AILY INTELLIGENCER.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,
(Eight Pages.)

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Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

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 Correspondents are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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 INTELLIGENCER,
LANCASTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 5, 1886.

A Tale of Two Cities.

Some of the Philadelphia newspapers point out the fact that although Gen. Hancock was a native of Pennsylvania, and his most illustrious service was rendered for the immediate protection of his own state and its metropolis, New Yorkers have given ten dollars to the widow where Philadelphians have given one. One of the suburban towns reports about the same proportion of collections for an equestrian statute and for the relief of his family. There is in all this a suggestiveness of the different scale upon which things are done in the two cities. New York is far more advanced, liberal, progressive and prompt. Its rich men acted upon the impulse of the moment and rolled up a big subscription. It has probably come to a stop, and will be succeeded in interest for them very shortly by some new subject of like kind. After a good deal of contemplation the fact that Gen. Hancock's widow is in want and has claims upon them will overtake the minds of the Philadelphians. They will proceed cautiously and deliberately to raise a proper amount; and between the city of his birth—for he belonged to its suburbs—and the city of his home, his wife will be made comfortable. The indications are that $100,000 will be raised for the fund, which, with the pension to be granted by Congress, will be a liberal benefaction; especially as Mrs. Hancock has no family.

Give the Author a Chance.

A most ridiculous and reprehensible fashion of literary criticism coming too much into vogue is that which holds an author individually responsible for the opinions of his characters. We are continually seeing pert and flippant "points," made or imagined, that are urged against this or that writer of fiction, because of some sentiment that falls from the lips of one or another of his fictitious personages. There is nothing fair in this. It is the function of the novelist to represent life as it is, or human nature as he fancies it might be; and this gives him illimitable range. When he sets his figures on the stage they are to play their parts. They may be agreeable and attractive, or unwholesome and repulsive; they ought to be consistent, but even this real men and women are not. That people as we meet them are not nearly all agreeable or orthodox is the certain truth; and they often say stupid, shocking and untrue things, and quite as frequently do them and are themselves of such character. The novelist is not to be blamed for improper purpose or lack of literary skill, if his creations are not in themselves of your liking. Dickens, Thackeray, Howell and James, Cable, the author of "The Breadwinners," and many others are fiercely lampooned by thin-skinned people, who themselves in many cases feel the lash, because certain characters of their books are not, it is claimed, characteristic "types" of the "class" they represent. Even were this true it would not be a fair ground for adverse criticism, for common experience shows that no novelist has yet produced such marked individuality of character, such romance of situation, such intensity of life and eccentricity of motive as mark the record of everyday life.

Checking the Divorce Evil.

Judge McPherson, of the Dauphin-Lebanon judicial district, is entitled to the thanks of all good people for the firm stand he has taken in checking the divorce evil within his jurisdiction. Under his ruling in the case of Rosanna Miller versus Levi Miller, the sheriff's return to the order of proclamation that "the written order of court has been complied with" is not sufficient. The sheriff must show what he has done and allow the court to decide whether the order has been complied with. It has been found that this kind of loose methods in divorce proceedings frequently permitted collusion on the part of one or both of the ill-assorted pair, which is fatal to the legal idea of divorce.

Judges cannot exercise too much precaution in the trial of divorce cases to avoid lending themselves to what Judge McPherson describes as "the desire of one or both of the parties to be rid of a tie which has come to be felt only as a restraint." Divorce, under our institutions, appears to be a necessary evil, and judges should exercise a most sedulous discrimination in granting it. The safety of human society depends on the sanctity of the marriage tie, and the easy-divorce granting judge is one of the greatest foes of this happiest of human relations.

Then and Now.

From an old speech of Senator Edmunds is exhumed a declaration on his part in the Forty-first Congress on a present live subject. "It is cause enough for me, sir," he said, "constitutional cause, when the president of the United States, acting if he is honest, as he always must, upon a conscientious sense of his responsibility to the people and to God, chooses to send in one man's name for a place that another holds."

That is not only sound as sentiment, but it is impregnable as a matter of constitutional law. Whether cause enough for a senator's satisfaction or not, the discretion of the president in matters of removal and suspension is all that the constitution contemplates, and all that the law exacts. It may be that senators would like the president to reappoint the old officers when their terms expire; and they may ask him why he does not do so, and to send them all the papers he gets on this point.

Indeed they may call spirits from the vasty deep. But will they come?

A Triple Investigation.

We agree with such of our esteemed contemporaries as cherish the apprehension that the investigations of the alleged abuses of the orphans' school management will be somewhat muddled by the manifold inquests organized and organizing for the purpose. As we understand it the superintendent of the school department is on the wing by himself looking up the subject; two other branches of the state government, represented by the governor and attorney general, accompanied by John Norris, of the Philadelphia *Record*, for the prosecution, start to-day to make a tour of the schools, an investigation of their condition and a stenographic report of their discoveries; the Grand Army of the Republic meanwhile is fitting out an expedition for the same purpose.

And yet all of these representatives of these different interests have had the same opportunities and obligations heretofore to make these investigations that the *Record* had. The governor, we believe, was betimes a visitor to these schools with other state institutions; the state superintendent surely attended their regular annual examinations and had every opportunity to see their deficiencies; and the G. A. R. was with them always. Nevertheless, the alleged abuses are said to have flourished under their noses. If they are now cured, in advance of their heralded coming, their investigations will mean nothing. If they report them to exist and to have existed when they should have seen and reported them before, they will only condemn their own negligence.

THE Philadelphia *Evening News* asks, "Who makes New York?" Recent investments indicate that it's the same people as make the *News*.

THE Philadelphia and St. Louis league base ball clubs are permitted to charge twenty-five cents for admission price, instead of fifty cents which the other league clubs must demand. If all could come down to the quarter-dollar rate, they would find an improvement in their treasury at the end of the year.

A GOOD STORY with a moral is told of a Virginia farmer who owned a fine calf. He was asked, recently, by a friend what he would take for the animal. "Six dollars," was the reply. The very next day the friend rushed over to the farmer's house in a flurry of excitement. "The train killed your calf just now," said he. "I gosh!" exclaimed the farmer, "the railroad must pay me $15 for that calf. I wouldn't have taken $25 for him." It developed, however, that it was a hoax, and the farmer still holds the calf at $6.

PHILADELPHIA carpenters will work only nine hours a day after May 1st. If every workmen worked while he worked there would never be cause for complaint of short hours on the part of his employer.

IT was a pretty idea at the annual celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday in Philadelphia on Thursday night by the Clan-na-Gael society of that city to reproduce the court scene of Emmet's trial and conviction. When the curtain rose in the Academy of Music, the prisoner was in the dock, the judge upon the bench, the jury in their box and guards in uniforms stationed about the court room. And when the pseudo prisoner, asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, burst into that impassioned utterance of the Irish patriot: "When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written," the rafters rang with applause. All signs point to an early writing of the martyr's epitaph.

THE Chinaman in this country has not a stone whereon to lay his head in peace; which should not be said of the home of the oppressed of every clime.

WEARIED, no doubt, with her importunity and in order to get rid of her, the Senate committee on library have bought Mrs. Fasset's picture of the electoral commission. They paid her $7,500 for what she first asked $25,000; and it will decorate one of the capitol walls. It is remarkable for its portraiture of a great many prominent public men, and is of course not a reproduction of any actual scene. It commemorates the great fraud, and some day those who helped the side of rascality will be ashamed to see their faces pictured in a work perpetuating the inglorious memory of it.

IT looks as if the "boycott" had come to stay. Like fire and water, it is useful and dangerous-loaded at both ends, so to speak.

PERSONAL.

JOHN KELLY is greatly reduced in flesh and is so weak that he is only able to move about his room with the assistance of a nurse.

JOSEPH ARCH, M. P., says his attention was first drawn to politics by the reduction of his own wages from eleven shillings to nine shillings a week.

MAYOR SMITH of Philadelphia, in reply to an interrogatory said: "Oh, I'm a dandy mayor, I am," which recalls the saw the self-praise is no recommendation.

MRS. FRANCES PENDLETON, the young wife of the son of the United States minister to Germany, who was married last June, died recently at her home in New York.

M. PASTEUR wants 2,000,000 francs with which to start a hospital in Paris, and 50,000 francs per annum for its support. Prime Minister de Freycinet is in favor of the state granting the latter sum.

COLONEL WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. A., recently at Philadelphia, it is reported, will probably be nominated as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, in a few days. The salary is $5,000.

ONONTUYOH (Beautiful Mountain), a full-blooded Indian graduated at the Buffalo Medical college last week. His uncle, Oronyetekha (Burning Sky), who graduated at Oxford, England, is now a successful practitioner at London.

CYRUS W. FIELD, who advocates the purchase by the government of all the telegraph lines in the country, thinks that the government should establish as a principle that the stock of a company which had earned 6 per cent., clear profit, must be rated at par in making the purchase and rated in the same ratio if earning either more or less.

MRS. HARRIET W. HAWLEY, wife of Senator Hawley, who died in Washington, on Wednesday, was honored with the unusual tribute of respect of an adjournment of the Senate. She was one of the most efficient hospital workers in the war of the rebellion. Her dying testimony, uttered in calm conversation with the one best beloved, was: "Why should I fear? I have no dread of my Heavenly Father."

E. P. WHIPPLE wants a college established to educate female domestics. He thinks "the untrained servants of to-day follow the Baconian theory that knowledge is obtained by observation and experiment, but their experiments resemble those of the Irish pilot, who after remarking to the captain of the ship that the coast was full of sunken rocks, casually added as the vessel struck 'and that is one of 'em.'"

Maybe That's Why.

From the Philadelphia Press.

General Terry is a worthy successor to General Hancock. He is a good soldier and an accomplished gentleman. The only thing we have against him is that he is an old bachelor.

GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY.

RECENTLY APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MAJOR GEN. HANCOCK, DECEASED.

On Wednesday March 3, 1886, President Cleveland nominated Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Hancock. There had been considerable speculation as to whether the vacancy in the list of major generals, caused by the death of Hancock, would fall to the lot of Howard or Terry. The former is not only a graduate of West Point, which Terry is not, but he received his commission as brigadier general, in the regular army on December 21st, 1864, while Terry's commission as brigader is dated January 15th, 1865. The new major general is a native of Connecticut. He entered the service in May, 1861, as colonel of the 2d Connecticut volunteers, and in September of the same year, he assumed command of the 7th Connecticut. On April 25th, 1862, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and on January 15th, he was promoted to major general. His record during the war was conspicuous, the daring assault on Fort Fisher, resulting in its capture, being the most marked feature. General Terry at the close of the war was placed in command of the department of the James, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. His most noted services since the war have been on the frontier, and he has acquired a high reputation as a successful Indian-fighter. In 1876 he conducted a remarkable campaign against the hostile Sioux in the Northwest. It was in this campaign that General Custer, with a portion of Terry's force, was ambushed and slain. General Terry has long been one of the most popular officers in the regular army, and his promotion will give general satisfaction.

GLADSTONE'S CLEVER SPEECH.

The Premier Refuses to Step Into a Conservative Trap.

On the meeting of the House of Commons Thursday afternoon, Mr. Hugh Holmes, Conservative, offered the motion of which he had given notice. It was to the effect that the "House, before voting on the Irish estimates, wishes to know what policy the government has agreed upon to restore and maintain order in Ireland."

Mr. Gladstone, speaking on the motion, chaffingly declined to fall into the trap set for him. He said that he was not such a simpleton as to yield to the artful allurements of his opponents. He had already stated that the government was considering the question of social order in Ireland, the land question and the question of the future government of Ireland. These subjects were inextricably associated. The government was really entitled to three months time for the preparation of Irish measures. Mr. Gladstone characterized Mr. Holmes' attack as one of the feeblest ever made upon the executive branch of the government. The introduction of the motion was really tantamount to justifying coercion, in which the government would be no party. If the late government had proposed coercion the mere proposal would have been followed by disastrous consequences. Referring to sneering allusions to Mr. Davitt's and the league's denunciation of outrages, Mr. Gladstone said that he was glad to hear that Mr. Davitt was preaching order, and delighted that the league was mending its manners.

Mr. Holmes' motion was withdrawn.

The Parnellites admit that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a very brilliant one, and they express themselves as highly satisfied with it.

In an interview Mr. Healy (Nationalist) said it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was determined to fulfill his pledges on the lines of his Midlothian manifesto, even if he should be compelled to throw overboard Mr. Chamberlain and other members of the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's speech contained no definite indication of his modus operandi, but the Parnellites would be perfectly satisfied with the result of the division.

A Story of Lincoln.

In the autumn of 1839 a traveling book-peddler, who afterward became a successful publisher and the head of a firm whose name is well-known in the United States to-day, came to the door of a log-cabin on a farm in Eastern Illinois, and asked for the courtesy of a night's lodging. There was no near inn. The good wife was hospitable but perplexed, "for," said she, "we can feed your beast, but we cannot lodge you, unless you are willing to sleep with the hired man." "Let's have a look at him first," said the peddler. The woman pointed to the side of the house, where a lank, six-footed man, in ragged but clean clothes, was stretched on the grass reading a book. "He'll do," said the stranger. "A man who reads a book as hard as that fellow seems to, has got too much else to think of beside my watch or my small change." The hired man was Abraham Lincoln; and when he was president, the two men met in Washington and laughed together over the story of their earlier rencontre.

The Pictured Rocks of West Virginia.

A Morgantown (W. Va.) letter says: "The famous pictured rocks on the Evansville pike, about four miles from this place, have been a source of wonder and speculation for more than a century, and have attracted much attention among the learned men of this country and Europe. The cliff upon which these drawings exist is of considerable size and within a short distance of the highway above mentioned. The rock is a white sandstone which wears little from exposure to the weather, and upon its smooth surface are delineated the outlines of at least fifty species of animals, birds, reptiles and fish, embracing in the number panthers, deer, buffalo, otters, beavers, wildcats, foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums, bears, elk, crows, eagles, turkeys, eels, various sorts of fish, large and small, snakes, &c. In the midst of this silent menagerie of specimens of the animal kingdom is the full-length outline of a female form, beautiful and perfect in every respect. Interspersed among the drawings of animals, &c., are imitations of the foot-prints of each sort, the whole space occupied being 150 feet long by 50 feet wide. To what race the artist belonged, or what his purpose was in making these rude portraits, must ever remain a mystery, but the work was evidently done ages ago."

Throwing Herself in Front of an Engine.

Lizzie Shultz, a young woman of Williamsport, Pa., aged about 21 years, committed suicide Thursday morning by throwing herself in front of an engine on the Northern Central railway at Ralston, 24 miles north of the city. Her head was crushed in such a terrible manner that nothing remained of her features but an unrecognizable mass of flesh and blood. There was not even enough hair left on the head to tell the color. A track-hand was walking along the railroad with her at the time. The young woman was inquiring for a man named Frank Kavanagh, and during the conversation a switch engine came along and she threw herself in front of it. The wheels of the engine and the caboose passed over her head. She was picked up and taken into the Ralston house. Lizzie left Williamsport Wednesday night for Ralston. Her parents are respectable people. Two years ago she was married, but soon afterwards was separated from her husband. She told the lady she was living with that she was tired of life and would kill herself. She was despondent. She had been corresponding with Kavanagh for some time, and when asked where she was going she said she was going to meet him. Her body was brought home.

"A CASTLE IN NEW ENGLAND."

Upon the torrent's brink there stands
A castle, dark and old,
With drawbridge, barbican and keep,
With turrets manifold,
And banners, floating in the sun,
Like bands of burnished gold.

High up, above the graded arch,
The embrasured casements frown,
And there a lady, young and fair,
For many a day looks down
The roadway, winding o'er the bridge,
Into the ancient town.

Upon the fields of waving grain
Her mournful glances rest,
She watches every cloud that floats
Beyond the hill's blue crest,
Until at last an armored knight
Rides down from out the west.

The vision fades, the scene is changed,
In one swift magic whirl,
A homely gabled house succeeds
The castle of an earl,
The princess in the tower becomes
A fair New England girl.

She sits beneath the porch at eve,
The time, unreckoned, flies,
Her little hands are clasped, her book
Unread before her lies,
A fanciful and far-off look
Is in her tender eyes.

Across her faintly dimpled cheeks
The lights and shadows glance,
Her sweet and thoughtful face is raised,
She seems as in a trance.
There is an aureole round her head
Of glory and romance.

And this was all a dream of her's,
Her thought's fantastic flight,
A dream which made her homely house
Into a castle bright,
A dream which made of Farmer Smith
A handsome armored knight.

By homely tasks and trivial cares
Her life is compassed round,
Her dreamy knowledge of the world
In quaint old books is found,
Beyond those blue New England hills,
'Tis all an unknown ground.

Yet, often in the air a strange,
Mysterious music seems,
Old towns and lordly castles rise
In her romantic dreams,
The glow of knighthood's golden days
Across her pathway streams.

While there are maids so sweet, shall fame
Of deeds chivalric fade?
Come forth, oh, knight! upon whose shield
There is no spot or shade,
And lay your lance in rest, to win
This fair New England maid.

—*D. S. Foster.*

"What is home without a mother?" Why it is about as comfortless as a mantlepiece in winter time without a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The douloureux or neuralgia can be permanently cured by the use of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

The severest chemical tests show the purity and efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure.

The powerful curative properties of a *Hop Plaster* are irresistible when applied to Backache, Swollen Joints and Muscles, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Sharp Pains, or any sort of soreness. The best and strongest porous plaster made. A trial will demonstrate it. 25c. (4)

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I call special attention to a few of my own designs, one of which is the EDGERLEY CLOSED PHYSICIAN COUPE, which is decidedly the neatest, lightest and most complete Physician's Carriage in the country.
Persons wishing to buy a good, honest and substantial article, should bear in mind that they take no risk in buying my work. Every Carriage turned out in eighteen years a good one—that is the kind of guarantee I have to offer the public. All work fully warranted. Please give me a call.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose.
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The Beginning of Joyous Spring
When all nature robes itself in gay attire! And this reminds us that
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Spring Overcoats,
Spring Suits,
Spring Underwear,
—AND THAT—
BURGER & SUTTON'S
Is the Place to Buy.
Our Spring Stock of Overcoats and Suits for Men, Youths and Boys are now ready for inspection. Call and see what we offer and get prices. Our prices never were as low and quality never better.
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Our Goods are all Well Sewed and Strongly Made Throughout.
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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 to $12.00.
BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS
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It will pay the ladies of Lancaster to call and examine our stock, whether with the design of buying or not.
HIRSH & BROTHER.
One-Price Clothing Hall,
CORNER NORTH QUEEN STREET AND CENTRE SQUARE.
Store Closed at 6 p. m., Saturdays 10 p. m. Good Cost and Pants hands wanted.

L. GANSMAN & BRO.
Prices to Suit the Times.
READY-MADE
Pants and Children's Suits
ARE THE MOST IN DEMAND AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.
We have manufactured a large and superio line of the same and are selling them at EXTREME LOW PRICES.
GOOD PANTS at 75c. and 85c.
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CHILDREN'S SUITS,
All Our Own Manufacture.
CHILDREN'S SUITS at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, up to $6.50.
Plenty of Styles to select from, quality of the best of make, and Prices the Lowest.
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SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS in all Desirable Makes. Also, TICKINGS AND FEATHERS TO FILL; all at our Usual Low Prices. Also COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS IN QUANTITIES. Prices Lower than Ever.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
We are now receiving daily New Additions to our already Extensive Stock, and shall continue to add daily throughout the coming season bargains of one kind or another.
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METZGER & HAUGHMAN
HAVE NOW OPENED A LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETY OF
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All the Novelties of the Season for YOUNG MEN. A Specialty made of all the Leading Spring Styles in
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EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT STIFF HATS, the production of WILCOX & CO., the Leaders of Boston. Only place in the city they can be had. Quality unsurpassed and styles the newest. Ask for the "TO-KALON HAT," an entire new thing for young men. A full line of PLAIN AND AMISH HATS, our own make, at prices lower than ever. Children's Spring Goods, in new and artistic designs, at Lowest Prices. CLOTH HATS FOR MEN OR BOYS, 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1 00.
Robes, Fur Gloves, Seal Caps and Fur Trimmings,
Sold now regardless of cost. A Special Bargain in all these goods. Highest cash price paid for raw furs: Best Skunk, $1.25. Best Muskrat, 15c. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
W. D. STAUFFER & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Confession! A Confession!
We confess that the N. Y. Life Insurance reports in the possession of George N. Reynolds, esq., general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, will disclose the following facts as the TRUE history of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from January 1866 to January 1885, and that wherein we have stated anything contrary thereto, we have been in error, and that their examination will disclose the cause of Dr. B. S. Kendig being obliged to pay more to the Northwestern than to the Mutual Life, for his insurance.
ROBERT HOLMES, District Agent Mutual Life.
Total Aggregates taken from the New York Life Insurance Reports from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1885. MARK THE CONTRAST, READ AND DIGEST.

NORTHWESTERN.		MUTUAL LIFE.	
Insurance in force January 1, 1885	$ 98,793,992	$351,780,395,	Excess over Northwest'n, $252,986,308
Admitted assets	22,497,772	103,583,901,	Excess over Northwest'n, 81,085,529
Premium receipts since January, 1868,	44,748,109	232,304,945,	Excess over Northwest'n, 187,556,836
Total income since January, 1868	62,126,739	302,462,943,	Excess over Northwest't, 240,384,105
Payments to policyholders since January, 1868	33,457,772	186,613,178,	Excess over Northwest'n, 92,155,401
Ratio of payments to premium receipts	74.7 p. c.	84.2 p. c.,	Excess over Northwest'n, 9.5 p. c.
Ratio of payments to total income	53.8 p. c.	64.7 p. c.,	Excess over Northwest'n, 10.9 p. c.
Expense of management	$ 9,497,737	$ 27,657,900.	
Ratio of expenses to premium receipts,	21 p. ct.	11.5 p. c.,	Excess over Mutual Life, 9.5 p. c.
Ratio of expenses to total income	15.3 p. c.	9.2 p. c.,	Excess over Mutual Life, 6.1 p. c.
New insurance written	$231,348,919	$649,304,589,	Excess over Northwest'n, $417,955,671
Insurance written but not taken	33,466,304	69,770,425.	
Ratio of insurance written but not taken	14.4 p. c.	10.7 p. c.,	Excess over Mutual Life, 3.7 p. c.
Insurance lapsed	$ 91,847,246	$117,170,903.	
Ratio of insurance written that lapsed,	39.6 p. c.	18 p. c.,	Excess over Mutual Life, 22.6 p. c.
Total insurance terminated	$130,792,228	$456,611,031.	
Ratio of payments to insurance terminated	17.51 p.c.	42.84 p. c.,	Excess over Northwest'n, 25.33 p. c.
Ratio of assets to assumed obligations,	22.78 p.c.	29.58 p. c.,	Excess over Northwest'n, 6.75 p. c.

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