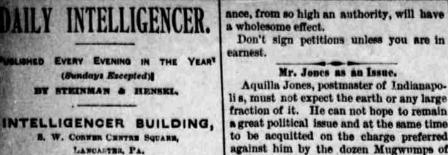
THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.



LANCASTER, PA.

DAILY-Pen Cents a Week. Five Dollars a Frar or Fifty Cents a Month. Postage Free. ADVERTISEMENTS from Ten to Fifty Cents must be content. ought to have been apparent even to his

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER. (Kight Pages.)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

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 Correspondents are re-quested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good failh. All anonymous letters will be consigned to the waste

Address all Letters and Telegrams to

THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCANTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 6, 1885.

A Conspicuous Figure.

That " Long John " Wentworth, of Chicago, should pay \$10,000 for a cemetery lot, with the intention of erecting upon it a heroic statue of himself is probable, because it is characteristic of the man. He has been doing eccentric things all his life, which have made him different from other men; and there is not the least reason why he should not continue to do so to the end of his days.

It is given to few men to be more thoroughly themselves than to "Long John " Wentworth. For nearly fifty years he has been one of the figures of Chicago. Leaving New Hampshire when almost a boy he had the judgment and prescience to settle in Chicago when it was no more than a hamlet. Even as a young man he soon became prominent. With a small patrimony, he had more education and culture than the average pioneer of that day, and enough character to make himself a place without the delay which discourages so many aspiring young men. He edited the first paper in Chicago, and soon became prominent in business and politics. He served in Congress while Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Benton were the principal figures in our politics, and continued in public life until after the advent of Lincoln and his regime.

He was not only in public life during all this time, but was active in every movement which had for its purpose the promotion of Chicago and the West. The shipping interests of the great lakes owe more to John Wentworth than to all the Western men combined. It was he who early recognized their importance, and insisted upon liberal appropriations for harbors, light-houses, and similar matters of value to the mariner. The commercial interests of Chicago have been forwarded every possible way, while the educational, religious and social aspects of the city have always found encouragement in him. He he been active in gathering everything of th

ance, from so high an authority, will have **GENERAL BLACK'S PENSION.** Don't sign petitions unless you are in BRUTAL SLANDERS CIRCULATED BY

Indiana. But he has been acquitted and

This is a perfectly natural result, which

accusers from the first. Mr. Jones' offense

lay in the fact that he organized the India-

napolis postoffice to suit himself. He

found himself responsible for its manage-

ment; so he chose his own assistant, his

own cashier, his own registered letter clerk

and his own stamp sellers. These are all

important places the occupants of which

questioned. The appointment of his sons was proof of this; but the law could not

and does not take cognizance of mere

blunders. His case would never have

been presented to the president had

he not been a resident of Mr. Hen-

dricks' town and known to be the

friend and appointee of the vice president.

To the fact that some superserviceable ene-

mies of the latter helped to make and print

charges against him are due the noise and the

importance that have been given this case.

Now that they failed they may not be so

handsome but they will certainly know

Not the Legal Way.

Councils, having found that it has no

power to create a loan to extend the water

main on Orange street, from Lime street

westward, precipitately resolved to ask

for bids for the construction of such a

main, to be begun not later than October

1, and finished not later than June 15, 1886.

However important and necessary the

proposed work may be, this is not the way

to provide and pay for it. Such a resolu-

tion is null and void ; what it proposes to

do is illegal and a contract made under it

There is no power in councils to order

work to be done without making a previ-

ous appropriation for it. Sec. 22, page 68,

of the city ordinances expressly declares

binding unless an appropriation sufficient

to pay the same be previously made by

AQUILLA JONES to Eugene Higgins, greet-

ing: "Our flag is still there."

' that no debt or contract made shall be

when the work shall be paid for.

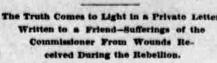
would stand in no court.

postmaster's bond.

with removals.

more.

POLITICAL OPPONENTS.



From the Pittsburg Post. The enemies of General Black have at-

tempted through numerous brutal attacks to belittle his war record and besmirch his character. They have endeavored to show that he obtained his pension of \$100 a month by false pretenses. General Black has not seen fit to notice these attacks. They have in-deed been beneath notice. In a letter, however, written in reply to the request of an old Illinois friend, General Black makes a plain statement of the facts in the case. It was not intended for publication, but the general's friends believe that it is due to him under the circumstances that it should be given to the public. General Black writes:

public. General Black writes: "I was wounded on the 7th of March, 1862, and again on the 7th of December of the same year. The bones of both arms were affected in the joints, that of the right arm being splutered, broken or scraped, and that of the left broken into many pieces. I have had six operations performed in all, the first of which took place in December, 1862, when seventeen pieces of bons were taken from one arm, and the last in that long win-ter of misery and trouble at Danville, in 1576-77 at which time the entire ellow of the right arm was removed, owing to the dishandle money, and thus directly affect the The civil service law omitted these offices from the classified list, as it also did in the smaller places. It was plain from the first that Mr. Jones had simply removed the incumbents of these positions and filled the vacancies with Democrats. If he had removed every employe of the office he would still have been inside the law, which right arm was removed, owing to the dis-eased condition of the closed wounds prior to the final operation, for during all this time they had opened and closed at regular intervals. I have been sick a hundred times does not presume or pretend to interfere That Mr. Jones made mistakes can not be

from blood poisoning from my wounds. "Physicians may be able to tell the reasons for these things. I only know the facts. The result of the last sickness and operation was enforced absence of two years from all professional duties from 1874 to the middle was enforced absence of two years from all professional duties from 1574 to the middle of 1876, at which time, as you remember, I took the stump for Congress, but you know the condition I was in that time. My en-forced absence from work in the attempt at saving my life had wasted fearfully the little accumulations of the few years of peaceful life which I had had, fer you know I was a hard working, self-supporting boy and college student. I had no friend to back me financially. inancially.

NOTHING LEFT BUT HIS SWORD.

"I entered the army from college and I studied law after my return from the army.

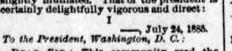
The doctor's bills and surgical bills ate up and ran away with all that I could gather, and in the winter of 1876 and 1877 I had very little more than when I had taken my sword in the service. It is painful for me to think now of that horrible winter, with its cuttings, punchings of a broken arm and its unuterable ghastliness of surgical operations and execution, and I have lived through six such scenes and now carry an arm which is an-chylosed at the left elbow one-half, and which on account of the cutting of the nerves is paralyzed as to the extensor muscles of the left hand, and in the other elbowless arm carry a constant, open, suppurating wound. "If any man thinks that I had made "If any man thinks that I had made money out of the government by pensions, he need only remember that for twenty years a ceaseless drain of my strength has been going on day and night to realize something of the balancing of accounts. I would give all I have if I could start armed and barefoot, but strong in the world at the age of forty-six. I would giadly assume all the burdens of pov-erty if I could only have health and strength, had my hands as other men to give to labor and to friend-ship. I can only keep one position in my bed at night, and that is flat upon my back, without being aroused by the pains or the threatening nervous numbness which

ship. I can only keep one position in my bed at night, and that is flat upon my back, without being aroused by the pains or the threatening nervous numbness which arises on account of my troubles in any other position, and there is scarcely one night in ten, and lately no nights when my sleep is not broken by these causes. I seem pretty strong. I don't go around grumbling. I have told but tew the long story of my trou-bless, as I tell you, but I feel them none the less. councils." This was not been done in this case. The Hershey resolution is ineffective. UNDER pretense of protecting private rights, the Western Union company tried to keep the B. & O. wires out of Harrisburg. The less. "I applied for a pension shortly after I left

scheme tailed. The world moves. Lancaster the service, which was granted me. I don't remember when, but upon ample testimony for full disability according to my rank at the time the injury was inflicted. Subsewelcomes the opposition line, and believes that variety is the spice of life, competition

ATROCIOUSLY BETRAYED.

Rebuiling the Signer of an Unworthy Office-Seeker's Petition. One of the recent incidents in the presi-dent's experience with the deceivers of his own party seems thus far to have escaped ob-servation and report in Washington. It is an interesting one as the escaped of the servation of the s interesting one, as the correspondence given below, and about the authenticity of which when the president made the appointment of the judge referred to—whose name cannot be mentioned—he did it upon recommendation. He is extremely cautious and has disregard-ed a good many well signed petitions, his experience having taught him that it would be possible almost to get a list of good signatures to a petition to hang the best in the best place in Christendom. The indorsement of the applicant for the judgeship referred to in this correspondence was unusually large and was described as extremely honorable. It was not a case that could be easily investigated, and, largely upon the alleged careful char-acter of the singers, the president appointed the man about whom the first letter was pre-pared. It seems that the candiate would have been so bad, so thoroughly unft, that everybody felt free to sign for him, and the result of adopting this way of thinking was that an unfit man was appointed and has re-ceived his commission. Those persons who have interest enough in the matter to hunt up the appointments made about the date of this man is. The writer is not at liberty to do more than present the following letters, slightly mutilated. That of the president is certainly delightfully vigorous and direct: ce was unusually large and was



To the President, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR: This community read the announcement of the appointment of — to the — judgeship with astonishment and regret, if not pain. And none were more astonished than those who had signed his petition. And I regret to say that my name is to be found upon it. I have refused sev-eral whom I knew to be unfit, but I signed this one thinking it would never be con-sidered and not for one moment believing the appointment was possible. When first

this one thinking it would never be con-sidered and not for one moment believing the appointment was possible. When first prevented to me I put him off and hoped to escape, but he came again with it, and, with others, I signed it thinking there was no chance for its reaching even a consideration. I think not a man whose name is on it had the remotest idea that his appointment was possible. Not one upon it would have appointed him had he the appointing power. He is not qualified morally or professionally. He is carcely a lawyer at all, while the place will require a good lawyer. I do not wish to say more than to put you upon inqury. We are friends and do business with one another, and it is unpleasant to have to say this. But it is due your responsibility and from every one who signed that petition. And it was signed by many prominent men who hated to refuse, and hoped and thought it would result in nothing. I do not wish you to take any ac-tion upon my representation, but if you wish to know the real opinion of the signers of the petition cause some of them to be addressed privately, and I think they will confess the objections to the appointment greater than I have intimated. The petition is signed by privately, and I think they will contess the objections to the appointment greater than I have intimated. The petition is signed by two of our supreme judges, [...]. Lot them both be privately addressed, if it is not too late, and I think you will learn the facts. I do not wish to sneak behind a private letter, but at the same time I would prefer that my same he and done to the factor.

thought necessary to do so.

is an applicant for appointment as _____. I have written to you before about him. He, too, has a petition signed by reputable men, too, has a petition signed by reputable men, (my name is not on it,) not one of whom would appoint him to any place whatever or any trust whatever. He is wholly without character, even if he had other qualifications for the office, and he has not. His would most emphatically be an appointment not fit to be made. Yours, very respectfully,

11. EIECTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1883 DEAR SIR: I have read your letter of the 24th ult, with amazement and indignation. 24th ult, with amazement and indignation. There is but one mitigation to the perfidy which your letter discloses, and that is found in the fact that you confess your share in it. I don't know whether you are a Democrat or not; but if you are the crime you confess is the more unpardonable. The idea that this administration, pledged to give the peo-ple better government and better officers, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the had elements of both parties, should be and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the bad elements of both parties, should be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of implicit trust, is atrocious; and such treason to the people and to the party ought to be punished by imprisonment. Your confession comes too late to be of im-mediate use to the public service, and I can only say that while this is not the first time I have been desived and milded by bring I have been deceived and misled by lying and treacherous representations, you are the first one that has so frankly owned his griev. ous fault. If any comfort is to be extracted from this assurance you are welcome to i Yours truly.

PERSONAL.

culation every quarter at this office

Grant funeral, intended reporting at New

GEN. BUCKNER was accustomed to say Grant was always a very "near" man, and when asked to explain, he said : "Why, when I looked around at Fort Donelson, for some one to surrender to, Grant Grant was right there handy ; and I notice when Gen. Lee surrendered at A promation Grant was

Lee surrendered at Appomatiox, Grant was the nearest general to take the sword. Oh, be was near, Grant was."

York yesterday for duty.

printed in England.

Pilgrim."



rical interest or value, and has himrepared many papers on this imporestion.

such a man should have a statue in got demand or admit of dis-

If the people of that city would erect one must be assumed. But it is much more characteristic of the man that he should do just as he proposes to do by erecting it himself. It is to be a heroic statue. But it could hardly be otherwise if it represents the man only as he is. His gigantic stature of six feet, ten inches, with a weight of three hundred and fifty pounds. and his rugged features, indicative of strong character, cannot fail, if faithfully reproduced in marble or bronze, to be impressive.

But John Wentworth, with his immens fortune, made by his own energy and foresight, and bristling all over with peculiarities as he does, knows that he deserves a statue, and he goes about it in such a way that he knows he will get it and knows what he will get. When he makes a political speech or delivers a lecture, he simply hires a hall, has it lighted. pays his own ushers, introduces himself, makes his speech and goes about his business. It is only natural that he should do the same thing about his own statue. It will simply add one more to the big list of anecdotes about one of the ablest and most eccentric men of his time.

No More October States.

The people of Ohio will vote this fall upon a constitutional amendment, the effect of which if passed will be to take their state out of the list of so-called "October states," in which it is now the only one left. Indiana has already done this ; West Virginia, too, and Ohio will no doubt follow.

This is a wise step, and the result accomplished will be beneficial to the politics of the whole country. Nothing has been more demoralizing than the influence of the early elections on those which are to follow, and the smaller became the number of these October states the more tremendous the pressure upon them and the ranker the ensuing demoralization. Speakers and money have been gathered for them and have poured into them from every side, while the canvass elsewhere stood still. Not only is a state overslaughed by foreign influences, but tens and hundreds of thousands of voters all over the country instead of making up an independent judgment and standing by an intelligent, individual opinion, wait to see in what direction the political currents tend, and are ready to follow.

Ohio will no doubt go out of the list now, and political morals will be promoted by the charge.

Hit a'Great Many.

President Cleveland's stinging letter to a man who deceived him by recommending on paper an appointment which he did not want made, is a well-deserved rebuke, not only to the individual to whom it is addrassed but to thousands like him all over the country.

The cowardice and recklessness which men of influence and intelligence exhibit in signing every petition and recommendation presented to them, are shocking. Their imposition upon those to whom such petitions are addressed and presented is vile. It is to be hoped this admirable deliver

In answer to some doubts raised by the Boston Journal, as to whether there has been and is now such overproduction in the

country as helps to explain the present stagnation of business and dullness of trade, the Springfield Republican adduces some knockown facts to support its affirmation of the proposition. In 1880 the production of pigiron was 3,781,021 tons; so far from ing in 1884 15 per cent. below that of 1880 when it was 4,789,014 tons,an increase of over 1,000,000 tons or 27 per cent. In 1880, the production of Bessemer steel was 889,896 tons ; in 1884, 1,549,595 ; increase in production, 73 per cent. In the three years 1880. 1881, and 1882, the country built and equipped 28,000 miles of railroad. Every completed railroad was doing a large business and was laying out money freely for repairs and increase of rolling stock, bridges and every form of railroad machinery and plant. In 1884 only about 3,000 miles was built and every railroad was limiting its consumption of material to the lowest possible point. In 1880 there were in the United States, according to the best authority, 11,600,000 spindles; at the same time in 1884, 13,200,000 spindles, an increase of 15 per cent. Increase in popu lation at 214 per cent. a year, 10 per cent. at the same time, there is a discharge of labor from the constant supersedure of man-

ual effort by machinery.

THE Dauphin county Democrats had their fight to the finish. Geo. H. Irwin was reelected county chairman over Wm. Lauman by a very narrow majority. There are Democrats enough in Dauphin to make one party, not enough for two. Close up the ranks.

A PETITION presented to city councils praying that the Pennsylvania railroad company be required to build walls along its deep cut in this city, to protect the adjoining private property, was by councils "referred to the solicitor of the railroad company." It might strike the average citizen as a little singular that the case of the plaintiff should be referred to the attorney for the defendant ; but, seeing what an opinion City Solicitor John son rendered in the case of Jo. Huber's big bill, the less law councils get from him the better it will be for the city.

GEN. BLACK sits down on his critics : some of the most malignant of them, no doubt, are drawing pensions for hiding under baggage wagons or for having fallen off an army mule in their hot haste to get to the rear.

ONE of the powerful arguments against the Prohibition candidate for governor in Ohio, urged by his Republican enemies, is that when he was sick the doctor recovered his present health and strength partly by the use of wine. That wine, though used by the doctor as a medicine, was no doubt bought by the donors for use as a beverage." This is too utterly too-too."

---A REPUBLICAN correspondent who means to bolt Quay, writes to the INTELLIGENCER

If ruled by the bosses The party must be, The party can go to The devil for me,

THE civil service reformers have been holding a reunion. They are satisfied with themselves and with President Cleveland's dministration, and their Democratic co reformers can hardly fail to be satisfied with this greeting from the Schurz-Curtis party : "Resolved, That we regard the recognition by the administration of offensive partisan ship—that is to say, obtrusive partisanship in ship—that is to say, obtrusive partisanship in the conduct of a public officer—as a great cause for removal from office, as being cor-rect in principle and in its effect as conducive to the establishment of a non-partisan service and we trust that President Cleveland will apply the same test with perfect impartiality to all public servants, whether belonging to one political party or another."

GOVERNOE ABBETT, through Quarter mas-ter General Perrine, has secured transporta-tion for all the Grand Army posts of New Jersey desiring to attend the Grant obsequies on Saturday.

quently, under the operations of the law, it was increased to the sum of fifty dollars, and up to this time no man had been called upon

to give me any favor." "I have but a very indistinct recollection of many of the things that occurred during that deadly winter at Danville, but I do recollect you and Senator Voorhees being at my rooms and taking my testimony in the case. I think Voorhees then saw my condi-tion. I believe he thought I would die soon, and I believe it was at that time, acting upon his or the suggestion of some other friend, that I made application for acreast of nenthat I made application of some other friend, that I made application for arrears of pen-sion. This application was all the applica-tion that I ever made. I made it out in due and formal manner. I filed proof of my disability under it. I had regularly em-ployed pension attorneys in Washington looking to this interest. I never was near the capital city during all that time. I sub-sequently was made aware that a bill was pending in my behalf. This bill was put be-fore Congress in the shape in which it subso-quently passed without my knowledge. It was advanced without my knowledge. It was advanced without my co-operation sub-stantially and in various respects that in-duced it I had no particular knowledge until on Sunday morning I received a dispatch at home from Senator Voorhees or Davis an-nouncing that the bill had been passed. Sub-sequently the bill was certified to me. TOTALLY DISABLED FOR LABOR. that I made application for arrears of pen-

TOTALLY DISABLED FOR LABOR. " I have never had one hour's doubt of the

correctness of the action. I have not had any hesitancy in believing that if pensions were granted on the grounds of suffering that I was entitled to all that had been given me. As pensions are given for physicial disability I need only add that according to the same I need only add that according to the same standard set up for others, I am physically, totally disabled for labor. I am not aware of any manual labor which I can perform. I have not raised my hand to my face for eight years. The little work which I do with the pen causes my arm to swell, and this you will understand when I tell you that halt of its muscles are entirely cut and have never rounited.

Others have been granted as much pension. Hundreds are receiving under the name of 'retired' very much larger support from the government for their disabilities and their government for their disabilities and their bonorable wounds. First lieutenants and second lieutenants and all of them vastly ex-ceed me in the amount which they receive. I am glad that such of them as have been wrecked or torn in battles are able to receive the beneficence of the government. I casually mention the fact by way of illustra-tion in regard to the faility of the charges that mine is the only instance of the kind. More than that I never have received the arrears of pension given to private soldiers arrears of pension given to private soldiers and commissioned soldiers alike by the gen-eral acts. These sums have reached in many instances to thousands of dollars, ten thousand dollars being no unusual sum paid thousand donars being no unusual som pau out. I rejoice in the payment of every dollar paid to any one of these recipients. Many a private soldier, many a non-commis-sioned officer and line officer are now in receipt of \$72 per month for disabilities, and this given to him by the general law. I am this given to him by the general law. I am glad of it. Nothing can ever compensato them for the loss of the senses incurred in the service of the country. But I go on talk-ing and talking. You have opened the gates to my reminiscences and memory, and for half an hour I have dwelt in the shady past whose sentinels are remembered pains and steadfast friendships. I write you as I have recollected, and in the fullness of my heart. "I remain very truly yours, "JOHN C. BLACK."

Murders His Fellow Boarder.

James W. Laurent was shot and killed a Chester, Morris county, N. J., Wednesday afternoon by Samuel Wade, aged 50 years. Wade, who has been drinking and was jealous of Mrs. Swayze, with whom Laurent and he boarded, after a quarrel, hurried up stairs and shot Laurent to death with a shot-gun. He then gave himself up, and was committed to the county jall to await the ac-tion of the grand jury.

Chautauqua First Marriage. Susan Ross, aged 72, and George Hewett,

aged 40, of Milivillage, Pa., both members of the Chautauqua Literary-Scientific circle, were married at Chautauqua on Monday, by the Rev. Falk. This marriage, the bride's fourth, is the first in the history of the place.

Worshipers Killed in Church. During a storm at Gerona, Spain, on Wed-nesday, a church was struck by lightning doring the celebration of mass. Two wor-shipers were killed and fifteen were badly

GROVER CLEVELAND. MISS CLEVELAND'S book has been re



Summer Underwear & Neckwear.

he was near, Grant was." HUGH J. HIGH, of the Pottstown, Pa., Bicycle club, will start from Saline, Neb., on his return bicycle tour for home in about two weeks. His route is through Kansas, Missouri, Illinols, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland ; thence to Philadel-phia and Pottstown. The distance is about 1,700 miles, and with fair weather he expects to make the trip in about five weeks. 1,700 miles, and with fair weather he expects to make the trip in about five weeks. Miss MURFREE ("Charles Egbert Crad-dock") has returned to her home in Kirk-wood, Mo., a suburb some twelve miles from St. Louis. On her arrival the Alpha coun-cil of the Legion of Honor of St. Louis tender-ed her a public reception. Miss Muffree re-plied, declining, and saving that she could

plied, declining, and saying that she could not see that she had done anything to entitle her to a public demonstration, but express-ing profound gratitude for the local interest manifested. HAND-MADE NEWPORT TIES.

duced to \$2.50. Ladies' Curacoa Kid in Newport Button, only make and effect, just as good as the former, but the quality is not quite as fine, reduced to \$2.00. These Shoes are Hand-Turns, and first-class in

Randall Scores a Point for Honesty. The appointment of Dr. Miller as Commis-ioner of Internal Revenue, scores one for Mr. Randall in his courageous fight hgainst Treasury corruption. The effect on future revenue re-form must be excellent. It is admitted that demoralization in whiskey circles would never have occurred if it had all been of a class that could be safely used for family and medicinal purposes, like DUFFT'S PURE MALT WHISHEY which is absolutely pure and entirely free from the fusel oil so common in ordinary brands. All leading druggists and grocers sell it. The doc-tors recommend it for pneumonia, diphtheria, nualaria, and all pulmonary diseases.

Hark ! hask ! 'tis SOZODONT I ery, Haste youths and maidens, come and buy. Come and a secret I'll unfold, At small expense to young and old. A charm that will on both bestow A ruby lip, and teeth like snow. au4-1wdeod&w

The Liver at Its Work. The Liver at Its Work. As the blood goes on its rounds through your body, it passes through the liver to be cleansed. In each of the little cells or chambers of the liver it leaves a deposit. The liver picks this up and makes it into blie, sending it in that form to do its work in other parts of the body. If the liver neglects work, Brown's Iron Blitters will correct it and set everything right. Mr. D. Fitzpatrick Jackson, Miss., snys: "I used Brown's Iron Blitters as a blood purifier, and it isse made me wel."