EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR (CONTANT EXCEPTED)

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INTELLIGENCER, (EIGHT PAGES.) Byery Wednesday Two Douglass & Yank or Acresco

CE BOUGIYED PRAN EVERY PART OF s all Letters and Telegrams to

THE INTELLIGENCER,

#### The Concaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, APRIL 9, 1886

A Superfluons Measure.

The New York Evening Post has re-inted in pamphlet form, with the approate title of "A Bill to promote Mendicy," its series of telling articles against the Blair bill; and good people who seem to be at a loss to know why such a meas ure should not pass Congress ought to study the facts and figures of the argunt. It needs no argument to satisfy inent minds that what a man can do for himself it is best not to do for him; nor that the education of citizens and of oters is a matter for the states and not for the general government. But this diation most effectively demolishes the statement of exceptional circumstanes which have been relied upon to prove at the condition of the South called for such a measure as this Blair bill.

The illiteracy of the freedmen voters is most frequently cited as the ruling reason for government aid to the states, without deration of the fact that its advantages would not reach this class at all. It is only to be inquired whether the South can and will do her duty by the new generation; and to this the facts and figures give emphatic and significant answer. uth Carolina, in 1874, under carpet-bag rule, had only 110,416 pupils in her public ols. In 1884 the number had increased to 185,619. In Mississippi the number of pupils rose from 166,204 in 1876 to 266,996 in 1888. In Florida ten years increased the annual roll of scholars from 20,911 to 58,311. "There is not a state where the gain has not been most gratifying. In most monwealths the percentage of children of the school age who attend school already approaches that in the North-being, for instance, 63 per cent. in South Carolina, and only 69 per cent. in Maineand in some Southern states it even exceeds the proportion in some Northern

Again and again in the history of the states it has been demonstrated that the best schools and the best results from them are obtained in the commonwealths and communities that are most self-reliant. "The public schools must draw their susthey were never intended to be and they ought never to become dependent upon or controllable by the general government. ecially is there no call for this when the states seem to be doing their best and are making constant strides in their educational work. Not only is the number of pupils in the schools of the South rapidly increasing but the amount of money annually appropriated for educational purposes in South Carolina and Tennessee reased between 1880 and 1884 by nearly 33 per cent. ; Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia, almost 40 per cent. ; North Carolina and Florida, 50 per cent.; and Arkansas and Texas, considerably more than 100 per cent.

Nor are the blacks excluded from their share of the benefits of this bounty. In issippi, where they outnumber the whites, the commissioner of education says: " The attendance of 1884 was largely in excess of that of any previous year, and will, he supposes, be greater for 1885. Especially is this increase marked among the colored people, showing more attention and concern about the education of their children than manifested heretofore. It may be truthfully said that the educational outlook of the state is hopeful, and the object of every one connected with legislation should be to revise, improve and perfect our school system." In South Carolina, the other state in which the colored population exceeds the white in numbers, the governor says: "The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year just closed was 178,023, of which 78,458 were white and 99,565 were colored; the number of teachers employed was 3,773, being an increase of 89 over the number employed during the preceding year; and the number of schools was 3,562, being an increase of 80 over the number in operation during the years 1883-84."

As the Post suggests, the true method of mparison is to take the schools of to-day with those of the North of twenty years ago. There are but few states in the whole uth where the proportion of children of the school age attending school is not larger, and in many cases decidedly larger, than the 1860 record of 60 per cent. in faine; as the 61 per cent. in Tennessee, 63 in South Carolina, 68 in Missouri, 73 in West Virginia, 77 in Delaware, 79 in Texas and 98 in Florida show. Even in Mississippi, where the negroes largely outnumber the whites and the load is consequently very heavy, the ratio enrolled already two years ago was as great as in Maine twenty-five years ago; and in South Carolina it is

Constitutional reasons; educational as; economic reasons and due regard for the self-respect which every common-wealth should have and keep, cry out gainst the Blair bill. Beat it.

The Medical Registration. An examination of the facts and the inion of Judge McPherson, in the case Dr. Ege, of Berks county, fined for ptising in Lebanon without registering to, does not bear out strictly the report the Reading Eagle, which we discredible other day. It is not exactly the

ent. It was shown that, although living and registered in Reading, he practiced medicine in Lebanon, "coming at regular intervals for the double purpose of seeing those who had already consulted him in Reading and of attending such patients as might come to him here for the first time." Judge McPherson decided him to be a

We think, even upon the amended report of the case, that the judge is utterly wrong. The medical registration act was not intended to be a license or a tax law. It was simply to establish the validity of a practitioner's claim to his right to practice medicine, by producing his diploma at the prothonotary's office and getting his certificate. That certificate ought to be good in any county in the state; and we believe the supreme court will say it is.

The Gladstone Scheme. Mr. Gladstone has evolved a scheme for Irish home rule, with imperial unity, that has very novel features. He creates an Irish Parliament composed of two distinctly selected elements in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds, which may resolve themselves on occasions into distinct bodies. He gives to the Irish entire control of home affairs, reserving to the English Parliament exclusive control of imperial affairs, and excluding the Irish from representation in the English Parliament. He gives Ireland all its own income and requires from it a contribution of one-fifteenth of the cost of the imperial government. Ireland is to have a viceroy, who stands for the queen, with as yet undefined powers, but not removable by the Irish Parliament. The question is reserved as to where the Protestant province of Ulster shall go; whether to be buried in the Irish Parliament or

Mr. Gladstone has had a hard nut to crack, but if his scheme is successful the hardness has been more in seeming than in reality. His exclusion of the Irish from the English Parliament sweetens it for the English taste, while souring it for the Irish. If the sweet and the sour is so judiciously mixed as to be swallowed by both sections, the medicine will prove a successful mixture for the disease. The reasons Mr. Gladstone gives for excluding Irish representatives from the national Parliament do not seem to be sufficient in themselves; and we may safely assume that the real reason was that he might thus make the English sentiment more favorable to the grant of home rule to Ireland. The Irish get so much that they may be reasonably expected to take what is offered them for the present. They are not, however, a people fond of compromises and it may be that they will refuse this

Gladstone's Greatest Effort. The world has not in this century be held a more imposing spectacle than that presented in the English Parliament on Thursday when Gladstone unfolded his long-matured scheme for Irish self-government. The absorbing interest that was felt in the result in all parts of the globe shows how the nations of the world form one grand human federation, whose heartbeat keeps time to the music of liberty. In this country particularly the premier's speech was eagerly awaited, for the Irish exiles in America and their descendants have never forgotten the Green Isle whence they sprung and love for it is inhaled with

the air they breathe. tenance from the people who are directly So far as the Gladstone scheme is out-or indirectly benefited." They never were, lined by the cable reports, it is all that the bound, and soon shall land on English remain under English goverment control, and the new Irish legislative body will not be allowed to discriminate in favor of any

of Gladstone in presenting them will place an imperishable wreath of glory on his brow that will make him rank for all time as one of the great benefactors of his

HARTRANFT presided over the Philadel-phia Civil Service Reform association's annual meeting. Great guns!

"Success to Gladstone" will now be the most popular of Irish toasts.

many familiar old names in classical history have undergone changes in orthography. The fashion thus set has had some very curious results. Historian Freeman has changed the memorable battle of Hasting in 1966 to the battle of Senlac; and here are some of the proper names that have been metamor-Macbethe, and Edward Eadweard. In-stead of Hercules and Cecrops, Crete, Cleopatra, Corcyra and Circe, we find them spelled and pronounced Herakles, Kekrops and Krete, Kleopatra, Korkyra and Kirke. Some of the other changes are Moses into Mosheth, Jesus into Jehoshua, Cicero into Kikero. Frederick Harrison's appeal in the last issue of the Nineteenth Century against this sort of nonsense will strike most people as very timely. He is in accord with the common sense of the race when he says "All this combative revival, rests upon the curious delusion of antiquarians that bits of ancient things can be crammed into the living organism of moderan civilization. Any rational culture must be wisely subordinate to organic evolution. Gross lumps of the past are not to be stuck down our throats like a horse drench. A brick or two from our fathers' houses will not really testify how hey built their homes, and exhuming these buried words may prove but a scource of of-

knock long and loud before she gets in.

THERE is a wise sentiment expressed by

A GREAT NAVAL DUEL

and in an extremely interesting way. advocate. His few pages, which are of un-usual interest, and apparently of no little historic value, let in a striking light upon the Alabama's cruise. Some poetical rub-bish disappears, and we see an English ship putting to sea from an English port, manned by an English crew, and after-ward supplied with English guns and am-munition, the Confederate addition to her being her flag, her officers, and her in-structions for warfare upon American mer-chantmen. Her career closed when she en-countered the Kearsage, with American guns and on American crew, and was sent to the bottom.

bottom.

Mr. Haywood, who was dragged out of the water when the ship went down, by "a brawny fellow in petticoats and top boots," belonging to a French pilot boat that came to the rescue of the swimmers, says that what astonished him when he reached Cherbourg was to find Englishmen there plying him with questions, designed to depreciate the Kearsarge's victory:

the Hatterss, that made it a daring achievement. To sneak up to an enemy under a false hall and pour in a broadside of metal much heavier than she could return-surely no English satior will see anything to the national credit in this. The poor show we made with the Kearsarge, however, disposed of the glory we achieved in burning de fenceless merchantmen."

When Haywood signed in Liverpool the articles that made him one of the crew of the "290," afterward the Alabama, the shipping master warned him against Yankee spies, and assured him that Great Britain would soon declare war against the United States: "Next day I went aboard, and liked the look of the vessel. Everything, to a practiced eye, indicated the character of the ship. No platforms were laid, but the places for the

ing about."

At Terceira an English bark brought her guns and war material, and more men and the captain came by another vessel. Then, leaving Angra on a Sunday morning, the Britons for the first time saw the flag they were to fight under, and heard the first of

Semmes exportations:
"He told us, among other things, that
Providence would biess our endeavors to free
the South from the Yankees, &c. A boatsswain's mate behind me growled, 'Yass, Providence likely to bless this yer crew!' During the night some one ornamented a bread bag with a terrific skull and crossbones and managed to fasten it to one of the mizzen braces. In the morning the master at arms was hunting for the delinquent, but the men only laughed at him and suggested that Chucks, the marine, had been at his tricks. I had been looking over the crew and made up my mind that, on the whole, I had never been on a ship with such a bad lot. They were all sailors from clew to earing—no hay-makers among them—but they were mostly of that class, found in seaport towns all over the world, that ship for the 'run' (from port to port), and not for the voyage, and are always a rough, mutinous set. They did not seem to care for the ship's officers, and were determined to stand no 'mano', war dickey.' determined to stand no 'man-o'-war dickey

we first must lick the Kersargee.

of the fight with the Hatteras Mr. Hay-wood's opinion has already been given. She was "more like a filmsy river steamer than a war yessel" and in fact was an armed Dela-ware river side-wheeler, which the Alabama onickly sank

of metal than the British from a smaller number of guns, with greater precision. The advantage in fertility of device was also with the Union snip. For example, over a year before, Capt. Winsiow, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, had the ship's sheet chain hung outside over her boilers. This protective de-vice was equally open to the Alabama, but nobody thought of it. Again, Mr. Haywood thinks that Semmes was somewhat "flur-ried, and commenced firing too soon," when far away, in the hope to disable his antago-nist by a broadside. Winslowreserved his fire with a result thus described:

eight hundred yards, and then she let us have it. The first shot that struck us made the ship reel and shake all over."

"The eleven-inch shells of the Kearsarge "The eleven-inch shells of the Kearsarge did fearful work, and her guns were served beautifully, being aimed with preci-sion, and deliberate in fire. She came into action magnificently. Having the speed of us, she took here own position and fought collection."

gallantly."
Capt. Kell considers that the glory of the

victory was tarnished by the Kearsarge's firing several shots after the Alabama's colors were struck; but this was due, as Surgeon Brown explains, to the renewal of fir-ing from the Alabama, either through diso-bedience of Capt. Semmes' orders or a fall-ure to understand them.

long the Alabama throughout. The hanging chains of the Kearsarge were struck but twice, as their thin covering of deal showed, and neither shot could possibly have been vital had the chains been wanting. The victory was due to the superiority of the American eleven-inch guns, served by cool and accurate gunners, under the abie Thornton, who had trained them and worked the battery in the action. The Kearsarge fired only 173 shots to the Alabama's 376, but the former were the more effective. The Kearsarge used five guns in the exchange of broadsides, and the Alabama nsed seven. Out of the 163 men on the Kearsarge, only eleven were foreigners, while nearly all the Alabama's 149 men were British. It is one of the strange reflections on this great duel, fought in the presence of thousands of spectators who lined the heights of Cherbourg, that Winslow is perhaps less widely known to fame to-day than Semmes, though the Yankee vessel in an hour's fight sank her renowned antagonist.

WITH Gladstone and Parnell hitched together to the Irish wagon, the latter will soon be pulled out of the mire.

Even Chinese ministers seem to have no ights that anyone is bound to respect.

A SMART BOY. I'm giad I have a good-sized slate, With lots of room to calculate. Bring on your sums! I'm ready now : My slate is clean; and I know how.
But don't you ask me to subtract,
I like to have my slate well packed;
And only two long rows, you know,
Make such a miserable show; And, please, don't bring me sums to add; Well, mutiplying's just as bad; And, say! I'd rather not divide— Bring me something I haven't tried!

PERSONAL. SECRETARY OF STATE STENGER says be has not the slightest notion of running for

GEORGE HEARST, the newly appointed U.S. senator from Californie, arrived in Washington Thursday night. DR. J. N. MUTCHELL, formerly of this city, is president of the Philadelphia Homosopathic Medical society; and Dr. W. H. Rigler, son of the late Bishop Bigler, deceased, is

FRANK WEST, of Arlington, Dak., says that he was the signal man at Altoons Pass who received Sherman's famous message, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," and to prove it has just permitted his Grand Army post to name a boy of his Altoons Pass West.

QUEEN MARGARIET, of Italy, is a wise woman who never follows fashion at the ex-penses of beauty. She utterly refuses to wear the extravagantly high and towering head-gear now in vogue. Her bonnet is of moderate dimensions, and therefore all the more besoming.

ANNE LEE WILSON, of Memphis, strapped her baby to her breast and jumped into the river. In a pathetic letter found on the dead body of the young mother were these words: "God, deal as gently with an erring and heart-broken girl and her innocent little babe as you can." babe as you cap.

JOHN Young, who for thirty-two years was the editor and publisher of the Volks Zeitung, of Lebanon, the leading German Republican paper of that section of the state, died Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, of general debility. He was aged about sixty-three years and came therea poor boy about thirty-five years ago and by hard work and industry accumulated quite a large

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if powerful muscles, we must labor; if sound lungs we must take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, frost-bites and chilblains nothing equals Salvation Oil. It anni-hilates pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Marvelous and magical are the effects of St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Curious to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away. Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia: rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train and death ends the chapter. You whose lives passed over desks and in the confined air of office sought to keep Dr. Kennedys "Favorite Remedy," always on hand for the stomach and brain. Inario-incodew

In doctoring for rheumatism before 1 tried Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Used a 50 cent bottle of this medicine and got out in one week. For burns and sprains it is excellent," Jas. Intham, East Pembroke, N. V. For sale by H. S. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Laucaster.

In advertising a medicine it is best to be honest; to deceive one will never do; the people won't stand it. Let the truth be known that Burdock Blood Ritters core seroing a and all eruptions of the skin. This medicine is sold everywhere by druggists. For sale by H. B. Cochum, druggist, 187 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Word of Caution.

A Word of Caution.

Railroad men, mechanics, commercial travelers, base ballists, farmers, and others who labor out of doors, are peculiarly liable to accident and injury. Thomas Kelectric Oil for bruises, burns, bites and sprains, is one of the finest applications yet devised. For sale by R. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Can't say Enough "I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Bloo-Bitters, they have been a blessing to me. Cure-me of billousness and dyspepsia from which had suffered tor years." Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druis gist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaste.

All Admire a Handsome Face. A pure clear skin will make any face hand-some Manifestly anything which strengthens and enriches the blood will directly affect the whole person. All eruptions of the skin disap-pear when Burdeck Blood Bitters are employed. They are a vegetable remedy of inestimable value. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 1s7 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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discomfort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with keep KENNEDI'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.
Why, I believe FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. One night awhile ago John Layton, an engineer, who roms the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said; "cheer up. I've got something on my engine that will set you up in a jiffy." I took out my bottle of Favorite Remedy, "litted his head and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking esaithy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night: "I was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N.Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose remedy it is, it's the thing for a man on the railroad." So say we all. Yours, etc.,

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LANCASTER, PENN'A.

"sojourner" in Lebanon county, within the act and subject to its penalties.

left with the English as the present sympathies of its majority would dictate.

most moderate friends of Ireland could have hoped for at the present time. An Irish Parliament made up of two houses to sit in Ireland, and to look after all legislative matters wherein Ireland's interests are separable from those of the Empire, is in brief the Gladstone plan. Irish customs, taxation and selection of judges will be in the discretion of Ireland's Parliament. The coinage, the Imperial army and navy and the Irish constabulary will

particular religion. When it is remembered that six months ago not a member of the English cabinet was willing to concede home rule to Ireland, the magnificence of these proposals is understood. The public mind of England is perhaps not fully prepared to accept them, but with the lapse of time it will be educated to the point of recognizing their justice. Whatever their outcome, the moral courage and unselfish statesmanship

STARTING with Grote, the historian,

Alfred is Aelfred, Macbeth is

ense to the living. MONTANA is knocking at the Senate doors or admission as a state. She will have to

The Medical Registration.

In exactination of the facts and the ion of Judge McPherson, in the case or. Ege, of Berks county, fined for tising in Lebanon without registering a does not bear out strictly the report to Beading Eagle, which we discredite other day. It is not exactly the last Dr. Ege simply happened across to most men and some women."

There is a wise sentiment expressed by the Milwaukee Sentimel in the subjoined clipping that should be earnestly pondered by all in search of the golden treasure, health: "The carriage is a curse to the man in middle age, who should be able to expend the time and energy necessary to walk as his business requires. The street cars have done more harm than good to a large part of the race. A walk of four or dive miles ought to be possible and profitable to most men and some women."

From the New York Sun. In the current number of the Century the story of the cruise and combats of the Con-federate steamer Alabama is retold briefly, contributors to the account are Dr. J. M. Brownie, surgeon of the Kearsage: Capt. J. M. Kell, executive officer of the Alabama, and Mr. P. D. Haywood, one of the Ala-bama's crew. This looks at first like two on one side and one on the other, but Mr. Haywood seems more like an observer of the American domestic quarrel than like an advocate. His few pages, which are of un-

him with questions, designed to depreciate the Kearsarge's victory:

"One grim old tar, who had been quarter-master in the royal navy, and was saved with me, said to the point, 'We was whipped because she was a better ship, better manued, had better guns, better served; that's about the size of it,' and he walked away. I have seen somewhere an account of the taking of the Hetterse that made it a during achieve

pivot guns were plainly marked; her maga-sines were finished and shot boxes were ly-

nmes' exhortations :

determined to stand no 'man-o'-war dickey' from them."

The wonder is that Capt. Semmes accomplished so much. Mr. Haywood acknowledges his "judgment and resolution," as shown by twenty-two months of success, and in First Lleutenant Keil he had a fine executive officer. Hazing and fighting were not uncommon, and Mr. Haywood owns to having nearly "battered the life out" of a shipmate who cut his hammock down as a joke, "I was duly reported," he says, "and lost my grog for ten days, but I was not dumped any more." Prisoners were always well treated, except that "the wanton destruction of the clothes and effects of captured sailors was simply disgraceful." The original songs of the crew were "mostly squibs on the captain and his officers;" but the last effort of the nautical muse expressed a general yearning,

ware river side-wheeler, which the Alabama quickly sank.

But when the Alabama met the Kearsarge there was a different sort of battle. This combat, the first ever fought between screw-propelled war vessels in the open sas, was a duel of ships evenly matched in size, 1,040 tons to 1,031, but, repeating the familiar story of fifty years before, with the American vessel throwing a heavier weight of metal than the British from a smaller number of guns, with greater precision.

fire with a result thus described:
"The enemy circled around us and did
not return our fire until within seven or

Like testimony to the gunnery and the seamanship of the Kearsage is given by Capt. Kell, although he ascribes to her "chain armor" the greatest share in the re-

The conclusion from all three accounts is that the Kearsurge outmaneuvred and out-fought the Alabama throughout. The hang-ing chains of the Kearsarge were struck but

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Dr Duvid Kennedy, Rondont, N. Y.

DEAR Siz: I am an engineer on the Old Colony railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowell, residing in Taunton. For ten years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Otten I had such blinding sick headaches that I could hardly see, I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating and partly to the jar of the engine.

Remember that I had tried every medicine I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians of Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time DR, DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDT was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in It.

I had taken it but a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling had left my 'stomach and the snapping pains left, my head, and soon I was all right and have been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me the least good, and it drove every ache, pain and discomfort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMENTED.

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