THE INTELLIGENCER,

he Daily Intelligencer. LANCASTER, AUGUST 81, 1858.

A Comfortable Comparison. openal Harrison is not a very great o, and there is not a particle of pressure a the Democratic party to make out candidate of the opposition to be less trunce than he is. There is not the se for fear that the compariof the candidates of the two parties alt disadvantageously to the

ient Cleveland's character tone in the last presidential camsign, but it is no longer an issue. The was in his favor and there a unanimous opinion that he well sustained the character the e gave him at that election. He has greed the confident belief of the country in his energy, honesty, ability ne. He has climbed to the rank of great men by virtue of his talents as rell as by his position.

Judge Thurman has long rested there, ng in a long life of political service won the hearty admiration of his trymen for his wisdom and integrity. there is no possible chance of challengog the eminent ability and fitness of the tic candidates for the places hed for them, and there is no attempt so do this on the part of the opposition. Equally, but for a different reason, is it

on for the Democracy to make a peroal campaign against Harrison and forton. It is because they are individally inferior to the Democratic candi-lates in reputation that it is unnecessary to try to make them appear to be anyng but what they are; namely, very table men of good character, intelse and ability, who have conducted elves well, but without particular ustre, in their past lives, and have from no pronounced assurance of supefitness for the high places to which hey aspire. Mr. Morton, having been a maker and amassed large wealth, turned to the field of politics for its enjoyment, ad has earned valuable office from the ablican party by his liberality to its and his attention to its chiefs. Mr. rison has been a successful lawyer, largely ret. ined by railroad corporations, most successful lawyers are. He has sen a United States senator. He is the on of a president and his respectality and good character are not to be Eid. He has never shown any paricular brilliancy ; though it must be conesded that brilliancy is not a needful estion of a first-class president. He as never in any great executive place shown traits that would prompt the de to move him up to the presidency. If taken, it must be altogether on a trust for which no reason exists in his record. land has been tried and found good; on, in exchange for him, would be an experiment without the slightest en-

This status of the respective candidates is so plain that no Democrat has any to be unjust to the candidat of the opposition. We can be as calm as a summer morning in the contemplation of their mild virtues or their small vices. We note that some of our people want to assail General Harrison because they say that ten years ago in some railroad troubles he said that a dollar a day was ough for a workingman. Maybe be did. Quite probably his advocacy of railroad interests, as railroad attorney, biased his judgment upon the value of a railroad workman's labor. And quite possibly too, a dollar a day was all that such labor could command ion years ago. The price of labor is higher now, but it has been below the dollar mark within the past decade. It is not a very big stone to fling against Harrison and is not likely to prevent his ection if the record of Cleveland and Thurman leaves any chance of it.

There is a good deal more of political ce in another statement about Harrison to the effect that he was captain of a company of troops organized to appress a railroad strike, and that he bey did not return to work, and generally was intensely hostile to the labor element on that occasion. However right or however wrong may have been his position then, it is doubtless fair political ammuni-tion to use against him in these days an the labor element has so many votes and its cause so many friends. The development of this incident in General Harrison's history cannot but be harmful to his candidacy.

The Canadian Side. The Canadian ministers have been forced to defend themselves before their le from the stern arraignment impeople from the stern arrangement, and it must be clear even to Canadians, that their case is desperate. The minister of public works declared that Americe had given up the right to bond goods over Canadian railways in exchange for Labrador fishing privileges. He affected prise that we should hold on to those sching rights, and demand also the price me paid for them, and remarked that the United States should not expect to have all the conceding on Canada's side. He did not say what price Canada proposed to pay for the invaluable privilege of our railroads for the transhipment of the largest part of her foreign trade. uch as the few hundred fishermen on the Labrador coast came very near total extermination by starvation last winter, through the failure of the fisher-ies, the defense of the minister sounds serenstic. Sir John Thompson, the miner of justice, reached the same idea in a more roundabout way, and he also alled to explain what Canada had given us in exchange for the privilege of trannt. Canada simply falls back on the treaty of 1818, and if we want anying not granted in that treaty, we must nething for it, but when we dead a return for lavish liberality to da, not in rights of transhipment e, but in canal and lake traffic and in dealings with her, it is thought an a. This gentleman also claimed that tiels 29 could only be repealed after two mides 29 could only be repealed after two parts notice, but he knew that the treaty had been nullified in letter and spirit, by Canadian denial of the rights of American under it, not only in Atlantic ports

but throughout the canals and lakes.

It is hardly conceivable that Canadians can be induced by national pride to close their eyes to the blundering and narrow course of their government. Of course the latest course of their government. it is to the interest of the ministers to ouse national prejudice and spirit to the highest pitch, and many foolish and violent things may be said and done, but the Canadians are too free in thought and just in character to be made the victims of a few stubborn ministers.

Not Sectional.

The Mills bill makes a cut of about 20 per cent. on refined sugar, and 85 per cent on the raw article. It reduces the duty on rice 11 per cent., and on rice meal 25 per cent. These are staple Southern products. The South contained in 1887 nearly one quarter of all the sheep in the country, and yet the heaviest cut is said to be in wool, "a Northern product." Presenting these facts the New York Star claims with force that the cry against the bill as a sectional measure is throughly dishonest. Without any reference to the various reductions on Southern products the injustice of that cry is evident from the notorious fact that the protected industries of the North are many times the value of those of the South.

The North is pre-eminently the manufacturing section and in the reform of a tariff chiefly levied on the Northern manufactures the most important changes must be in the North. The cry of sectionalism only serves to illustrate the terrible deformity of the existing system built up for the support of a civil war and exhibiting in all its details a norrowness of spirit unworthy of a united people.

WHAT has become of the log cabin and Tippecance? Where are the old campaign songs and the coons?

In a local article elsewhere some account given of the fitthy condition of the reservoirs. The only practicable plan of avoiding these frequently recurring nulsances is to build a large reservoir of 40,000,000 or 50, 000,000 galions capacity, so that the pumps may be stopped when the water in the nestoga is muddy without materially affecting the water.

Yac Divoc is, according to the New York World, a great man in these days. His identity may be disclosed by the reverse spelling of his name, and we believe it will be admitted that he has displayed all the characteristics of a first-class Tartar prince. He would be the man to conquer this land by the power of money, as the Tartars con-quered China, and our Chinese wall of high tariff would only help his operations.

THE Little Record, or the best of country newspapers, begins another volume, the twelfth, this week. Editor Buch puts a great deal of work on his excellent weekly, and we are gratified to note the progress if is insking. Advertisers liberally patronize it, and the subscription list is very large consideraing the population of that violnity.

WE quote with hearty appreciation the following speculation of the Lancaster Examiner upon the free book system:

aminer upon the free book system:

"About this time we suppose the property committee of the school board are looking over the public supplies. In the good old times the mother and school boy were turning to the private closet to get out the old books which had a personal interest. You are becoming the product of a government machine, boy, but you go to school next Monday at any rate. You are bookless, but you will be doled out something used by another urchin last year. We hope you will be pleased with it. You must remember that we are living in a great world, ruled by great men and wisdom that is twenty-four carat fine."

Perhaps however, if you had been a small boy a little sconer you would be unpleasantly distinguished from your friends by the use of books indicating that your earents could not afford to supply you, or perhaps you would have been kept away rom school by pride and a want of books. It does look as if you were becoming a pro-duct of a government machine, and we only hope you will grow up with mind enough of your own to overcome false pride and improve on the windom of your fathers. Or all the long list of blunders that Mr.

Biaine has made his American Magazine article is the worst. When he talked of trusts and retaliation his blushing friends agerly referred to his "masterly handling of the tariff issue," and now their idol has proved that even upon that topic he can not talk without plunging into fatal error. His theory that men engaged in transportation would suffer by tariff reform is so glaringly abaurd as to seem almost worthy of Statesman Landia. Take, for example, iron ore. If it were free of duty there would be great quantities of it unloaded at our ports and shipped to steel works, while manufactured articles and agricultural pro-ducts could be sent to other lands and our industrice stimulated by the opening of markets now looked fast by a tariff improperly levied. Hundreds of ships would sail away with cargoes brought from the far interior by railroads, rivers and canals, and our land would fufill its destiny as the workshop as well as the granary of the

Consul Mason's report on the adulter-ation of clive oil furnishes a striving example of the outrages perpetrated on the people under the shelter of the tariff. More than 2,000,000 gallons of cotton seed oil are exported from the United States to the single port of Marseilles in one year, and over half of this is used for adulterating olive oils. A large part of these oils are re-imported to the United States paying 30 per cent duty. American lard is stopped and analyzed at Marseilles at the expense of the consigness and if cotton seed oil is found in it it may be seized for the fraud, and the least that could happen to the shippers would be the payment of duty on one tenth of the shipment as cotton seed oil. Adulteration with lard may be held to be an improvement of the latter, but no one would venture to defend adul teration with olive oil on that ground.

The consul says: "It is not within the scope of this report to consider whether either lard or olive oil, when adulterated with cotton setd, is necessarily unwhole-some. The vital fact is that in paying from 40 to 50 cents per kilogram and 30 per cent.
duty on American cotton seed as olive oil,
the peeple of the United States are submitting to s, wholesale fraud, the proportions of which are increasing year by year."

PERSONAL.

MAYOR HEWITT says that he will continue to veto resolutions authorizing the hotsting of campaign banners. The aldermen say they will pass such resolutions over the mayor's veto, the Republicans and Democrate combining for the purpose. CHARLES O. BREWSTER, an uncle of Charles Ross, who died at East Grange, N. J., was buried on Thursday. The kidnapped boy was named after this uncle. Mr. Brewster was very wealthy, and supplied much of the money expended in the search for the lost child.

for the lost child.

Dr. WILLIAM KNIGHT, professor of enstomy at the Ohio dental college, had his arm nearly eaten off by a black bear at the Cincionali zoological garden last week. He had through the bars of the cage to give the bear some pesnuts, when the brute seized his wrist with his teeth and bit the hand almost off.

less to hinder any, because nobody selbows are in our way."

Rev. Ds. Lowell, of the Methodist church, Albany, N. Y., has made an attack on Sam Jones for his "clownish and ungentlemently remarks" at the Hound Loke assembly. He also objects to Jones "using the pulpit for the abuse of Christians who do not vote for prohibition." He advised the association to ask Jones to get out. Jones' remark that "If God meant women to go bare-armed and shouldered he would have given them feathers," has staggered many of his supporters. many of his supporters.

CONKLING FOR CLEVELAND. Had He Lived He Would Have Supported th

"Roscoe Conkling, had he lived, would

New York Dispatch to Philadelphia Times.

"Roscoe Conkling, had he lived, would, I believe, have stumped the state of New York this fall for Cleveland and Thurman." The author of this startling statement was Myron Bangs, a well known citizen of Fayetteville, N. Y.

The reporter remembered the fierce faction fight between the Stalwarts of New York, whose idol was Conkling, and the Half-Breeds, who marched under the banner of the Magnetic Man from Maine.

"Mr. Bangs, have you any facts to sustain your assertion?"

"Indeed I have," replied he. "You remember how intimate I was with the great Stalwart leader? In the summer of 1886 Mr. Conkling invited me to a codfish tongue dinner at John Chamberlin's Carlton club. During the dinner the conversation drifted on politics. I happened to mention Foiger's name. It excited Mr. Cookling. His eyes blazed and his whole form quivered with excitement. After a moment's abstraction he said: 'Bangs, the Folger episode is one of the blackest pages in the political history of America. I knew Foiger well. He was one of the purset men in the Republican party. He valued honor before any earthly possession. The treachery of Biaine's friends, under Biaine's direct guidance, defeated him by a majority unprecedented in the politics of the state. He never recovered from the shock. It killed him. Mr. Foiger's death may directly be laid at the door of James G. Biaine."

"Mr. Conkling was much grieved over the recital. Pausing for some minutes, he

"Mr. Conkling was much grieved over the recital. Pausing for some minutes, he contined: I am charged with having stood sloot from Blaine in 1884, or of tacitly expressing my disapproval on purely personal grounds. This is not so. I seldom speak of it because it is past history, but I desire that my old, tried and constant friends should understand my position. You are one of them. I did not withhold my support from Mr. Blaine for personal ressons. I withheld my support and my friends either voted against him or voted in the air because of his treachery to the Republican state tloket in 1883, and because they knew him to be a corrupt man, a false friend, him to be a corrupt man, a false friend, and that if elected he would be the tool of knavish rings and that would certainly get the country in trouble. My friends defeated Blaine in 1884, and that is an end of his political career."

political career.'

"The conversation then turned on Cleve-land. I saked Mr. Conkling his opinion of the president. He replied with earnest-ness: "Mr. Cleveland is making an excel, lent president. He is able, honest, courageous and a hard worker. He seems t ageous and a hard worker. He seems to prace duty to the people before political ad-vantage. He will, I believe, go down in bistory as one of our great presidents. When I reflect that his only practical ex-perience in government was gained in a brief term as governor of New York state I am amazed at his evident grasp of national afteirs.

"Shortly after this I went to Washington in company with Mr. Conkling, Colonel and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll and Judge Lochrane, of Georgis. I called on the president with Judge Lochrane, During our visit I mentioned that Conkling was in our party. Mr. Cleveland smiled and said: Oneida and Conondaga counties held the balance of power in 1884. I would very much like to see Mr. Conkling. I respect and admire him thoroughly. Please bring him to the White House.' I gave Mr. Conkling the president's message and tried to persuade him to call. He said: 'No!! cannot! Should I do so people would say! had some favor to ask or some axe to grinc. I defeated Blaire in 1834 and that is sufficient satisfaction for me.'"

Increased Consumption of Mait Liquors.
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Henderson has prepared a statement of the per capita consumption of whisky, beer, etc., at the present day as compared beer, etc., at the present day as compared with the consumption percapita forty-seven years ago, before the enactment of the internal revenue laws imposing a tax on the sale. It shows that the consumption percapita during the year ended June 30, 1840, to be as follows: Distilled spirits 2 52 proof gallons; wines, 0 29 gallons; malt liquors, 1.86 gallons; making a total of all wines and liquors of 4.17 gallons. Since then there has been a steady diminuition in the percapita consumption of distilled spirits, and a corresponding increase in the consumption of malt liquors. The per capita consumption during the year ended June 30, 1837, was as follows: Distilled spirits, 1 19 gallons; wines, 0 54 gallons; malt liquors, 11 98 gallons, making a total of 18 58 gallons,

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HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Almost a Wreck

It is often the case that a person gets into a run down condition, the cause of which it is almost impossible to determine. From a weak-oned system and impure blood, more and more serious disorders appear, until the constitution breaks down and some definite powerful disease gains a firm hold. When that tired feeling coines on it should be overcome at any cost; Hood's Sarasparilia should be taken to revive the dectining powers, restore the appetite and vitalize the blood.

"I leal it my duty to tell what I think of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I was in a very poor state of health for several

I was in a very poor state of health for several months; for four weeks I was unable to work, and nothing seemed to be what I needed. My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had head, ache a great deal, pains in the small of the back, my bowels did not move regularly. Why! I seemed almost a complete wreek. In this condition I began to take Heod's Sarmaparilla and in a short time it did me so much good that I feel

Like a New Man I can't berin to tell all the good & did me. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. Had I resisted how much good a single bottle of Hood's Sarraparilla would do me, I would gladly have paid ten deliars for it. I say to others who need a good medicine, try Hood's Sarraparilla and see." Groces F. Jaczow, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell 100 Doses One Dollar.

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