THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.



OTTELLIGENCER BUILDING

8. W. Corner Centre Square, Lancsster, Pa.

THE CONTR & WERE, For DOLLARS & YEAR OR FITTY CONTR & MONTR. POSTANE PART. MENTS FROM TEN TO FIFTY CENTS & LINE.

VERELY INTELLIGENCER. (ENHT PAGES.)

"d Every Wednesday Morning Two DOLLARS & YEAR IN ADVANCE.

DORRESPONDENCE BOLICITED FR. . EVERY PART OF THE NTER 10 IND COUNTRY. COMMENDADENTS ARE REQUESTED TO WERT NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BUT IN PROOF OF BOOD FAITH. THE WILL BE CONSIGNED TO THE WANTE BASEET. Address all Letters and Telegrams to

THE INTELLIGENOER,

Lancaster, Pa

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, APRIL 29, 1886.

Then and Now.

Jefferson Davis re-appears to the public upon the occasion of the laying of a corner stone in Montgomery, Alabama, to the Confederate dead. He was received with a great welcome. The obscurity in which he has been buried since the Confederacy's fall, has been great, and has been due less to the failure of his cause than to the general conviction that he had not been an irreproachable leader of it. History is bound to record that he was not a well chosen selection for the presidency into which he was inducted twenty-five years ago, in the town in which he now again makes a public appearance as the central feature of the occasion. As president of the Confederacy, Mr. Davis was not successful in securing the adhesion and cordial support of its leaders. He lacked the temper and the judgment of the great chief. He had the needed courage and firmness, but not the needed wisdom. His cause fell and he fell, and there seemed no bottom to the depth of his descent.

But a quarter of a century has passed around and he comes to the surface, not as Jefferson Davis, but as the ex-president of the Confederacy. In expressing his gratification at his reception he said that he knew it was not personal but that it was given to a sentiment; and it was clearly so. The sentiment of the Southern people towards their fallen Confederacy is of the warmest kind, and always will be maintained. It is not in nature that it should be otherwise. The sacrifices made to maintain it will always preserve it to them as a memory of heroic devotion. They struggled for it as long as they c uld and desisted only when they were beaten. Acknowledging their defeat and necessarily avowing their respect for the power of the Union that defeated them, they can be relied upon to maintain and defend hereafter the federacy that they once vainly sought to destroy ; and their admiration and love for their lost cause is no sign of the weakness of their devotion to the restored Union; which has in truth brought to them so much of material benefit as to furnish a sufficient guarantee of their support of it. Their sentiment is for the Confederacy, and their judgment for the Union. General Gordon, one of their most impetuous leaders and most impassioned orators addressed them as the orator of the occasion at Montgomery, and expressed in the warmest way their feeling for the Confederacy, while recording in decided terms their present devotion to the Union. They shed tears for the Confederacy and revel in its heroic deeds and great sacrifices, and welcome its leaders, however poor, forgetful of their shortcomings in the grand crash that buried all together in a common nuia. But when they get down to the prose of to-day and see how they have grown and waxed fat, since their slaves have gone and their industries have grown, they have nothing for the Confederacy but tears and sentiment, and for their solid comfort and progress of to-day, gratulation.

Edmunds law, quits living with his plural The Daily Intelligencer. sught to be respected for his continued support of them and their children rather than punished. To have deserted them entirely, would have been a cowardly and cruel thing, and the law that compels this puts a premium on immorality, instead of tending to suppress it.

Empirical Legislation.

It is hard to believe that the House of Representatives of the United States wou'd ever seriously consider such a report as has been made to it upon the subject of taxing oleomargarine. Yet it seems that the committee on agriculture has actually allowed a member to report with the favor of its approval a proposed law to tax oleomargarine ten cents a pound, not to raise revenue but to drive the business out of the country. The specious plea upon which this is sought to be justified is "that there are in the United States over 15,000,000 cows, producing annually over 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter and 300,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth \$250,000,000. That an amount of milk of equal value is annually consumed, unking the value of the annual product of the dairy interests \$500,000,000. The cows were worth on an average \$40 per head until the introduction of counterfeit butter, and are now worth but \$30 each, making a total loss of \$150,000,000 in milch cows alone. The report declares that such imitations are not only disastrous to the dairy interest directly and to all branches

of agriculture indirectly, but that they are detrimental to public health, being the fruitful cause of dyspepsia and other diseases. This paternal concern of the agricultural committee for the "dyspepsia" of the prople has such a fine touch of the humorous, that it makes the whole report

ludicrous and subjects the committee to the suspicion of trifling with the matter in an ironical spirit. But the committee is really in earnest. We venture to say that since the incorporation of railways was objected to on the ground that their use would depreciate the price of horses, no such balderdash has been heard in a legislative body as these reasons for taxing oleomargarine. Let their be a tax at once laid upon reapers and sewing machines, and every species of labor-saving machinery

The Trade Dollar.

It seems that in the House committee on coinage the redemption of the trade dollar has been a subject of some little discussion, and while there is friendliness toward the redemption, there is dispute whether the amount redeemed should come out of the monthly bullion purchase. A proposition to this effect has been rejected by a vote of six to three, so jealous and inflexible is the silver majority of the House in its determination to keep up the monthly purchase of silver. This seems to be a tweedle-dum and tweedle dee affair, in comparison with the main question of redeeming and withdrawing forever the repudiated coin. Let it be exchanged for the Bland dollar which now overloads the treasury vanits. The goveroment can keep the trade dollars as easily and cheaply as it keeps the others ; and until silver coins get scarce there need be nothing further done with them. Their constant possession will be a warning against such experiments. If silver ever gets scarce they can be melted and made over to profit. Call them in.

THE first soft crabs of the season have been

THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

T. V. Powderly in the North American Review for May. The prospect for the faince of the laboring man in America is brighter to-day than i ever was, notwithstanding the seemingly strained relations " at present existing between employer and employe.

That we are passing through an epidemi of strikes, lockouts and boycotts is true, but the fact must not be lost sight of that were it not for the growing power of organization we should have a great many more strikes to content with than we have had for the first three months of the present year.

The growth of organization for the past ten years has been steady and healthy. It is only where organization is in its infancy that serious troubles such as strikes and lockouts exist. The causes from which strikes and lockouts spring are to be found in all parts of the country, but the methods of dealing with the troubles as they arise are different. In places where no organizations of labor exist, or where the seeds of organization have just been planted, disputing parties are apt to become involved in strikes. The reasons advanced in support of that proposition are as follows: Until recently very few working men cared to express their opionion in public on the subject of labor, for the reason that they were almost certain of an in-mediate dismissal from the services of the man or company they worked for, if it became or company they worked for, if it became known that they in any way favored the association of the workingmen for mutual protection. With such a senti-ment existing in the breasts of work-ingmen they could not be expected to feel very kindly toward the employer who so jealously watched their every movement and who by his actions made them feel that they who by his actions, made them feel that they Where regarded rather as seris than freemen. While the real bone and sinew of the land remained in enforced silence, except where it could be heard through the medium of the another class of men who seldom worked would insist on "representing labor," and in making glowing speeches on the rights and wrongs of man would urge the "adolition" of property," or the "equal division of wealth": such speakers very often suggesting that a good thing to do would be to "hang capitalists to large posts". The appropriate these who good thing to do would be to "hang capitalists to lamp-posts." The employer of labor who listened to such speeches telt that in sup-presing organization among his work men he was performing a landable act. Yet he was by that means proving himself to be the most powerful ally the anarchist could wish for. He caused his employes to feel that he took no interest in them other than to get as many hence of toil out of them for as faw shill hours of toil out of them for as few shill hours of tool out of them for as lew shift-ings as possible. The consequence was that the employer, who was him-self responsible for the smothering of the honest expression of opinion on the part of labor, became possessed of the idea that the raw head and bloody bones curbstone orator was the real representative of labor, and determined to exercise more vigilance and precaution than ever in keeping his "help" out of the labor society. The speaker who hinted at or advocated the destruction of property or the hanging of capitalists to

lamp-posts was shrewd enough to speak very kindly, and in a knowing manner, of labor associations, giving out the impression that he held membership in one or more of them. Workingmen who were dealed the right to organize very trequently went to hear Mr. Scientific lecture on the best means of handling dynamite. And when the speaker portrayed the wrongs of labor, the thoughtil workman could readily trace a resen blance between the employer painted by the lecturer and the man he bimselt worked for. Workmen employed by those who frowned on labor organizations became sullen and on labor organizations became sullen and morose: they saw in every action of the superintendent another innovation on their rights, and they inally determined to throw off the yoke of oppres-sion, organize and assert their man-hood. The actions of the superintendent, or boss, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employe. When the organization did come it found a bitter feel-ing existing on both sides, and hefore study. ing existing on both sides, and before study-ing the laws of the society they joined, or be-coming conversant with its rules or regulations regarding the settlement of disputes or grievances, the workmen determined to wipe out of existence the whole system of petty ty-rannies that had been practiced on them for years. Not being drilled in organization and feeling that the employer would not treat with them, the only remedy suggesting itself was the strike. And, on the other hand, the

employer, who felt that every move of his workmen in organization would be directed against his interests, determined to take time by the forelock and turn them out on the street. Thus we find the organization in its infancy face to face with a strike or lockout. This condition of alfairs existed in a great many places throughout the United States in

MEDICAL.

barriers of pride, caste, greed, hatted and titter-ness must be torn down. The workingman and his employer must meet face to face, they must discuss every detail to the management must discuss every detail in the management of the concerns they are jointly operating. No sacrifice of principle on the one hand or of manhood on the other need attend such a transaction. In the management of great and small concerns each grievance, each trouble or difference, whether in relation to discipline or wages, should be talked over in a conciliatory spirit and arbitrated. Joint boards of arbitration should be formed be-tween manufactures and work and the

setting differences as they arise, and with their imauguration, strikes, lockouts and boycotts will not be entered upon so readily, and, if ever called into play, then only as the

PERSONAL.

PHILLE BARRY, a brother of Michael Barry, and well-known in this city, has been lected treasurer of the Hibernian society in Philadelphia.

Episcopal church, which ex.President Arthur attended when in Washington, has been summoned by telegraph to the bed side of Mr. Arthur.

and stupidity, but all these movements are having a great educational effect, and, Before long, the workingmen will see that the only method of effecting permanent conditions is by carrying their movement into politics,"

Mary's hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who conduct St. Joseph's hospital, this city, gets a direct be-quest of \$5,000, and residuary legacies that will amount to from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

rector of the warner observatory, his dis-covery of a new comet in Cassiopeia, in the field with Kappa, right ascension, 0 hours "5 minutes, and declination north 62 degrees. It was examined with the great telescope of the Warner observatory. It is a pretty large, faint, nebulous object, having neither nucleus nor tail. Its motion is slow and near east. DR. REYNALL COATES, a prominent Philaelphia physician half a century ago, and mowned as an author and scientist, died on delphia Tuesday in Camden, at the age of si years. Dr. Coates was widely known as the author of "Leaflets from Memory," a book of "prose-poetry," as he termed it, and of prems en-titled "The Gambler's Wite" and "Christian Charity," He was also a large contributor to scientific literature, many of his works being translated into German, French, Spanish and Italian.

are remedy. Parely vegetable.



Hager & Brother

DET QUODA.

Painting the Court House.

It is very natural that there should be complaint about the manner in which the county commissioners have dealt with the award of the contract for painting the exterior of the court house. While they perhaps had the legal authority to let it without bids, as was the first intention of the majority of the board, manifestly the only proper and satisfactory method of letting public work of this extent is to invite proposals and to award the contract to the lowest and best bidder, upon clear specifications and the furnishing of adequate security.

This the commissioners, it is by some claimed, did not do. In the first place in asking for bids they declared that the material "must be purchased in the city of Lancaster." There is no reason in this. If it be claimed to be proper to give our home merchants a preference, there is obviously an injustice in excluding the competition of the entire county outside of the city, for the tax-payers of the whole county must contribute to the expenses of the public buildings.

The commissioners are certainly not bound to accept the lowest bid; and when one is made so entirely out of proportion to the necessary cost of the work as to be plainly impossible of fulfillment, it is properly ruled out of consideration. Inferior workmen and irresponsible bidders are not to be accepted ; but among a number of bids, each of which is supported by sufficient security to protect the county in getting the job done it asks for, there is no justification in passing over the lower for the higher bid; and the county auditors can surcharge the commissioners if they find they have displayed any favoritism. The commissioners maintain that they acted solely with a view to getting a satisfactory job at a fair price, and we give them the benefit of their statement. Undoubtedly, however, in asking for bids they should always require unquestionable security, and then county will be protected if the lowert hidder is not the best.

The Law of Polygamy.

Our Washington correspondent sends an interesting letter about the famous Mormon case, argued in the supreme court sterday. If the facts are as he presents m, the plea of the Mormons in this case d on justice and the prosecution is

If a man who came under the ban of the

gathered along the Eastern shore of Maryland. This is better than strike news,

In discussing the inter-state commerce the beginning of the present year. Absorbed in the task of getting large dividends, the employer seldom inquired of his superin-tendent how he managed the business in-trusted to his keeping, or how he treated the bill in the Senate a few days ago, Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, made some good points. He said he did not question that the great fortunes of tens and hundreds of millions of employes. In thousands of places through-out the United States, as many superintend-ents, foreman or petty bosses are interested dollars of men who have been connected with railroad interests came from favoritism practiced by the railroads. He believed the in stores, corner groceries or saloons. In In stores, corner greceries or saloons. In many places the employe is told plainly that he must deal at the store, or get his liquor from the saloon in which his boss has an in-terest: in others he is given to understand that he must deal in these stores or saloons, great troubles in the country to-day came from railroad Tavoritism and discrimination. The undue and untealthy accumulation of wealth by a comparatively few men was the or forfeit his situation. Laws have been passed in some states against the keeping of company stores, but the stores are kept neveresult of railroad extortion and unjust discrimination. Mr. Gorman would not do anything that would hurt the capital invested in theless, and workmen are made to feel that railroads in this country, and anything that injured railroads injured the country. But the short-haul principle should be recognized. There was no reason why 10,000,000 people residing within 200 miles of Washington should be made to pay four times the rate per ton per mile that was paid by the people of the Mississippi Valley. Lancaster's treat-

ears it comes through the boss who is not only interested in the store, but in keeping its existence a secret from his employer. The keeping of such stores is another source ment in freight charges by the great corporation that traverses it would furnish some excellent testimony to sustain the senator's position.

The keeping of such stores is another source of injustice to workmen, for their existence tends to widen the breach between employer and employe. It may seem that I am deal-ing with insignificant things in this paper, but when the statement is made that seven out of every ten superintendents or bosses are interested in the management, and derive WESTERN Louisiana is to embark in a new business, the raising of mules. Too frequently the mules do their own raising, as those who stand too close to their hind legcan sadly attest.

THE New Fra was nine years old on Wednesday. It is a good newspaper, and with its entrance into double numbers, let its prosperity increase in like proportion.

interested in the management, and derive profit from the operation of stores which em-ployes are forced to patronize, I make an assertion which can be proved. Is a conn-try where every man, no matter how hum-ble, is taught from his infancy that he stands the equal of all other men, it is but natural for a citizen who is given to understand that he must patronize a certain store, or that he cannot ion a certain society to feel resting. Norwithstanding the reports of the he must partonize a certain store, or that he cannot join a certain society, to feel restive, and, where so much is promised and so little obtained, men are apt to lose faith in a law-making system which obliges the work man himself to become complainant and prosecu-tor in cases where the laws are violated to his detriment. If he prosecutes, he is dis-charged. If he does not prosecute for infrac-tions of law but simply complains he is rold. meagre catch of shad at Columbia this season, Assistant United States Fish Commissione T. B. Ferguson says there has been no such run of shad for twenty-five years. The fishermen generally attribute the enormous charged. If he does not prosecutes, he is dis-charged. If he does not prosecute for infrac-tions of law but simply complains, he is told to invoke the majesty of the law in his own behalf. In this way law is disregarded; it becomes a dead letter; men lose hope in law and law makers. catch this season to the deposits that have beeu made from year to year during the last ten years. The unprecedented abundance of shad has not been confined to the Chesapeake bay region, but has extended to all rivers which have been the recipient of the deposits The constant itching and irritation caused The constant itching and irritation caused by the indifference of the employer to their welfare, and the injustice practiced on them by petty bosses, go on until the men feel that the only remedy is through the strike. In this way men who belong to no organization are isouched into strikes. Workingmen, as a rule, are not educated men. When the strike does come while of young fish from the United States com-One of the strongest evidences that the present abundance is the result of artificial propagation, and not simply attribut-

able to natural causes, is that the same increase of shad has been effected on the Workingmen, as a rule, are not educated men. When the strike does come, while they feel that they have been wronged, yet they are lacking in the command of language necessary to state their case properly to the world, and hence set forth their claims in Pacific coast, in which water shad were unknown prior to their introduction by the United States fish commission. The greatest unbelievers in the efficacy of artificial propagation are now convinced that if the such a way as to arouse prejudices or create false impressions. The other side having the advantage of education, either personally or by right of purchase, can and does mould public opinion in a great many cases. I have noting the outcome of the state were made abundant in waters where they never existed, they can be increased in waters that are their natural home. I have pointed out one or two of the little

PHILADELPHIA councils refused to raise the rent of the Athletic grounds on the score that base ball should be encouraged. Those who have window glass broken by ambitious small boys tossing the sphere believe it cannot be too much discouraged.

I have pointed out one or two of the little things which cause a great deal of uneasiness and vexation to workingmen; others have pointed out the root of the evil. The work-ingman of the United States will scott realize that he possesses the power which kings once held—that he has the right to manage his own affairs. The power of the king has passed away. The power of wealth is passing away. The evening shadows are closing in upon the day when immense private fortuness can be acquired. The new power dawning upon the worki is that of the workingman to rule his own destinies. That power can no longer be kept from him. How will we wield it? This question is of great concern not only SALVINI'S manager, Charles A. Chizzola, has been enjoined from making any assignment or disposition of the moneys to accrue from the Salvini-Booth performances except to pay the necessary expenses to carry them on. The plaintiff is Samuel French, who The people are not safe. At such these are safe. It is the power of means of the provided for the set of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the republic, and the band of every citizen of the proper world : on the contrary, the signs are very hopeful. Wendell Phillips once said : "Never look for an age when the people can be quiet and safe. At such times despotism like a shrouding mist steals over the mirror of freedom." alloges that he has never received the ontfourth interest on the profits to which he is entitled. Atmospheres of this kind cannot be

very congenial to the highest order of his-trionic talent.

CHARLES S. WOLFE says he is done with the Republican party in Pennsylvania; that its leaders are ringstars and that as an organ-ization it is responsible for the advancement of corrupt men. He now proposes "to vote with the Prohibitionists, who have a live vital issue that appeals to the moral and material interests of our country."

low much of Thomas' Electric Gil is required cures? Only a very little. A few drops will reany kind of an ache : and but a triffe more needed for sprains and lameness. Rhermas is needed for spiralins and lamenes. Rheuma-lism is not so readily affected : an onnee and sometimes two ounces are required. No medi-cine, however, is so sure to care with the same number of applications. For sale by H. B. Cohran, druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster.

