THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

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The Weekly Intelligencer

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The Concoster Intelligencer

LANCASTER, JUNE 18, 1887.

The Appropriations to Charity. remor Beaver is doing some very good that have no special claim upon the aty of the state. He does this under be pressure of a necessity, due to the lack only a question of time. ome to meet all the appropriations, but it would have been a sensible thing to to, though the treasury was overflowing. We do not believe that the legislature aid make grants of the state's money to every worthy charity. It is the duty of the state to take care of all its lame, halt and blind, and of all its poor. All who need assistance, and are worthy of it, should get it sufficiently from the state But it should be distributed justly and equally in all sections of the state by the state's own sworn officers, held to a strict tability to it alone. The state should not hand its money out to unofficial parties for distribution, because it cannot thus properly discharge and avoid its duty to its unate people, or to the more fortunate who bear the burthen of its taxation. The itably-inclined citizens who desire to ameliorate the condition of their fellowmen by the voluntary contribution of their own funds, may do so at their pleasure.and spend their own money at their will. But my cannot properly ask the state to contribute to their charity and bear part of their self-assumed burthen. These good people are disposed to think that they are to worthy of commendation that the state should be eager to join in their work. But we think it is quite otherwise. They undertake the state's function but they are not its legislature and its executive. When they establish their charity to suit their own ideas, they should pay the cost out of their own funds When the state establishes its charities fording to the views of its legislature, it pays the whole cost and is abundantly able to do so. It does not need assistance nor ask it ; and the volunteer charity distributers should not have any from it.

They in truth do the state harm by keeping it from establishing a uniform and liberal system of charity. If the meddlers in charitable work that belongs to the state would keep their hands off, we would be much more likely to have state institutions,

Repaity in Regiand. England is straining every morve to make an imposing spectacle of the approaching Visions jublice, but beyond Prince Fred-erick, of Prumia, it very doubtful whether they will be able to secure the co-operation of any royal stars of the first magnitude. Two little kings, the king of Denmark and his son, the king of Greece, have reached England and will add their share to the rather strange spectacle of a regal triumph in the most republican kingdom of Europe. The approaching demonstration will have

strongest men of the nation.

to stand comparison with the enthusiastic exhibition by the Germans of affection for their aged emperor and will suffer by it. England is sick with the Irish question. Germany with Socialism ; but the latter has been strengthened by the constant menace of foreign invasion ; and this tonic has given vigor to a military despotism. In England royalty is upheld by an ancient aristocracy who have all the power that

wealth can give and number many of the Is is also supported by a kind of superstitious reverence of the people for an ancient institution and by a profound respect the rest are to follow next month. for the individual character of Queen Vic-

toria. John Bull is proverbially slow and conservative and he can not be expected to take to the Republican idea as quickly and thoroughly as his son Jonathan, or the French lady over the channel. He may even cling to the semblance of royalty long after Germany has abandoned it, but if the Prince of Wales is really as heartily 185.0 Republican as he is said to be, the crown

As to the merits of the work, the best will not long out last the queen. The prince is a shrewd politician, and he doubtless real. izes that the fall of the monarchial sham is

When Baron Munchausen, in his famous travels, reached a Russian village one night, just after a heavy snow storm, he tied his horse to what appeared to be a hitching post. On awakening in the morning, he found that there had been a mighty thaw and that his horse was dangling by the hitching-strap from the top of

a church steeple. It is of no consequence that this narra tive is an utter fabrication. Baseless as it is, it serves the purpose of illustrating the situation of the "bloody shirt " shriekers after the revocation of the Cleveland flag restoration order. The howling and perspiring patriots are dangling from the steeple now, and some one ought, after the style of Munchausen, to shoot the hitchingstrap and let them down.

THE Lancaster Inquirer speaks of the flag restoration order of the president as "an act of Cleveland that we'll not forgive or forget." Boo, hoo !

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A Munchausen Paratlel.

SCRANTON wants a high school principal It is alleged that the school has not been properly conducted for the past six years, during which time it has been presided over by four different principals. And yet new brooms ought to sweep clean.

A FECULIAR ples for divorce is that of Mrs Alice C. Salter, of Baltimore, who wishes to be free from her husband tecause he has be come a fanatic on the subject of mind-cure and Buddhism, and is studying to become : Buddhist priest, claiming that it is the only true religion, and has sought to press that belief upon her until she has been driven almost to madness. These vagaries and fan aticism, and others alike monstrous, have been so interwoven in his life that he is wholly unfit for any business and cannot re-

tain any position.

READ on this page what "Uncas" has to may of a proper Fourth of July celebration in Lancaster. There is good meat in it that will pay well to digest.

It is not often that the projectors of me

DRIFT.

That irrepressible publisher of low-priced standard literature, John B. Alden of New York, has a style of taking the breath of the book-buying public, about every two or three months, that is simply amazing. It was not long before Christmas that I told you of his wonderful edition of Irving's works in nine beautiful half-morocco volumes, easily worth three times the money. This was speedily ollowed by the announcement of his ideal thak espeare in twelve volumes, of which more than half the set is already out. Scarcely have we fairly recovered from our stonishment at these marvels of chespuese when out comes his edition of Irvino's Life / Washington in four octavo volumes, handomer and better made than any book he has ever before published.

This edition is printed on finer and heavier seper than Irving's Works, from long primer type, with ample margins, and is profusely lustrated. It is bound either in cloth, gill top, at three dollars for the set, or in half morocco, marbled edges, at four dollars. In the latter form it is nearly uniform with the rest of Irving's Works, except that the volumes are a little larger, and as I said, even handsomer. The first volume is now ready,

As is well known, Irving himself regarded his Life of Washington as the crowning work of his life, as it was also the last he ever did He worked at it many years, with numerous interruptions, while the last four or five years were devoted to it almost exclusively the first volume appearing in 1855, and the last only a few months before his death in

critics are pretty well agreed that the author' own estimate of it was about correct, and that it is not only the most elaborate, thorough and finished work of Irving, but also the best and most enduring biography of the "Father of his Country" that ever has been or is ever likely to be produced anywhere.

Irving seems to have been preordained to be the blographer of the great man after whom he was named. His whole temperament, and all his circumstances especially fitted him for it. Indeed, one can easily barbor the fancy that he was inspired for it, if not by a pre-natal inclination derived from his mother's ardent and enthusiastic admira ition for the noble patrictic soldier and states-man, yet at least by a post-natal event that occurred when Irving was a babe in his nurse's arms. The incident is thus recorded by Charles Dudley Warner in his charming

volume on Washington Irving in the "Amer-ican Men of Letters" series. The Irvings were living at New York, in a house on Wil-liam street, half way between Fulton and John streets. "The patriotic army occupied the city," writes Mr. Warner. "Washing-ton's work is ended,' said the mother, ' and the child shall be named after him." When the child shall be named after him.' When the first president was sgain in New York, the first seat of the new government, a Scotch maid-servant of the family, catching the pop-ular enthusiasm, one day followed the nero into a shop and presented the iad to him. ' Piease, your honor,' said Lizzie, all aglow, ' here's a bairn was named after you.' And the grave Virginian placed his hand on the boy's head, and gave him his blessing. The touch could not have been more efficacious, though it might have lingered longer, if he had known he was proplitating his future had known he was propluating his future

iographer.'

It was about the time of the completion of his "Tales of a Traveler" that Irving began to contemplate and to prepare for the writing of the "Life of Washington," and this was as early as 1824. Before it was tinished the work was often interrupted, and more than once seemed to be laid aside permanently. But the author himself seems never for a moment to have abandoned his purpose and intention of some day completing it. Per-haps it was well that he could not write at it haps it was well that he could not write at it continuously. At all events it did not suffer from the delay, for when it was completed it bore all the marks of a student's careful and conscientious research, and of a historian's deliberate, discriminating weighing of evi-dence and authorities before his final judg-

I am glad that in this verdict I have the sanction of the latest historian of our litera-

ment and opinions were recorded.

ways published in full the week after, in the New York Independent, and are of a charac-ter such as cannot fail to be highly benefi-cial to the thousands who listen to them, and talk about them at their homes, and to the ture, and probably the most competent and tens of thousands who read them after publijust critic in the country. Prof. Richardson in his "American Literature" writes : cation. "Between 1855 and 1859 appeared, in fiv volumes, the elaborate 'Life of Washington, upon which irving had been thinking or working for thirty years. Here, although Irving's defects as a biographer and historian are occasionally evident, his success is un-His calmuess, serenity, and questionable. optimism put him into sympathy with Wash-ington, and his studies of the Revolutionary period are full and accurate, so that an impartial picture of a great man is offered. This quiet and jast presentation of Washing-ton's character is probably the one that will endure; certainly there seems no immediate necessity to re-write the story. Of all the historical characters defineated by Irving, the two most strongib brought badron the reader. two most strongly brought before the reader's eye are the superficial and tenderly impul-sive Goldsmith, and the grave and stately, but not wholly sanctified Washington."

character of every individual member of the THE NEW QUININE.

That there is need of this work at the present time no reader of the newspapers will for one moment deny. What are all the wild schemes and theories, and wilder half formed, foggy, noticos, that seem to pervade formed, foggy, notions, that seem to pervade the very air, about land-ownership, the rela-tion of labor and capital, the rights and duties of corporations, but the expressions and proofs of the most dense and dangerous ignorance of the very foundation principles of all government and all social order, and most especially of a government and social organization such as ours? Or to come nearer home ; what is the political corruption, of which we have had such recent and dis graceful proof in our own city and county, the outrageous election irauds, what are they but a painful proof of the utter lack of realiza-tion and appreciation among us of the most basal and sacred rights and responsibilities of American citizenship? Surely there is a crying need right here among us of a higher. basal and sacred rights and responsibilities of A merican citizenship? Surely there is a crying used right here smong us of a higher, purer, truer patriotism : of instruction in the principles of liberty and social and political right; of a very decided toning up of the moral sense and social and political con-misma in our community.

cience in our community.

to the former.

Again I submit that no smound of gun powder, parades, and beer will ever lift us out of our demoralization, or stay the tendency downward to still deeper depravity. Besides, they are out of place in a country like ours. Let us leave them, then, to those European nations that are still largely in the military stage of development, and depend for their safety and strength upon the mar-tial spirit of their citizens. We profess to have outgrown that stage, and to have reached the next higher, the purely industrial whose strength and normal condition is peaceful co operation, and the unlimited exercise of the peaceful arts and industries.



MEDICAL.

(THE NEW QUININE.)

-GIVES-

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

And all Germ Diseases.

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

Good Appetite,





Sole Agent for the Pleasant Valley Wine Company. Special Great Western K.S. Dry, our own brand, the finest American Champagne in the market. Just reserved another large involce of Califor-nia Claret and White Wine from Napa Valley, California. A large stock of Imported Burgundies, Clarets, Rhine and Sauterne Wines. We also have the largest and finest stock of Brandles, Whitekies, Gins, Madeira, Sherrys and Fort Wines, Rass die Gulmens Stomt, Barators

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nine miles south of the City of Lebanon, within usey distance of Harrisburg, Keading, Lancas-ter, Columbia, and all points on the Philadel-phia & Reading and Pennsylvania Raifroads. The grounds are large, covering hundreds of acres, and are FREE TO ALL.

THE CONVENTENCES ARE A LARGE DANCING PAVILION. A SPACIOUS DINING HALL. TWO KITCHENS, BAGGAGE AND COAT ROOM,

would be as efficient in their action as they would be beneficent in their design.

What Shall We Do With Them !

The Grand Army, having now assumed the care of the boxed-up flags of the war department, may be expected to demonstrate the utility of their storage, or to suggest some plan whereby they may usefully fulfill their destiny. It is understood that the Grand Army considers that the days of usefulness of these flags was not over with the war. In fact, they have disclosed their opinion that the flags might be made to do very pretty and effective political service.

But that chance seems gone now, and there is opportunity opened for the Grand Army to name a mission for these relics. As the chief of the order anks God to palsy the hand that ordered them back to their first owners, he makes clear his opinion that they have a very high value; and we may mably expect him to say how this value shall be made available. If we may be permitted to make suggestion as to what may be done with the flag, we propose that they shall be utilized as winding sheets for General Fairchild and the other officers of the Grand Army when they come to be shuffled away from us. We regret that there are not enough dags to go around among the Grand Army rank and file, as it would please us to see everyone of them thus beautifully draped.

If General Fairchild would rather have the use of these flags in the flesh we are quite willing that they should be cut up into summer garments for the Grand Army patriots and their wives and daughters. They would make splendid coats and dresses for the hot weather, and be quite equal to seersucker in cooland beauty. To be sure there would be a suggestion of convict life in the stripes. at surely if any class of the community wear such a garb with composure and ce it is our Grand Army patriots of whom would never be suggested to their fallow-citizens, even by a convict's million that they had ever had a there's form, that they had ever had a thought wrong ; if such value is a virtuous re-

Putting on the Screws. The screws are being remorselessly put teen the members of the Tory party in the legish Parliament to have them pass the isth Crimes bill. On Thursday this legisan passed the committee sing proclaimed the committee stage, the Fowof dangerous associations and making the second parliament before its enforcent, being defeated by a vote of 333 to

After this the Parnellites left the House After this the Parnellites left the House and the original clause was adopted by a new of 332 to 163. They did wisely. Their action calls the attention of the civ-and world to the iniquity of the at-muted Tory oppression in Iroland; and it is the after a dist of strengthening the bill of the Isth contingent in Partis-

ments to public men find themselves embarrassed with too much money, yet this was the position of the committee in charge of the erection of a monument to President Arthur. When they opened the first subscriptions for a \$10,000 monument they found that they already had much more than that sum and they thereupon determined to apply the surplus to the erection of another monument in New York city. They fixed their ambitions upon a thirty thousand dollar monument, a life size statue of bronze on a missive granite pedestal. As a result they are now in the normal condition of monument builders, with just about half as much money as they want, and rather vague prospects of getting the rest of it. On the whole it seems that people are very slow learning that a modest monument, built promptly and cheerfully, is better compliment to the memory of great-

ness than a majestic and costly memorial, built with great effort, and advertising the persistent enterprise of some great journal as and most desightful author who was dis much as the virtues of the man whose name tinctively a man of letters, and recognized and honored as such in Europe. Secondly, may be emplazoned on it.

It is said that the bonus offered for the elevated railroad privilege in Philadelphia will not make up for loss of taxation. This is the correct way to view the scheme.

the record of the file and works of hill to whom we owe more than to any other man that ever lived, the greatest American patriot, the true "Father of his Country." There ought to be little short of a million sets of this work sold, and the demand for it should never diminish, but steadily increase from comparison to generation. COFFEE and wheat speculators have gone up and the mercury follows rapidly, so it is well that the talk about old battle flags should be silenced by what the New York rom generation to generation. Herald calls a muffled Drum. The centen nial of Franklin and Maraball is over, the en-I think, by the way, there is great need of ergy of its celebration is exhausted and the eyes of the community are fastened upon the our doing more than we are doing for the languishing Fourth of July boom. Will it die of sunstroke or will the energy and pa-

triotism of our citizeus prove irrepressible Mercury alone can tell ! THE Grand Army's collision with the president caused by his invitation to St. Louis did not burst the chief executive's sus penders. And the "great" organization is now again retreating on a double-quick march because it could not make the poli ical capital intended over the war flags.

A CURIOUS story comes from Hawaii by a returned missionary. According to this gen-tleman, the white and Chinese population are in open rebellion against the king, and some foreigners have called upon their home governments for protection. The Chinese are incensed over the trickery of the king in the sale of the opium monopoly, he having taken bribes from several parties and turned only a small portion of the final purchase price into the treasury. The whites are exasperated because of the refusal of the king to sanction measures looking to the establishment of a civic government and the mis-government and disorder of Honolulu are becoming unbearable. Claus Spreckles con-firms the missionary's story and blames the extravagance and mismanagement of the king. Altogether the news from the island kingdom is not calculated to make Queen Kapiolani feel very cheerful as she spend her thousands in regal state. She may never get back to her palace again and a few years may find the king and queen of the Handwich islands locked out indefinitely. Claus Spreckles predicts a revolution and a republic, and Claus ought to know.

THE Philadelphia Times recalls the practice of the ancients, who built wooden monu-ments to the victories of civil wars and mon iments of stone to their triumphs over for eign enemies. The one they did not care to have remembered longer than the wood might last, but of the other they wished the memory to live forever.

MAY the obb of the Franklin and Marshall college contennial wave find us all on higher

ALFRED SULLY, of New York, gave his nices, who graduated at Metzger Institute, Carlisie, this week, a check for \$50,000. There are few books that have a stronger

HON. SAMUEL L GIBSON, who was drowned in Lake Erie on Thursday, had \$13,000 insurance upon his life, \$6,000 of which would have expired in less than two hours after the time of his death. laim on American readers than has this Life of Washington. In fact its claim is threefold. First, it ought to be owned by everyone besause Washington Irving wrote it, our first

bours after the time of his death. REV. DR. MARK HOPKINS has died at North Adams, Mass, and Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock at South Somerset, Mass. The first was ex-president of Williams college, and the second was president of the Union theological seminary, New York. The lat-ter's chief contributions to religious literaservices to our country, it is the study of the noble life of a great and good man. And thirdly, for patriotic reasons : because it is the record of the fife and works of him to ter's chief contributions to religious inter-ture were numerous addresses and sermons and "A Complete Analysis of the Bible," In connection with Rev. Drs. Eddy and Schaff he edited "Hymns and Songs of Praise" and "Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship."

WHO KNOWS?

None dare say-"1."

tostering of the sentiment of patriotism es pecially in the breasts of the younger portion of our population. Otherwise this virtue is or our population. Otherwise this virtue is in danger of dying out. It is a semiment that needs encouragement and education to keep it alive. And one of the very best means of cultivating is by the reading of just such biographics as this one of that first American patriot, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-men."

ecause, apart from its illustrious subject's

But this is only one of many means. Another most potent and important one is the proper celebratian of Independence Day, the Fourth of July. I called attention to this more than a year ago, and tried to show the duty and need of such a celebration here in Lancaster. At the same time I suggested what I thought would be the most proper manner of doing it, the way most in accord with the need of the times and worthy of the character and intelligence of the community with the need of the times and worthy of the character and intelligence of the community. 1 am therefore particularly glad to notice that there seems to be a general stir on the subject among our citizens, a growing con-viction that "something ought to be done," and a disposition to do it. At the same time, however, our characteristic conservatism may lead us to make the mistake of imagin-ing that to celebrate at all we must celebrate exactly as our fathers and grandfathers did, by simply burning a lot of powder, making all the noise we know how, and drinking as much as we can hold.

Now, I submit that while that may have been very good in its time, it is not the way that is either the most appropriate, the most prolitable, or the most sensible. The smell prolitable, or the most sensible. The smell of powder and noise of explosives, the blare of martial music and inspiration of military parades, are all calculated to stir up only one phase of patriotism, the fighting phase, the warlike spirit. But that is just the kind for which we have no use at all at this tims, and hope never again to have. We do have use, however, and urgent need, of that kind of patriotism upon which s nation depends in time of peace, just as needs as in time of war it depends upon the other.

The work of pairiotism in passes is to strengthen and establish the foundations of our astional existence, by implanting ever more firmly the elernal principles upon which these rest in the consciouances and

it depends upon the ofher.

