ENCER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

the first of the expense of protin and at dis

Bevor reach them. Below's crains and other devices of equal value are only considered seriously by a few of the richest companies, but every possible precaution sgainst accident of every kind should be forced upon the companies, and considered as essential a part of their running expenses as the fuel of

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The Weekly Intelligencer

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oor Building.

THE INTELLIGENCER,

LANGASTER. FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

The Pension Veto.

their engines or the wages of their men. When the vast volume of travel by rall dered it seems strange that the roll is cons of killed and wounded is not larger, and there is some room for congratulation that the engineers and railroad men as a rule fully appreciate the heavy responsibility that rests upon them; but there is very little evidence of a feeling of responsibility on the part of their superiors, and when it is evident that disaster might be averted by a few simple precautions, it only becomes a question of how long the public will wait before forcing those measures upon the companies.

S. S.O FOR S12 BORTHS. CLUBS OF THE The Telephone Dispute. The argument of the telephone cases in PROM WYERY PARTCPTER the supreme court of the United States has served to bring into favorable prominence the claim of Daniel Drawbaugh, of our own state, to be the original inventor of the instrument. It has long been a er, Pa mystery, in view of the notorious fact that the Cancaster Intelligencer. his telephone was in use before Bell's, that the latter should have taken all the glory and the profit. The supreme court has shown, by its intimations from the bench, that it, too, desired to be informed as striking merit of President Cleve. to why it was that the strong testimony as is the courage and freedom with to the priority of the use of the Drawbaugh h be acts up to his opinions. It is his instrument should not prevail in its favor. ty of conviction, intelligence of con-The solution of the mystery seems to be in and boldness of action which has capthe fact that the Bell telephone got an ed the heart of the people and gives him igth which has been tested against

early legal standing, through the operation of the decision of the Massachusetts court, s kicking of partisans and the striking of a and which has sufficed for their diswhich could only be disturbed in the supreme court, which it now reaches. The are. It is supposed to require a great Massachusetts decision was made without al of moral courage to opp se a soldier's full consideration of the claims to the m bill, because ex-soldiers are many invention; but, being made, the comity ad have votes. Under this persuasion, very prevailing between the United States courts ravagant pension legislation has been of like degree, in the several states, ad and the steady efforts of interested kept it standing, as the original decision agents are still persistently directed whis fruitful method of making business. on the subject. Great wrong has been done in this instance by this tenderness of is last great outpouring was when the the courts for each other ; or perhaps rather nsion bill was passed, under which by the laziness of the judges, which prompts fual soldiers received thousands of them to seize any available excuse for rs, and the treasury suffered a deshirking business. that was very gratifying to The wrong is intensified by the slow high tariff advocates, who movement of appeals to the supreme court. nothing more than an over-

So that it has happened that the Bell teletreasury. Their influence has phone, which may be decided not to be the windly given to the free bleeding of original telephone, has been feeding high in sion legislation. Their malice, and timidity of other congressmen, who rich pasture that did not belong to it, during the half dozen years that the rightful the odium of opposing pension legisowner had been starving outside the fence. n, has given it the free course which in a costly and laborious effort to prove his w first suffers check at the hands of an right to the possession.

Sitting on Vauity.

Our contemporary, the New Era, took occasion yesterday to say that it had refused to imitate the practice of publishing the portraits of living individuals, because

of the vanity of man that it would thereby assist in nurturing ; but that it had undertaken to publish plctures of, inanimate buildings, in lieu of animate men : thereby avoiding the cultivation of a deadly sin while giving great and innocent pleasure and instruction to its readers; which they rightly appreciated and clamorously called for more ; and in obedience to which call a picture would to-day be presented of a

block of tobacco warehouses. These, or jingling words to such effect

we find in the New Era, and we repeat may be. That op nion, however, is likely them for the delight of our readers, to to be altogether with him. He need not whom it must give great pleasure to know the high purpose prompting the New Era's refusal to print the portraits of its living men-since it printed that of Dr. S. T. Davis, which was secured through the IN-TELLIGENCER once upon a time, before our contemporary so virtuously opposed the cultivation of vanity. And while we are instructing our readers upon the noble aims of the New Era in illustrating its columns, it may not be bill except those utterly unable to work, I am estistical thaths costs stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year, and if those partially unable to earn their support should be admitted to the priv-leges of this bill, the probable increase of ex-pense would be almost appalling. "It has constantly been a cause of pride and congratulation to American citizens that this country is not put to the charge of main-taining a large standing army in time of peace Yet we are now living under a war tax which has been tolerated in peaceful times to meet the obligations incurred in war. But for years past in all parts of the country the demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxations upon our labor and production has increased in yourse and urgency. "I am not willing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subject, and which, moreover, will have the effect of disappointing the expectation of the people and their desire and hops tor relief from war taxation in time of peace." amiss for us to advise them that each party whose sign appears upon the New Era's pictures, shares with it the burthen of paying for the great delight which the New Era's readers have in them, and is entitled to such share of the credit as can flow from his contribution of two dollars to the illustrating fund.

Two meetings of the Military Service insti-tution are coming to be regarded with great interest as occasions when the most enlightmotion as occasions when the most enlight-ened thought on military science receives expression in a popular form. On Thursday the officers and their friends listened in New York to an essay by Prof. Coppee on "The Piace of Mathematics in Military Education," which urged Similar arguments for the importance of the study and warmin commanded the system in use at West Point. The event of the evening was the impromptu addres of General Sherman. He said that mathe matics were pure logic and as such of great value in mental training. He then alluded to the fact that Mr. Lincoln at the age of 40 took up the study of Euclid in order to educate bis mind to clear and accurate thought. This study he spplied through all the rest of his career. "There are some questions in mathe-matics," continued Gen. Sherman, "which are very nearly applied to reason. Now look at the m v square. I have thought of it on the field of battle. You take a bullet and send it through the air at, say, 1,600 feet per second. You know that it strikes a blow four times as bard as though it went 800 feet per second. I think mathematics are all important, not only to the soldier, but to the lawyer, the merchant, the business man, everywhere in fact. The study teaches a

man to remon-first to ascertain the facts carefully, measure their size, dimensions and force and thus deduce from mathematical principles the probable result." Tus president could not have given a

more acceptable valentine present to the country than his veto of the dependent pen sion bill FRIGED BY THE PERSIDENT.

The Dependent Pension Bill Returned Without Ris Signature-The Weak Spots Polated Out.

The president in his message to the House of Representatives on Friday, vetoing the dependent pension bill, says : "This is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by the Congress since the close of the late civil ar permitting a pension to the soldiers and sallors who served in that wer upon the ground of service and present disability sione, and in the entire absence of any in-juries received by the casualties or incidents

Juries received by the casualties or incidents of such service. "The service pension bill passed at this session of Congress, thirty-nine years after the close of the Mexican war, for the bene-fit of the soldiers of that war, requires either some degree of disability or depend-ency, or that the claimant under its pro-visions should be sixty-two years of age; and in either case that be should have served isity days or bean actually engaged in a sixty days or been actually engaged in a With this reference to the Mexican pension

With this reference to the averian pension bill be passes on to the large number already on the civil war pension rolls, and then quotes the qualifications for a pension under the new bill, the leading one being that the disability must be such as "incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a dagree as to remise them quable to err a degree as to render them unable to carn s support." "What is support," he asks, "who is to

determine whether a man earns it or has it or has it not ? Is the government to enter the homes of claimants for pension and after an examination of their surroundings and after an examination of their surroundings and cir-cumstances settle those questions? Shall the government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish are not a support? Any attempt, however honest, to administer this law in such a manner would necessarily pro duce more unfairness and upigst disc duce more untainness and unjust discrimina-tion and give more scope for partisan par-tiality, and would result in more perversion of the government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to

permit "1 am of the opinion that it may fairly be "I am of the opinion that it may fairly be contended that under the provisions of this section any soldier whose faculties of mind or body have become impaired by accident, disease or age, irrespective of his service in the army as a cause, and who by his labor only is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might with unimpaired powers have provided for himself, and who is not so well and weld with this world's goods as to

PERSONAL.

lege. They were translated for the late Earl (then Sir Stafford Northcote) by Lord Derby as follows:

"Too dearly loved, thy God has called thee: Go, thou best portion of this widowed heart; Asd thou, poor remnant, i'ngering have in wos So learn to follow as no more to part."





The Able Indiana Democrat Who Succeeds the Present Senator Barrison, Judge David Turple, just elected United States senator from Indiana, is a man of somewhat marked personal pecultarities and of some attainments of which the general public is not sware. An ex hoosier editor talked to a New York Star reporter concerning Senstor Turple. " His tongue," said the informant, "bites worse than old cheese whenever in debate he resorts to satire. One may ask the first dozen lawyers he meets in indianapolis whose is the most withering tongue when wagging against an opponent, and the unanimous answer will be David Turple's.

"He is a man of small stature, very retiring in manner and a bundle of nerves. His extreme nervousness comes probably from smoking, the only dissipation to which he is addicted. Few people know him except as he is seen and heard in the court room or in public assemblages. Up to two years ago he had for many years been a worshipper, with all of an Eastern devotion, at the shrine of a wife whose superior in beauty, faithful-ness, or accomplianments has never lived. Since her death Judge Tarple remains full as closely at home after office hours in the companionship of a daughter, his only child. He might have been elected to Congress any time these dozm years past, had he but reached out his hand after the manner of politicians for the honor ; but he could never be induced to attend any meeting with a view of seeking politicial preferment. "But it is in the field of literature that

Judge Turple should have positive renown, whereas in that sphere he is totally unknown. In 1884 an article appeared in an Indianapolis daily paper, which created a marked sensation by its strength and eloquence of diction. The article being unsigned, disaussions at once became rife as to the authorship. Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, a prominent lawyer and politician who was sequainted with Judge Turple's literary attainments, promptly made a bet of \$100 that David Turple was the author of the article, his argument being that there was not another man in Indiana capable of the piece of work. Judge Turple is more familher with Shakespeare and all the standard poets, and will have more apt quotations at his tongue's tip, than all the other United States senators combined. I would wager something that a list of a dozen subjects may be written down, and that upon being applied to Judge Turpie could give a poetical quotation offnand, applying to each of the dozen subjects. His own pen is felicitous in verse, though I doubt if he ever allowed his name appended to one in print There will not be a member of the Senate so conspicuous for support he might with unimpaired powers have provided for himself, and who is not so well endowed with this world's goods as to lite without work, may claim to participate in its bounty; that it is not required that he should be without property, out only that have should be necessary to his support in some degree; nor is it required that he should be now receiving support from others. "I cannot believe that the vast peaceful army of Union soldiers who having content." "I cannot believe that the vast peaceful army of Union soldiers who having content. "I cannot believe that the vast peaceful army of Union soldiers who having content." "Jostif Yregard the present pension of is future career, studied and was admitted to the practice the profession of law for his future career, studied and was admitted to the practice the profession of law for his future career, studied and was admitted to the practice the appointment by Governor Wright, whom he afterwards succeeded in the Sanate, as judge of the court of common



wait for a verdict of approval. He bas it my heartily and at once. The reasons he the fact that the bill is uncertain in terms alone suffices to condemn it ; and is condemned further by the enormous burden which it would put upon the counwhich it puts the Union soldiers.

et executive.

Is did not require any exertion of courage

pon Cleveland's part to refuse to approve dabil. The thought of the unpopular-

by of a measure has no effect upon his ac-

on. He is of that order of men who ask

who rather enjoy, than otherwise, the mowledge that all people do not agree

with them. Men who act upon their

we judgment always win in the end, of

shame, when their judgment is good ; and sham they have confidence in their judg-

ment they enjoy the assurance of triumph

President Cleveland is entirely satisfied

that he is right in the position he has taken

upon the pension business, and he will re-

main so satisfied whatever current opinion

selves only what it is right to do, and

The wounds they received in the war no longer would be the basis of their ; which would be sustained only by the fact that they had been three months the army. It is a monstrougly weak topis for a pension claim. Every drafted man and every substitute would receive pension ; and every bounty-jumper id have a grateful country rewarding in for his patriotism. There are enough of this class already on the pension rolls ag those who present a war disability. ost of these fellows never smelled er or saw a battle unless from afar. were not of the kind to be wounded ; or are they of the kind to be pensioned.

A Grave Charge.

The Philadelphia mayoralty canvass has a on a new feature in the discovery of d sealed agreement made on March 7, , between W. Ellwood Rowan and torge De B. Keim, whereby Keim in conon of Rowan's aid towards secur-The former the shrievalty, agrees to the "all salary, perquisites and moneys source whatever as said sheriff, or in manner coming into his hands from mid office. The division to be oneto each, payable monthly as far as

Keim assumed office later he took onth that he had not paid or contribuer promised to pay or contribute, irectly or indirectly, any money or Anabie thing to procure his nomior election, other than such exas were warranted by law.

the charge now directly made against , be is either the most grossly wronged in most palpably unfit caudidate for in recent times. He should make susars produce the proof of their on, or get promptly off the for the mayoralty.

To Avert Ball Accidents.

to days of floods and storms there than the usual danger in travel by ad there is ample ground for indig-a that the railroad companies do not oper precautions for the safety of strong. The accident at Cleveland very near being a repetition of the shorror of a few days ago. A firm t conviction is being forced upon that their lives must not be left and the time can not be left and the time can not be far a they will insist upon a rigid of the road bed and rolling with the use of the very mathed of controlling

nell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech has been rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 352 to 246 Though defeated f, is Irish party is not dis-mared.

The Proposed Loan.

The councils committee issues to the people of the city an address advising them of the condition of the water and sewerage question and asking that the proposed loan for the improvement be voted. It is explained that the necessary ex. amination has not yet been made to determine just what is the best way to improve the water supply but the opinion the committee now CONGRESSMAN REAGAN, of Texas, now sonator elect, was with Jeff Davis when the latter was captured. It is said that Davis had more confidence in Reagan than in any other of his cabinet ministers. has is that the water works should be removed to some point higher up the creek. We do not agree with this conclusion that of his cabinet ministers. GENERAL LEW WALLACE is a warm friend of the Turk and said of him in a recent iecture he was honcet, polite and extremely devout. "I never saw a drunken Turk in Turkey," said the general, and he had found much good in the Koran. Gen. Wallace denied the stories of the crueity and bigotry of the present suitan, asserting that no monarch in Europe was his superior. He held the key to the present situation on the continent, and was using all his ingenuity to play his ene-mies against one another. As long as he could do that Constantinople would remain in his hands. THE LATE EARL OF INDEXLEGE was the water works should be moved, as we believe that it would be more economical to pipe the water to the works from above the point of contamination in the creek. This is a matter, however, which it will need the service of an engineering expert to determine. And this the committee promises to obtain as soon as the condition of the ground permits the investigation. The need of an improved water supply cannot be gainsaid, and the loan should THE LATE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH WAS very fond of a Latin epitaph which the Rev. Charles Wordsworth wrote for the tombstone of his wife in the chapel of Winchester col-

be voted for by all who are willing to trust councils to adopt the proper plan for the work ; and there is no reason to doubt that the committee charged with it means to do and will do what it thinks best to be done.

door of mammoth size.

IRELAND'S SKy is still overcast. Mr. Par-

WE paid for pensions last year \$64,554,270; the president has done well in halting the proposed dependent soldier grab. Some of the British journals suggest that the bereaved Counters of Iddiesteigh adopt the lines and have them inscribed on Earl Iddesleigh, tombetone.

THE Sanitary Era says that running water is not purified by oxidation and quotes from several authorities to show that though the Dispienced Episcopaliana

From the New York Tribune. The Reformed Episcopal church in Amerair undoubtedly exercises a purfying influ-ence it can not get below the surface and that ica will not be greatly pleased by the news from London of Bishop Potter's declaration against the validity of the orders conferred running water is not purified to any appreciable extent. "Twelve years ago there was r general impression among chemists and others that polluted water quickly regained by Bishop Cummins after be resigned from the Protestant Episcopal church. Some of the sergymen acordaned, it seems, return d to England and claimed to be properly au-thorized to perform the offices of the church. Of course, that was embarransing to the An-glican church; but it has generally been aup-posed here by Episcopalians that Bishop Dummins never was, and never could be, de-prived of Apostolic authority by marely re-signing from the Protestant Episcopal church; otherwise, it has been argued, a bishop in that denomination is no more than the elec-tive bishops of the Methodist church. A full report of Bishop Potter's argument before the convocation at Canterbury will be swalted with interest by Thurchmen high and low. by Bishop Cummins after be resigned from its original purity by spontaneous exidation. The opinion had no foundation in quantitative observations ; indeed, there was not a alogie experimental faot to prove it." The inter-state commerce act was supposed to put an end to free railroad passes ; but the exceptions are found wide enough for a barn

Smoke-House and Contents Burned. The sincks-house of James Montgomery, near Quarryville, filled with the meat of five hogs, was destroyed on Wednesday.

objects of simple charity and to gain a place upon the pension roll through alleged de-penderee. the Sonate, as judge of the court of common pleas in 1854, and was subsequently chosen "The chairman of the House committee on judge of the circuit court in 1856, both of which offices he voluntarily resigned. In the pension calculates that the number of pen-mioners under this bill would be \$3,103, and the increased annual cost \$4,167,120. This is upon the theory that only those who are en-tirely unable to work would be its benefi-clation. year 1852 and also that of 1858, he was selected as a member of the legislature of Indiana receiving the election of senator in Congress for the unexpired term of J. A. Wright, who served by the appointment of the governo of the state.

The Church Not a Restaurant. From the Presbyterian Banner.

There is sarcasm in the following extract

There is sarcasm in the following extract from an article by a city pastor in a late number of the Congregationalist, but there is also a good deal of truth: "I have the best lot of people in my ohurch I have ever met with. They get up entertainments, suppers and dinners which are models of their kind. They pay their bills with more promptness than any people I ever maw. In fact, they do everything in the world except things for which the church was legitimately designed. And what can f do about it ?" The church certainly never was intended to be a restaurant or a piace for fashionable entertainments. Look out for elever initiations of Salvation Oil. Its unprecedented success provokes coun-terfaits. These are the days when the man with the shot-gun goes out hunting and gets back with a bad cold. Then Dr. Bull's Cough syrup is in order.

NOTHING LIKE IT. ST. JACOBS OIL. NOTHING LIKE IT.

After a lapse of years statements confirming the efficacy of SL Jacobs Oll and its permission of the permission of the statement of the statem

NO SUCH WORD. Globe Mills, Pa., Oct. 20, 1696 "I bave never heard of a single case in which it talls to cure, St. Jacobs dil takes the lead." S. H. TUDE is, Dealer.

the lead." IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Flandreau, Dakota, Nov. 4, 1886. "Every one knows it and calls for st. Jacobs Oil, I have only to wrap it up, know-ing it will not disappoint." D. 8. WHITE, Druggist.

NEVER HEARD OF DISSATISFACTION. Pharmacy, 1878, 84 Ave., New York, N. T.) October 29, 1806. { "Beiling SL Jacobs Oll for years ; never bad one report of disstifaction." ALEX. DELACENER.

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