DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from every part of the State and country. Correspondents are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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.

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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 29, 1885.

The Opinion of a Lawyer.

Chauncey M. Depew, the new president of the New York Central railroad company, has given to a correspondent at Saratoga his views upon the action of Pennsylvania in the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek affairs, and as may be supposed they are unfavorable to the state. They are of interest coming from the New York Central president and Mr. Vanderbilt's attorney, though in themselves they are not weighty. Mr. Depew is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, well educated and bred to the profession of the law, which he has followed, as the attorney of the Central railroad and Mr. Vanderbilt; exhibiting a tendency to digress into politics, into which he naturally turned, following the business interests of his employers. He has an established reputation as an after dinner orator, and is a good political speaker, but there is a bottom to his depth as a lawyer, and as a railroad president he is yet on trial. The present effort to quell the competition which has proved so expensive to his company seems to him to be the panacea for all the country's woes. He thinks that with the railroads prospering the whole country will be prosperous; reversing the more natural proposition that with the country prosperous the railroads will be. He considers that competition is bad for the railroads; that what is bad for the railroads is bad for the country; consequently railroad competition is bad for the country. He reaches this conclusion logically upon his theory that the country's prosperity waits upon that of the railroads.

This reasoning gives a fair impression of Mr. Depew as a lawyer, statesman and railroad president. It is excusable in him in the latter capacity; but it is in vain that he appeals to the country for confidence in the soundness of his opinions after this exhibition of their quality. Conse- [illegible] Mr. Depew has to say in crit- [illegible] tion of Pennsylvania in the [illegible] South Pennsylvania and [illegible] railroads, although his states [illegible] as a lawyer, is not worthy of [illegible] because of its source, even barring the fact that Mr. Depew is the ex-attorney and present president of a corporation whose projects are challenged by the action of Pennsylvania.

And the opinion is very weak in the argument it makes. Mr. Depew is so confident of his wisdom and judgment, that he ventures to argue the question. He would have been safer if he had followed the example of the wise judge who decides but abstains from giving his reasons. A weak argument is a very bad thing to offer to a critical public. Perhaps Mr. Depew did not know that his argument was weak; which would show that he is weak.

He states the case in a way which he evidently considers to be striking; as it is; but it is strikingly bad. He says that twenty-seven gentlemen united to build a railroad, and got tired of it after they had built some culverts and done some grading, and proposed to sell out their charter, rights of way and everything they had to a rival company, which was the only party capable of taking; and then the attorney general of the state steps in to forbid them selling to the competing company, which was the only one that could buy. So, to be logical, he declares that the state ought to tell them go on and complete the road and that it will guarantee them against any loss in the transaction, in which they had engaged only to make money.

Mr. Depew's opinion as a lawyer is that there is no ground for such an action, and that it will be so held by the courts.

If it is, it will be under a weightier argument than he makes. The twenty-seven gentlemen undertook to build a road wholly in a state which forbids, in its constitution, competing roads from in any way consolidating. Therefore, when Mr. Depew admits that they seek to sell out their uncompleted enterprise to a competing company, he concedes it is a transaction under the ban of the constitution; unless he means to hold, that the fact of the road being unfinished makes a difference in the situation; upon which he does not seem to stand, since he is equally convinced that the Beech Creek road, which he concedes to be a completed one, equally with the South Penn escapes the interdict of the constitution upon its sale to a rival company.

We will not think that Mr. Depew is as silly as his speech would make him. He is talking in the interest of his employers and is betrayed by his attorneyship into the insincerity which attorneys think they can afford to exhibit for hire. But he is surely too intelligent to think that a state constitution has no force, and that twenty-seven gentlemen, aided by the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, ought to be able to drive through it at any time in a palace coach.

Co-Operative Christian Work.

In the constant battle between Christianity and infidelity it has been often suggested that all the Christian creeds merge their differences and unite in warfare against the common enemy. But as this plan seems destined never to get beyond the point of being abstractly beautiful, those who believe in its practical working should feel cheered that their persevering pursuit of it has not been without some result. For it is more than probable that the agitation of the subject of Christian co-operation is the cause of individual union efforts in two important Christian churches.

Only a few days ago it was announced that Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, warmly urged a conference of the bishops of the church in advance of the triennial convention of 1886, to consider liturgical and missionary questions. And prior to that a cablegram from London stated that Cardinal Manning was the projector of a world's congress of English-speaking Catholics in the British metropolis. The striking feature of the latter plan which will probably be carried to fruition, lies in the proposition to extend membership in the proposed congress to the laity as well as clergy; for Catholic laymen heretofore have been chiefly used to untie financial rather than canonical knots.

The questions to be discussed in the congress open a wide field of inquiry, the chief being the change from Latin to English in certain devotional exercises. The dead Latin tongue has been adhered to in the Catholic ritual for the reason that its words being no longer in use, retained a fixed meaning, thus preventing misconception of their import and avoiding the changes to which words of a living language are heir. It will be interesting to note the action taken by the congress on this point, as there is a strong movement in the direction of having the church prayers in the same language as that of the worshiper. Besides this question, those of temperance and the condition of the working classes are to be considered. This programme ought to make the congress a very busy one.

Religious gatherings of this description are productive of great good in quickening spiritual thought and in causing the world to turn aside from its every day routine and face the inevitable hereafter. If they bring about a more frequent and earnest contemplation of the latter, they will have well served their purpose.

Management and Money.

Management is worth more than money. It is not the money a man has that makes him comfortable, prosperous and happy; but his management of the money. Without management his money will soon depart, and leave poverty and misery in its stead. A very little money with wise management goes a very long way in the world. If it does not bring wealth, it does insure against penury.

Nine-tenths of all our poor and needy in the land are not in need of money half as much as they are of management. The most of them, at some time in their life, had the opportunity and means to make something of themselves. Had they managed rightly they might have comfortable homes and steady, paying work to this day. Even as it is, by far the greater number of them, the vast majority, are not really suffering for want of money. Money does not scrub floors, wash out stains, mend clothes, and bring order out of confusion. Money does not make the wasteful saving, the sluggish industrious, and the shiftless energetic and enterprising.

Few indeed are the poor, in this city, at least, if not in the whole country, who do not eat enough food in a year, and get enough clothing to have three square and wholesome meals every day and be dressed respectably and comfortably, summer and winter; and few have not time and water enough at their disposal to make and keep their dwelling place, however small and humble, at least clean, neat, tidy and cheerful. Yet look at the shanties, filthy and dilapidated, that many of them inhabit! Behold the crowds of men, women and children, ragged, half-starved, and miserable that lounge around them! What is the trouble with them? Chiefly it is want of management. If those women knew how and cared to select and prepare food so as to get the most nourishment from it with the least waste, and to apportion it so as to have variety and make it "go furthest"; if they knew how and cared to save their clothes, to keep them clean and whole; if those men cared to repair their houses and furniture, to make them comfortable, decent and attractive; and if they knew how and cared to earn a proper livelihood and to profitably employ their earnings; in other words, if they had a little wise management, they might still be poor, but the sting would be taken out of their poverty, its misery and its shame.

For it is a mistake to suppose that poverty, in itself, is either disgraceful or fraught with more unhappiness than wealth. There are poor people, not a few, in this city who enjoy the respect of the community as fully as they could if they owned millions. And there are others in whose humble homes, despite their bare floors and scant furniture, there are as true and genuine happiness and enjoyment to be found as in the most luxurious mansion in the land,—perhaps more. But these honored poor are not dirty, nor ragged, not wasteful, lazy nor shiftless. They have but little money, and so cannot buy the show of respect of their fellow-citizens. Nor would they if they could. But they have the faculty of management. They manage to keep up their own self-respect, and so manage to earn the real respect of others.

The question of the cause and cure of poverty has become a problem of national import. It is pressing evermore importunately for solution. Philosophers, scientists, theologians have been wrestling with it in vain. So long as money was thought to be the key to the problem, so long they must fail. Money has nothing to do with the cause of poverty, and it can have nothing to do with its cure. Not in possession, but in being and doing must be sought the solution. Stop asking what men have, have not, and ought to have. The trouble is not there. But find out what they are, are not, and ought to be. There you are at the true root of the difficulty. Stop trying to make them *have* more, until you have succeeded in making them *be* more.

There is a chance for real charity; the field for right benevolence. It is a vast one, and long already white for the harvest.

THERE is not likely to be anything wrong in Colonel Norris' accounts, nor anything worse than negligence in their settlement.

EPITAPH ON A DUDE.

Go, stranger, go to yonder mound
And grief's sad tribute pay there;
"Ah! there," he to the girls would say,
When living, in a giggling way;
So when we placed him 'neath the ground,
We murmured softly, "Stay there!"

—*From the Boston Courier.*

THE roller-skate promises to be a pretty lively corpse this winter.

THE recent publication of the address of William Henry Rawle, the well-known Philadelphia jurist, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard college on the subject of "The Educated Unemployed" has attracted wide-spread attention. What to do with the avalanche of young men pouring annually out of the doors of the college is becoming more and more a burning question. All admit that the professions are overcrowded; but the new aspirants for fame and fortune in them keep their eyes fixed on the legend "There is room at the top" and enter manfully into the fight for a livelihood. They do not know what, as Mr. Rawle says, they will soon learn by bitter experience that a man of merely average capacity, be he ever so industrious, ever so ambitious, may sit solitary in his office, heartsick with hope deferred. The frozen fact about the whole situation is that the surplus energies wasted in law and medicine should be directed in the path of skilled labor. Let the young man of mechanical bent who has made up his mind to dabble in Blackstone or materia medica use his intelligence in the direction of better blacksmithing, carpentering, etc., and it will be necessary to record fewer failures for the future.

THE generosity of this government is unparalleled; $10,000,000 were paid out in pensions this month.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, having naively remarked that the only way to overcome the late 81,000 Republican majority in this state would be to estrange a large body of Republican voters, or make them indifferent, and having asked "How could this be expected or secured?" the Boston *Herald* thinks it might be done by sowing broadcast over the state the *Press'* own vigorous and pointed protests against Boss Quay's nomination, with the reasons gathered from his record why it was a nomination not fit to be made, and still less fit to be ratified.

MEM. for some esteemed newspaper publishers: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

THE Associated Press, which occasionally gets hold of a piece of news,—though it generally turns out to be not new if true, or not true if new—had an afternoon dispatch the other day about a young man at Bar Harbor, having challenged a naval lieutenant to mortal combat for speaking disrespectfully of Gen. Grant. It is disclosed that the chevalier referred to was Alfred, son of Col. Fred, and nephew of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling. He is a pompous and bumptious fellow, like his father, and the story was got up to guy him. The hoax was deliberately organized in the implicit belief that Mr. Alfred Conkling would swallow the bait. The alleged naval officer was a dummy, and Mr. Conkling was artistically played to expose his bumptiousness. The Associated Press, however, took the cork under and swallowed the line too.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE STALLO successor to William Waldorf Astor, as United States minister to Italy, has arrived in Rome.

JUDGE PERE L. WICKES has authorized the publication of a card, withdrawing from the canvass as the People's candidate for judge in York county.

MAJOR FRANCIS D. LEE, one of the leading architects of St. Louis, died suddenly on Wednesday of apoplexy, at one of the Northern lakes, where he had gone on a fishing excursion. He was the inventor of a submarine torpedo, and served in the late war on General Beauregard's staff.

SAM JONES, the revivalist, in his sermon in Cincinnati last Sunday said: "I don't believe any of Darwin's theory, unless you invert it. Invert it and my judgment is, it's a fact. We came from the blessed hand of God perfect. But I look about me and think the world is running to monkeys."

CHAS. S. WOLFE says he has no recollection of such a conversation with Chas. [illegible] of Delaware about Mr. [illegible] which reported Delaware county convention. He also says that the statement of Senator Cooper, "Moreover, Mr. Wolfe assured me not sixty days ago that he was wholly in favor of Quay's nomination," is entirely incorrect.

REV. HEBER NEWTON has published a frank talk on the "The Decay of Ecclesiasticism," or the opening of new spheres of spiritual activity by the widening growth of knowledge. When pulpits preach to indifferent pews, the fault does not lie in the pews, he maintains, but in the indifference to the freshly revealed subjects for human intelligence and interests that science authoritatively brings to our ken.

THE REV. J. F. X. O'CONNOR, ordained a priest a few days ago, recently presented $100,000, his part of a fortune left to him by his father, for the building of the college of St. Francis Xavier, New York. Mr. Frank Barnum, of Baltimore, a candidate for priesthood honors, refused a fortune of over $80,000 left him by a brother, who stipulated that the legatee should forever sever his connection with any order of the Catholic priesthood.

Tilden's Physical Condition.

Mr. Tilden's physical condition may be described as being, so far as his age admits, healthy. He has sufficient strength to get in and out of his carriage without any assistance other than the support of his Danish valet, Louis, who always accompanies him. His right arm remains practically helpless, but he is able to use his left in making notes and in eating. His physician has advised him not to write much on account of the possibility of straining the muscles of the arm. He holds his head erect, and is able to walk about the house without assistance. He was seventy-one years old last February, but although active life has made some inroad upon his strength, the loss of the ability to speak above a whisper is the chief annoyance of which he complains, and Dr. Simmons is treating him specially for this. Within the last week his voice has grown a trifle stronger. His complexion is extremely pale, and his eyes have lost some brightness and some quickness of motion, but a flush comes to his cheek and a new life to his expression after he has enjoyed a rapid ride about his farm or up Broadway. Mr. Tilden's condition is not much different to what it was when he attended the funeral of Augustus Schell.

On a fair day he rises at about 7:30 a. m., and is aided to his toilet by Louis. At 8 o'clock the first meal is served in the breakfast room on the west side of the house. He usually takes three-quarters of an hour for the meal. Then he goes into his library, at the rear of the house on the first floor, and, seating himself in the deep bay window, glances through all the New York papers and such letters as Mr. Smith, his secretary, thinks are necessary for him to see. This hour Mr. Tilden always enjoys. After 10 o'clock he enters his carriage and rides about the farm, or, if the weather is particularly cool, passes the remainder of the morning in reading. His favorite books are those on historical subjects. While engaged in study he will not be disturbed. Luncheon is served at 12:30 o'clock. This meal he takes in company with his niece. At breakfast Mr. Andrew H. Green is present. The afternoon is spent in various ways. As a rule, however, Mr. Tilden, accompanied by Louis, takes a drive up Broadway, going sometimes as far as Dobbs Ferry, Irvington or Tarrytown. These drives are extremely beneficial to him, and he uses every fair day to divert business in this way. Oftentimes Mr. Tilden passes an hour in the old conservatory, or in examining the progress made on the new one. His flowers are highly prized, and a bouquet from his greenhouses adorns the table at every meal. After his drive he usually retires to his library and spends an hour or so in reading, until dinner is served, at 5:30 or 6 o'clock. The evening is passed with Mr. Green and the other members of his household. He retires for the night at between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. The day is enjoyed in the quiet which comes from the extended grounds of Greystone, and from the ex-governor's disinclination to be disturbed except on urgent business. That he enjoys this existence, free from the rush and hurry of a great city, as he found it at Gramercy park, can readily be appreciated.

The Necessity of Competing Lines.

From the Wellsboro Gazette

When the freight on a case of paper is eleven cents from Rochester to Lyons, seventeen cents from Lyons to Corning, and thirty-four cents from Corning to Wellsboro, it shows how convenient it is to live on a single line of railroad.

Cherishing the Memory of Heroism.

It is now 43 years since Grace Darling was laid in her grave at Bamborough, Northumberland. An effigy was placed over her tomb. It appears that the effigy has suffered much from exposure to the weather. The Bamborough people are proud of the heroic girl; and, in order that her example may not be forgotten, they have just placed a memorial window in the parish church. The memorial represents the three virtues—Fortitude, Charity and Hope, the first named in the foreground, grasping an oar. Above and below are representations of angels bearing a scroll, on which is the inscription: "Grace Horsley Darling. Born 24th November, 1815. Died 20th October, 1842. Wreck of the Forfarshire, 17th September, 1838."

Two Shocking Railroad Accidents.

Mrs. Jacob Reeser, an emigrant, fell from the fast line west Friday night, near Altoona, and was badly injured. Her condition at present is critical. She was until recently a resident of Ashland, Pa.

Mrs. Lewis, aged eighty-seven years, while attempting to cross the railroad track at Duncannon, Perry county, Friday afternoon, was struck by a train and instantly killed. She was thrown upon the pilot of the engine and carried almost a mile before she was discovered.

FORGIVENESS.

When on this fragrant sandal tree
The woodman's axe descends,
And she who bloomed so beautiously
Beneath the keen stroke bends
E'en on the edge that wrought her death,
Dying she breathed her sweetest breath
As if to token in her fall
Peace to her foes and love to all.

How hardly man this lesson learns
To smile and bless the hand that spurns
To see the blow, to feel the pain,
But render only love again;
This spirit not to earth is given,
One had it, but it came from Heaven
Reviled, rejected and betrayed
No curse he breathed, no plaint he made,
But when in death's deep pang he sighed,
Prayed for his murderers and died.

—*Zeider, Persian Writer.*

Note.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good," and take nothing else but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A party paid ten dollars for a horse at an auction sale. The horse was lame and bruised all over. A bottle of Salvation Oil costing 25 cents was used; he is now valued at two hundred dollars.

Latest Triumph of Modern Science.

Most of the distilled productions in medicinal or social use are undoubtedly open to the serious objection of barboring sufficient percentages of deadly poisons to influence the blood, unduly excite or completely paralyze the nerves and injure the delicate coating of the internal organs, so that injurious reactions, unnatural cravings and habitual demoralization sometimes result. Denials are both foolish and untruthful. These objections are now all happily overcome in DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, which is made from the finest barley by the last triumph of modern science, so absolutely free from everything deleterious, that the strictest moralists and most careful consumers are alike enthusiastic in its praise, while nursing mothers, growing children and weakly persons of all constitutions are reaping untold benefits from its use without the slightest fear of harm. It is perfectly safe to rely on. Sold by any reliable grocer or druggist.

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Well, if you need it ever so much, the best way is to work for it. And you can't work to much advantage unless you have good health. If you are dyspeptic, or debilitated, or rheumatic, the best way to begin is to invest a dollar in a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which will enrich your blood and drive out your ailments. Health is better than wealth. Ray & Shoemaker, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo., say, "We never sold an article that gave as good satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Can you tell who is in the greatest danger of catching any infectious or epidemic disease? "Why," you say, "the person whose blood is in an impure or impoverished condition." Exactly. Such persons take special complaints as dry grass bursts into flame before the sparks of a locomotive. Pure blood is a defense; it means safety, and Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest, safest and surest purifier of the blood. Our chief dangers are within ourselves.
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Don't let your boys look shabby in dress, when you can buy them a Suit as low as $1.75, or Single Pants as low as 40c.

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