# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.



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# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, P.

### LANCASTER, JUNE 22, 1885.

Mortgaged Expectations. He says: James Bayard, of Delaware, was the Fed-eral chief. At the opening of the contest he first made sure of the double votes, and, beiding the result of the election in his hand, began to consider the fitness of giving it to Burr. It was expected that Burr would pledge himself to Federal measures in return for Federal support. He would not, and Bayard, aided by Hamilton, spent all his energies in persuading the Federalists to make Jefferson their choice. The task was a hard one. Cauus after caucus was The legal assault made against the South Pennsylvania railroad in New York, is met by the company with a denial that the New York judge has jurisdiction of the matter. They say that their principal office and that of the American construction company is in Harrisburg, where the third story of a Market street building is occupied by a few clerks and draughtsmen. They further say that it is not true that all of the \$40,000 .-000 of stock and bonds of their road are water except the fifteen millions for which they have contracted to have it built ; and furthermore, they declare generally that they have done nothing wrong and every thing right.

As there is no denial of the fact that they have given their \$40,000,000 of stock and bonds for \$15,000,000 in cash, though they have given it to themselves, there does not seem to be any escape from their admission that they do not expect this road to cost more than \$15,000,000; else they certainly would not have resolved all its possible assets into that sum of money. For the other twenty-five millions of the stock and bonds, no value will be given outside the value of the project. In saying that this sum is not all water, they say that the "good will" of the enterprise is valuable. No doubt they think so, and very probably it is so. Every railroad projector thinks his project valuable ; and it has been the habit of these enterprising men to base their mortgage bonds largely upon the ange of the project. If it is a good one, the completed road may be able to earn a dividend upon the capital with which it is heavily laden; and if it is a bad one the bondlders soon find it out. Their late experience teaches them that a mortgage on a railroad project is not very well secured. The law in fact says that the project shall not be mortgaged ; the road has to be built before the bonds are issued upon it. The Pennsylvania law furthermore says that the road shall be loaded with capital only to the amount of its cost.

If the Reporter has its charge from So that there is a good deal of em-

DENIS KEARNEY will run for governor of California next year on the platform that municipalities have the right to regulate workingmen's hours of labor. This is a In view of the recent controversy evoked by Secretary Bayard's Missouri speech about the part his grandfather took radical departure from what was always conin electing Jefferson over Burr in 1801, it is ceived to be the true platform of the sand-lo orator, viz: empty vessels give the mos interesting to note what Mr. McMaster, the first historian of "the American peo-

The Contest of 1801.

stitutional amendment of 1803, which

rendered a repetition of the Burr trick im-

possible. Had it succeeded when first at-

tempted, there is no telling what the re-

sults would have been to the young gov-

ernment in the highly excited state of

public feeling. However clear the duty of

the Federalists to the country was to elect

Jefferson over Burr, it seems that they

hesitated a long time before doing it.

While Mr. McMaster freely concedes this

and justly sets forth the consideration re-

ceived, he helps to confirm the theory that

the elder Bayard was a controlling influ-

ence in the determination of the struggle.

Shameful.

Reporter writes that one night during the

close of the last legislative session he saw

and heard a member of the House vote

"aye" ten times, for as many different per

sons, on the passage of a certain bill, and

when the visitor took him to account for it

the member "thought it was a joke and

justified himself on the ground that others

Although there have been vague charges.

from time to time, of this sort of thing

being done, this statement comes with more

directness than usual, and it involves a

very serious matter. The constitution re-

quires 101 affirmative votes in the House

for the enactment of every law, and

forgery; a legislator who aids in such

work is a thief and a scoundrel. His

offense is against the whole body of the

commonwealth, and no considerations

should protect him from exposure and

punishment.

have done the same thing lots of times."

A correspondent of the Port Alleghany

it probably was.

He says:

ple," has to say upon this subject in his SINCE Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller took charge of his bureau, sixty of second volume, just published. The au-thor has throughout his work shown himthe eighty-four internal revenue collectors in the country have been changed. That self to have no fondness for the Repubis to say, sixty Democrats have been aplican-Democrats of that period ; his sympointed to succeed sixty Republicans. Many of the appointees, however, have not yet entered upon their duties. These offices pathies incline to the Federalists. But he seems to view the electoral contest of 1801 as a good deal of dicker all around, which are only transferred by regular department agents, after a full examination, and as there are a limited number of these agents, Burr's candidacy for president itself was they are kept very busy at this an act of gross treachery to his chief ; and son of such an extraordinary number of changes. As neither Bigler not Staples, of this state, has as yet had the office transthe narrow escape which the country had from the calamity of his election led happily to the adoption of the Twelfth con-

ferred, though the former was appointed six or eight weeks ago, it does not look as if the new collector of this district would take hold for probably a month to come. THE marriage license act seems not to go far enough in the penalties against those who without publicity establish married re

lations with each other. PERSONAL.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN is on his way New York. VICTOR HUGO always used quill pens which he made and mended himself.

COLONEL R. P. DECHERT will be the prator of the day at Gettysburg on July 4.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS went fishing at Atlantic City on Saturday and caught seventy-three fish. JOHN HUNTINGTON, of Cleveland, now

five times a millionaire, was an oil ladler in the early days of petroleum discovery. RICHARD HENRY STODARD says he will not go to Athens. "There are no more Eigin marbles to be found there, and for the ex-penses of the trip there and back, I could get a first-class funeral here."

get a first-class funeral here." DR. Hot.MES, in the July instalment of the "New Portfolio," says a good thing when he remarks that a procession of Dr. Johnson's paragraphs "sound as if they ought to have a grammatical drum-major to march before their tramping platoons."

MASATAKA YAMANAKA, the young Jap-anese, who was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college last week, has gone to Washington to fill an appointment in the legation of his country there, which is proli-table to him pecuniarily and otherwise.

make Jefferson their choice. The task was a hard one. Cancus after caucus was held, only to break up in discord and confu-sion. The final arrangement was in conse-quence of assurance from Jefferson that the wishes of the Federalists corresponded with his own; that they might confide in him to the fullest extent; that he would preserve the navy; that he would maintain the public credit; that he would not remove any of the host of petty officeholders merely because they had, in the last campaign, been faithful to the Federal cause. The price settled, the Federal members from Maryland, Delaware and Vermont cast blank ballots and the Re-publicans secured ten states. BISHOP O'CONNOR, of Nebraska and Wyoming, takes the ground for two-thirds of the people who leave Ireland as emigrants to America, the change means misfortune and physical hardship of a most terrible kind, besides a moral degradation still more smalling. appalling. JUDGE THOMAS W. BARTLEY died in

Washington, on Saturday. He has long been a prominent Democratic politician and has been lieutenant governor, acting governor and chief justice of the state of Ohio. He was a bother-in-law of General Sherman and

senator Sherman. BISMARCK is not the Colossus in appeara that his photographs indicate; his head is comparatively small and has not the buildog likeness attributed to it; but the iron will, the stubborn, aggressive nature, shows in every line of his face. He stammers a little; the door of his verbal treasury does not always open at his bidding. He fairly gasps for a word at times, clears his throat, throws back his head, waves his arms :-but when the word is found it demolishes some puny opponent. His voice is not that of an old man; all the sonorous vigor of youth seems to animate it, and though indistinct it penetrates to every corner.

### WAS PRELLER MURDERED? the Fact Questioned by Cook's Agency-Undu

it permits no member to vote by Auxiety About Insurance. Another startling publication has been proxy, nor more than once. A law created otherwise is a fraud and

made in regard to Maxwell, the alleged murderer, in St. Louis. James F. Brady, a rep-resentative of Cook's Tourist agency, of London, who is in St. Louis, received a long letter from the agency, instructing him to use every effort to learn whether it was a fac that C. Arthur Preller had been murdered, as reported, and his body placed in

We met to part ; she to forget, a trunk. The document went on to say Perchance, that we have ever met

lighten the world."

t druggists.

THE

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-47-Locher's Drug Store

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barrassment now about using the value of a railroad project as the basis of a railroad bond; as the South Pennsylvania people now are finding out. It is all lovely so long as nobody makes trouble about it; and bondholders are a long suffering people who never make trouble and can be trampled on with impunity. There is usic, however, when a rival railroad, where conductors know all about the way of raising the wind on raw railroad projects, finds it to be to its interest to disturb a pleasant little arrangement to make twenty-five millions out of fifteen.

It is very likely that the South Pennsylvania railroad will be worth forty millions when it is done ; if it is not worth that it is probable that it will not be worth fifteen. The bonds of the new road may float gavly off at par when put upon the market, and be worth it. The last road finished around these parts was Mr. Scott's and Mr. Cassatt's Philadelphia & Norfolk, whose bonds are at par, though they amount to more than the road cost ; a large value of their project, however, was in its traffic contract with the Pennsylvania railroad. There is no doubt that the value of the scheme itself is a large part of the value of a new railroad, which will be valuable according to the business it can command. It may be that the sagacious men who see a future business in a railroad enterprise should be allowed to bond that exctation as assets, equally with the iron of the track. But the trouble is that there are many men, who are not saga-clous, who think they see such things; and we have found to our cost that it does not do to let every Tom, Dick and Harry, build and bond a railroad on great expectations ; and so our constitution forbids it. We are heartily sorry for Mr. Vanderbilt and his sagacious partners; but we see nothing for them but to drop \$25,000,000 of their capital and trust to the appreciation of the solid \$15,000,000 for their reward.

**Draining** the Northeast End. The New Era continues the discussio of the question of sewerage for the drainage of the northeastern part of the city, to which the INTELLIGENCER has repeatedly directed attention ; and our contemporary, while agreeing with us that the matter is one for the data to be supplied by the investigation and estimates of engineers, seems to favor ex-Mayor McGonigle's plan of an intercepting sewer as the most practicable and economical yet proposed.

On the other hand there are some practical and experienced constructors of public works, who believe that a direct tunnel sower through the high ridge in the east end of the city, can be built at far less cost

than has been popularly supposed. A local engineer of experience contributes his views to the discussion in to-day's INTELLIGENCER ; and it is evident that there is a degree of public interest in the whole scheme which will be served by a frank and full discussion of it, from every point of view, before popular opinion is committed to any particular theory. Perhaps no fitter man could be found to whom to mit the subject, nor one who would take deeper interest in securing the best re-sults for the city than its late citizen, David M. Stauffer, the accomplished editor of the Engineering News, and a gentleman of large experience in works of such char-scter as that under consideration.

esponsible authority it should print it with the offender's name and the title of the bill in question. Such an enormous wrong ought not to go unpunished.

ONE of the handsomest things yet done by the administration was the quiet appointment of Mrs. Cross to a place in the treasury department. Her husband was one of the victims of the Greely expedition, and the manner of his death added polgnancy to the sad event itself. He left a destitute family, who came within no extension of the pension list; and when the facts came to the notice of the president, without any parade of the good deed, he saw to it that the widow and mother was provided with a place for which she was fit, and the pay of which will support her bereft family.

THE first day of Mr. James Russell Lowell's return to the United States is marked by an extended interview on the subject of English politics, which has its chief interest in the light that it throws on the ex-minister's views of the Irish question in Great Britain. Those who looked for any information on this now absorbing issue i England will be disappointed. Mr. Lowell, whatever be the cause, is anti-Irish in his sympathies; else, why whould be use such belittling expressions as are credited to him in this interview as "They (Irishmen) are human as well as the English ?" And further on : "These Irish leaders are a peculiar peo-ple. They talk for the sake of talking." This is a strange category under which to class Parnell, O'Brien, Shaw, Biggar and the host of brainy patriots who are fighting Ireland's legislative battle in Parliament. And it is very ill-timed for the reason that these men who "talk for the sake of talking" have at the present time made themselves se heard that no ministry, Liberal or Conservative, will attempt the renewal of the Coercion act for Ireland. Mr. Lowell's belittling of the Irish character is not very seemly when his connection with the case of the imprisoned McSweeney is recalled. Mr. Lowell would do well to stick to poetry for the future.

SOME people find out every summer that too much recreation is worse than too little.

THE advance proof furnished by the Interior department regarding the mineral products of the United States contains some ery interesting figures. In 1884 the amount of coal that was mined and reached the market was as follows; Pennsylvania an thracite, 30,718,293 long tons ; bituminous and brown coal, lignite, and small lots of an-thracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania, 66,875,772 long tons ; total, 97,594,065 long tons. The spot value of the commer-cial product was : Pennsylvania anthracite \$61,436,586; bituminous and all other coals, \$70,219,561 ; total, \$131,666,147. Including the local consumption, etc., the total product in 1884 may be stated at 106,906,295 long tons ; namely, 33,175,756 long tons of Pennsylva-nia anthracite and 73,720,539 long tong of bituminous and all other coals ; and the value at the mines was: Pennsylvania anthracite \$47,351,512; bituminous and all other coals, \$77,417,066; total, \$143,768,578. The value of the product for 1884 was \$10,905,543 less than the previous year, this being due to a fall of 25 cents per ton in spot price. The total output of all coal showed a net gain in tounage of 4,058,326 long tons and a decline in value of 15,726,277. Concerning iron, it is found that for 1884 the total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, was \$10",000,003, a decline of \$35,000,000 from 1883. The report states that the total value of the metals and minerals produced in 1884 was \$39,100,008 less than in 1883, and that the decline in 1883 and 1882 was \$3,012,061; that is, the fall-ing off in value began on a small scale in 1884, but was accented in 1884. The net decline, however, was due rather to a depres-sion in price than a decrease in quantity.

that Mr. Preller, before leaving England, had insured his life in Cook's agency for a heavy sum, approximating \$20,000. The company had at first observed the indifference of his

had at first observed the indifference of his relatives, regarding the disposition of the body and this caused suspicion. Since the first announcement of Preller's death, the letter stated his relations had been bringing everything to bear on the company to secure the insurance monoy. The manager of the agency believed that it was best to wait, especially after having read the accounts published in the London papers concerning the attempt of Maxwell to buy a body in Boston. Mr. Cook instructed Mr. Brady to write him full particulars of the case and to forward what legal evidence there was re-garding the man's death.

forward what fegal evidence there was re-garding the man's death. The agency insured Mr. Preller on his former trip, and also insured him once when he went on the Continent. They have re-fused to pay over the insurance money until every doubt regarding Preller's death is re-moved. The smile of Maxwell when arrested and his statement that all would be explained at the right time are treasured up by the insurance companies as strengthening their theory that the body in the trunk was not Preller's.

## A Sensational Dakota Elopement.

A highly sensational elopement has broken up Mitchell, Dakota, society. The principal character is Miss Nettie Barnard, who came from Manchester, Ia., in the spring of 1882. She was a charming young lady and a talented vocalist. She pleased the multia talented vocalist. She pleased the multi-tude whenever she appeared, and is re-ported to have played much havoc with the affections of the verdant young men in her Hawkeye home. Among her admirers and suitors was a prominent young lawyer, whose affections were appreciated, and as the moons waned love ripened into an en-gagement, and the intended hushand built an elegant residence and furnished it through-out to the lady's liking. The day was named and arrangements were made for an elaborate wedding ceremony. But the fickle songstress was playing a double game, and on the eve of the marriage fled to the green mountains of Vermont with Mark Ward, of Kimball, a member of the last Dakota legislature. The elopement was arranged with the knowledge and consent of the young lady's parents, who seem to have preferred a legislator to a plain lawyer for a son in-law.

Beatrice's Wedding Cake. From the London Times.

The following is a description of the wedding cake made to the order of Kentish ladies for her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice : It represents three cakes, one above the other, and the plateau upon which it rests, and surrounding the lower cake, is a wreath of lilies, white, interspersed with ivy, emblematic of purity, sweetness and friend-ship. Surrounding the lowest cake are large skeleton shields bearing on inclosed shields the coat of arms of the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry, of Battenberg, interspersed with passion flowers. Surrounding the second cake are jessamine, and round the second cake are jessamine, and round the second and third cakes are passion flowers, ivy and roses. On the top cake are cupids and a large vase containing an immense bon-quet composed of a variety of emblematic flowers. The cake weighs about 450 pounds, and the floral decorations are all modeled en-tirely of sugar. It will be placed on a mas-sive gold stand, which is being specially made and designed for the occasion. ding cake made to the order of Kentish

Grasshopper Annoying California Farmers. The grasshopper is doing much damage in California. Specimens of the insect have California. Specimens of the insect have been sent from several parts of the state to Professor Riley, at Washington, and he finds them to be the melanophus devastator and the caloplenus differentialis. "The last named is common to all parts of the land, and seldom proves very destructive, while the other is peculiar to the Pacific Slope, and is probably doing the present work of de-struction." The professor recommends the use of coal oil pans "found so useful against the Eastern species," and further refers the California farmers to the remedies described in the reports of the entomological commis-sion as the best yet discovered. An agent of the agricultural department is already in California to make a full investigation of the pest.

Pension Agent Arrested. James A. Johnson, a claim agent of Wash-ington, was arrested Sunday, on complaint of John C. Gibson, for violation of the pension laws in having charged the com-plaint \$100 for prosecuting a pension claim.

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