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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, PA

LANCASTER, JUNE 13, 1885.

Lashing the Senate.

Senator Kennedy made a sensation in the Senate in its closing hours. He declared that he did not expect again to speak in that hall; its temperature did not suit his temperament. He could not abide the insincerity and selfishness which ruled the senatorial conduct. He did not wish to return to the Senate ; though if his enemies should undertake to say that it was a case of sour grapes with him, he would perhaps deem it incumbent to go back to that he held command of the situation. And in his closing words to his associates Senator Kennedy seems to have given free rein to the pent up feelings of disgust with which their conduct had inspired him during his service among them, and he roundly and clearly told many of them that they were " no good."

With just what degree of accuracy Sentor Kennedy has measured the souls of the several senators he denounced, we will not now undertake to say; but we have no doubt that he is sincere, and himself convinced that he has is not misconceived his men. Senator Kennedy is always sincere in the opinions he expresses, if not always discreet. There may be a question as to the correctness of the judgments he expressed to the Senate in its closing hours, and about the discretion of expressing them, even though they were sound, but there can be none as to the honesty with which they were held and said.

Senator Kennedy has been a very useful makin the Senate, which stands in need of men of his type to keep the lash upon it. That it has not profited as it should from his lashings, only shows how thick-skinned are those who put themselves into representative office for the profit it will bring them. We have no doubt at all that the general characterization of the Senate by Senator Kennedy, was correct; ough we abstain from saying this about the individual senators he pounced upon. simply because we have not full personal knowledge of them. But we are ready to say that Senator Kennedy, speaking from

possibility of a teacher managing, to her own satisfaction and to the benefit of the chool, more than fifty pupils.

Under such embarrassments there must necessarily be little individual attention and less acquaintance of the teacher with the scholar ; the one is lost sight of in the whole; the time, energy and patience of the teacher are taxed to secure quict and restrain disorder, and the result is a merely mechanical system which fails to satisfy the teacher and to do justice to the scholar. The primary schools are in the main the schools of the poor. Their children it is who must quit school earliest ; and during the short time they stay they are entitled to at least equal advantages with the better favored. The cheapest teachers, the most insufficient apparatus, the poorest school houses, and the largest number of pupils to the teacher are found as a rule in the primaries. Is it fair? Is it expedient?

Dubious "Interviews."

The papers teem with "interviews nowadays with representatives of the administration and their critics, upon the subject of removals and appointments and the principles and policies which should govern and control them. There are such fine shades of difference in the opinions upon this theme that it is by no means safe to accept the " interviews " as they are sent out by the correspondents.

In a recent newspaper statement of Mr. Hay's views, for instance, the important word " not " was omitted from one of the versions published ; and another " interview" with him, widely published, was almost entirely fictitious, we have high authority for saying.

A Col. Goode, of Missouri, reports a private conversation purported to have been had by him with Mr. Randall, in which the language is, no doubt, twisted to convey a different meaning from that which was intended by Mr. Randall; and indeed we have authority for the statement that in some particulars the alleged conversation reported is entirely fictitious.

It is safer and surer and fairer to credit public men only with the views they proclaim by their own tongues, over their own signatures or through unquestioned authorities.

We have no doubt, however, that Mr Randall, in common with his party generally, believes that most of the offices should be filled by Democrats under a Democratic administration, entitled to agents in political sympathy with it, and that the term "offensive" partisans will be seized upon by the Republicans in the Senate to make trouble over removals that needed no such pretext to justify them in the eyes of good citizens and sensible politicians.

GLADSTONE will now have more leisure to lay about with his axe.

CoL A. LOUDEN SNOWDEN, who bowed so ungracefully to the inevitable in getting out of the Philadelphia mint, has perfected a machine for stamping silver coins to prevent counterfeiting. The invention consists of a

steel collar, which is attached to the coiningpress, and which stamps letters on the edge of the coin, thus doing away entirely with milling. It is curious that Mr. Snowden only discovered this anti-counterfeiting scheme when he was ousted from office.

THE Presbyterian general assembly have appropriated during the past year \$99,782 for foreign missions and \$54,275 for home missions. And the mission field at home is twice as great as that abroad.

THE report of the insurance commissioner, just issued reveals some interesting statistics. The Pennsylvania assessment companies au-

HERE AND THERE.

Almost since the beginning of the work on the new B. & O. line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, the firm of Jas. Stewart & Son, contractors, from this city, have been engaged in construction of parts of what promise to be a great line. It will be a double track road, with no greater tangent than 4 degrees and no heavier grade than eight-tenths of a foot in a hundred-or about 42 feet to the mile. The Susquehanna bridge, a little up the river from the P. W. & B. bridge a Perryville and Havre de Grace, will be high enough to let vessels pass under without a draw; and its channel spans will be about 500 feet long. With all the ordinary obstacles to speed removed, the B. & O. expects b make the 96 miles between the two cities with fast trains in two hours. It is no wonder the Pennsylvania company strives to exclude se formidable a competitor. Get into Philadelphia the new road surely will. Ever since the Pennsylvania euchred the B. & O. out of its expected and arranged-for purchase of the P. W. & B., the Garretts have been de-

termined to parallel the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia. With the death of the elder, before his twelve million dollar en terprise was completed, the son took it up with inherited firmness of purpose ; and there has never been a stacking of this projected competition; all over tures for compromise were rejected For the creation of popular favor for the scheme no better advocate could have been secured than young Cowan, the lawyer and orator. He was at Princeton college, with E. D. North esq., of this city, less than twenty years ago, and has scored a good

many victories before he captured, enlight ened and converted public sentiment in Philadelphia. It is no discredit to any man to have had a Lancaster county grandmother. pr. Abraham S.Gerhard, A.M., who makes

the address before the alumni of Franklin and Marshall college, at next week's commencement, is professor of pathology and medical jurisprudence in the Medico-Chirurgical college, of Philadelphia, and his valedictory at the forty-fourth commence-inent on April 2, 1885, on "The Demands Which Modern Medical Science Makes Upon the Physician," has been fitly published in pamphlet form. The subject of his address next will be "The Future University"—not "The University of the Future."

Honorable W. S. Stenger, secretary of the ommonwealth, has been invited to represent the Gotheans at the Diagnothian semicentennial banquet next Wednesday. Hons.

John Cessna, John W. Killinger, John F. Hartranft, Geo. F. Baer and other distinuished ex-members of the society in civil life are expected, to gather round the table with the boys. A Diagnothian will repre-sent hissociety at the Gothean celebration on the following evening.

· * • Jack Cantner, native of South Carolina, educated in Paris, physician by nature, engraver by profession and forger by practice, invented the system of telegraph signals among convicts, conveyed through walls and along gas and water pipes, and nearly all professional criminals know and use it. There is no place where it has been more extensively operated than in the Lancaster county jail, wi speaking tubes. which is honeycombed with

Did ever hero fade from public interest more rapidly than Abe Buzzard ? He wouldn't be an attraction for a dime museum

A gentleman who has some knowledge of the purposes of the manufacturers of oleomargarine, in view of the recently enacted Pennsylvania prohibitory penal statute, writes that he considers the bill "to be about the mean, est and most flagrant instance of unjust and undemocratic discrimination in favor of a particular class and industry that ever came under my observation. The principle of the bill carried to its legitimate conclusion in

bill carried to its legitimate conclusion in other matters would resolve us back to a con-condition little better than that of the civilization of five centuries ago. * * The bill will be brought to a judicial review as soon as possible and fought to the last." Nearly six months ago the New York Herald said : "The legislature may with some reason declare unlawful the sale of any inductions stud? as observation it may



close observations and with sincerity, is not likely to have widely erred. His fellow senators were pained at his language and begged him not to be personal. It shocked the senatorial idea of what was becoming. Senator Lee asked Senator Kennedy to stop , and Senator Lee is also an honest senator, but he is not as bold as he might be with profit to the state If he had a share of Kennedy's impetuosity, he would be stronger.

We do not deeply sympathize with the feeling that would keep a senator's tongue silent about the failings of a fellow senator when those failings are directly prejudicial to the public interests. Senator Kennedy denounced the shallowness, insincerity and infidelity to public trust manifested by the senators. He was right to denounce this and he was right to name the senators whom he believed to be abusing the public functions for their private interest. No honest man should be expected to sit in the Senate in harmonious association with dishonest men, anymore than he would thus associate with such men elsewhere. If the people send to the Senate dishonorable men, honorable senators but do their plain duty in exposing them and holding aloof from them. They are present in large numbers in the legislature and have given it the evil name which it holds; and they have give it an atmosphere which is so oppressive to honest men as to make it almost unbreathable Senator Kennedy says that he wants no more of it. It does not suit his temperament to see dirty things done about him all the time, with a rule of senatorial courtesy upon him requiring him to ignore them and to assume a public aspect of respect for those who do them. At the close of his experience, fired by a particularly mean exhibition of subservience, he broke out into indignant protest. The senators whom he denounced were silent under the punishment; a spaniel-like submission that spoke louder for their prudence than their spirit.

Look to the Primaries.

The primary schools are emphatically and distinctly the schools of the people Nearly all who share the benefits of the public school system begin in the primaries, and many of them go no further. The number who graduate from the highest de partment of the system is relatively small. Embracing on their rolls the largest number of pupils and teaching the rudimentary branches, the primaries, in larger degree than the other grades, are in strict accord with the original idea of the common schools.

In very few places, however, and in the minds and attention of very few directors, we apprehend, do they receive the attention and provision which their importance demands. As a rule, the primary schools are crowded far beyond the capacity of their accommodations and the ability of the teachers to properly handle the large number of scholars entrusted to them. In this city, for instance, one teacher reports an average monthly enrollment of 75, another of 62, and two others of 68 each. This is far too many. The mother of a half-dozen small children knows better than any one else the large responsibilities and difficulties of properly caring for such a family ; none will appreciate better than she the im.

thorized to do business diminished from twenty-four in 1883 to seventeen in 1884. Their-income was \$807,978.67 and expenditures \$793,582.32. On the latter sum \$594,718.-44 was used in the payment of death claims and \$198,804.18, or about 24 per cent. of the ncome, went to expenses of management, The premium receipts of life companies in the state were \$7,402,519.54, an increase of \$863,541.76 over the preceding year's business The fire and marine companies' receipts were \$8,183,962.65, making the total paid for insurance in Pennyslvania during 1884 815,586,-450, 18, or \$1,021,050, 19 more than was paid in The total losses paid by life companies 1883. in the state during the year were \$3,681,409,

of which home companies paid \$707,782. The insurance in force at the end of the year on the lives of residents of Pennsylvania aggegated 314,442 policies, insuring \$239,165, 548, of which 20,126 policies, insuring \$53, 368,434, were in state companies. ---

Col. QUAY is following the example o the illustrious Mr. Blaine, who after his defeat issued the order "claim everything." He claims that he has 54 out of the 60 dele gates already chosen to the state convention. He will sing a different song when he learns the effect of his impolitic utterance on the question of apportionment.

LORD SALISBURY will soon enjoy the distinction of being the biggest and best abused man in England.

PERSONAL.

MOR. CAPEL has never read Disraeli's "Lothair," in which the character of Catesby was a portrait of Capel.

SIR SPENCER WELLS, an eminent English surgeon, urgently recommends cremation, So does Sir Henry Thompson.

SENATOR LOGAN was given a serenade under the auspices of the Emancipation as-sociation in Washington on Friday.

POPE LEO XIII has given his sanction to the decisions of the Irish bishops upon the questions submitted to them at their recent neeting in Rome.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS has received a cablegram from Rome announcing the ap-pointment of Rev. J. Sullivan, of Washing-ton, D. C., to the vacant bishopric of the diocese of Mobile, Alabama.

Miss CLEVELAND has received from her publishers in New York the announcement that the first edition of her book, now in press, has proved insufficient to meet the ad-vance orders for the trade and a second edition has been ordered.

edition has been ordered. MRS. ANNIS P. FURNESS, wife of the ven-erable Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, for fifty years pastor of the First Unitarian church, Pbliadelphia, is dead. She was the mother of a remarkable group of children—William Henry Furness, the lamented painter; Mrs. Wister, of wide fame as a translator of chaste German stories; Horace Howard Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, and Frank Fur-ness, the architect. ness, the architect.

ness, the architect. Dr. WORMLEY, in a recent work, con-cludes as the result of a most searching study of the blood of forty different mammals, that "a microscope may enable us to determine with great certainty that a blood is not of a certain animal, and is consistent with the blood of man; but in no instance does it ena-ble us to say that the blood is really human or indicate from what particular species of animal it was derived." The statement has a bigh medico-legal importance.

a high medico-legal importance. EDWARD TAYLOR, a well-known saloon-keeper in Fall River, Mass., has been declared the legatee of a large estate in Essex county, England. Mr. Taylor was born in London England. Mr. Taylor was born in London about fifty-five years ago. His mother was Miss Mary Taylor and his father the owner of the Cavendish estate in Essex, valued at £200,000. Miss Taylor was the housekceper of the family and lived with Cavendish as his wife, the result of the union being the boy Edward, who has always borne his mother's maiden name and up to within the past three months has . . . er been acknowledged as the son of Cavendish, who died two years ago at the ago of seventy-five years. age of seventy-five years.

A Locust Story.

The latest locust story comes from York Furnace, where a man who was shovelharrowing corn, caught so many of these singular insects on the teeth of his barrow that he had to quit work to prevent their tear-ing the young corn out by the roots.

injurious stuff as oleomargarine. It may egislate against fraud and deception in the sale of oleomargarine as builty. It may do It may do this just as it may pass laws against adulterated milk or poisonous canned goods. But pure oleomargarine is as wholesome an article of food and as legitimate a commodity of trade as dairy butter. Vile butter as well as vile eleomargarine is found in the markets. In either case the law should be restricted to the evil. Suppression of the entire trade is no more justifiable in one case than it would be in the other." And the Sun, which generally has solid sense, do a man from using fatty substances to make a form of food which is admitted to be whole some, it deprives him to that extent of his property without due process of law. It might just as well say he should not turn his cattle into beet."

Mr. Tilden, the only original Uncle Samuel, rises up to say a good word for pie, and especially for rhubarb pie. A celebrated traveler passing through York pronounced it the great pie town of both continents. At all seasons of the year and in all grades of weather, by day and by night, one may see old women pacing the railroad platform at York, displaying in their baskets three kinds of pic-pic, apple pic and pic.

Carl Schurz is doing a good thing for the people of his native country, as well as for those of his adopted land, in editing a series of valuable works on the Germans in America. 'The second of these books in time of publication, and first in point of local interest, is the one on "Pictures of German Life in Pennsylvania," by Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is a well-known visitor to Lancaster, where he has frequently been the guest of his friend E. K. Martin, esq. He came from Germany with Dr. Hark, father of Rev. J. Max Hark, of this city, and is his intimate friend to this day. Into this publication are gathered Dr. S.'s publications for the state historical society, his sketch of Bethlehem and the very complete work on Bethlehein and the very complete work on the Ephrata community, which ran as a serial in a Cincinnati German periodical and was re-printed in a very limited edition for private circulation. This is by far the most complete and accurate history of Ephrata, ever printed, and will be a very valuable source of authority for the historian of Lan-caster county, when he arrives

caster county-when he arrives. The success of the brassy book agent is marvellous. It is related on good authority that once upon a time a skillful canvasser came to this town and took 200 orders for at illustrated edition of Hogarth, published in numbers, and for which the subscribers paid \$24 each-\$4,800 out of the town for one book, of which the real price was only \$12, and the profits on the transaction for publisher a canvasser were over \$3,000, because citizens took a book agent's word for it.

This is from the Connecticut Courant, Monday, Oct. 29, 1764, Hartford, printed by Thomas Gleen, at the Heart and Crown, nea

the North meeting house : Boston, October 1.—It is now out of fafhion to put on mourning at the funeral of the nearst relation, which will make a faving to this town of twenty thoufand iterling per annum.—It is surprizing how suddenly, as well as how generally an old custom is abol-ished, it fhows however, the good fonfe of the town, for it is certainly prudent to re-trench our extravagant expenses, while we have fomething left to fubfif ourselves, rather than be driven to it by fatal neceffity. We hear that the laudable practice of fra-gality is now introducing ittelf in all the neighbouring towns, (and it were to be wifhed it might the'out the government) an inflance of which we have from Charleftown, at a funeral there the beginning of laft week, which the relatives and others attended, the North meeting house : which the relatives and others attended

without any other mourning than which i preferibed in a refeent agreement. What an amount of social sense there is in this eightcenth century view of it !

Rev. Dr. J. M. Titzel, the new pastor of the First Reformed church, this city, who is one of the most scholarly men in the pulpit here and has perhaps the best library of all the local clergy, is a critical friend of the revised scriptures. He says that when the New Testament first appeared, like most others,