling's Tailor's Guild.

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