Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1880.

That Heathen Chinee. Truth, a morning journal of New York city, published in its issue on Friday, a fac-simile of the letter of Mr. Garfield in which he declares that he is not prepared to say that the existing treaty with China, which allows the free importation of Chinese laborers, should be abrogated " until our great manufacturing and corporate interests are conserved in the matter of labor." This letter is pronounced to be in Mr. Garfield's handwriting by Speaker Randall, Mr. Hewitt who have been in intimate association it with letters from him in their posses it might be a forgery, and the general

and other gentlemen of the highest repute with him, and have carefully compared sion. Still there exists a possibility that impulse of fairmen has been to suspend opportunity to make his denial or explanation. A telegram did appear which purported to come from him, declaring the letter to be a stupid forgery, but it did not come in the authentic form which the gravity of the occasion demanded. A letter which men of such eminence and repute for honor as Mr. Randall and Mr. Hewitt pronounced to be genuine certainly demanded from Mr. Garfield an explicit disavowal and the fullest explanation he which undesignedly found its way to Mr could give over his own signature. This Barnum, in which he notified that Florhe has not given although as long ago ida United States collector of the as Wednesday evening the New York | shipment of 350 men, and warned him to Herald says that it telegraphed to him tell the men on the dock to keep quiet at Mentor asking as to the genuineness of about it. Mr. Jewell has the floor. the letter and offering to telegraph it to him if he had not already seen it. No

We are favored with a proclamation does not answer the purpose. Mr. Jewell can know nothing of his own knowledge as to the forgery which he affirms on authority which he does not disclose. It would have been easy for him to say that he had been authorized by Mr. Garfield to denounce the letter as a forgery. This, it will be noticed, he carefully abstains from doing, and so far as we know, his "authority" may be one of his clerks who knows no more of the matter than he does. Another peculiarity of his denial will be found in the statement that the letter is a forgery " both in language and sentiment." Obviously if the letter is a forgery in its language it is so in its sentiment, since the letter is published in full and it must be altogether true or false. Mr. Jewell lights and lanterns and flags, as yet an- But thanks to you and your supreme

answer has yet been received.

If Mr. Garfield should himself declare this letter a forgery no doubt the mass of Republicans would believe him and the mass of men would call for all the procurable evidence before making up their minds about it. Unfortunately Mr. Garfield is believed by the majority of his fellow-citizens to have deliberately committed perjury; that offense having been distinctly fastened upon him by his own admissions and the testimony of his friends in notable instances. His word, therefore, cannot be taken implicitly by those who are not over-inclined by partisan feeling to believe him a pure white lamb. His denial would not prove the forgery he would aver, but without his denial even his friends cannot believe him innocent. Only the very faithful and the very stupid will consent that the chairman of the national committee shall step in to do Mr. Garfield's denying for him on dubious " au-

The New York Herald pronounces this letter infamous in that it calmly proposes to keep up Chinese importation to aid the manufacturing and corporate inbor. Mr. Garfield himself has declared Francisco. on an occasion when it seemed to be his policy to present the anti-Chinese view of the question, that the Chinese invasion of this country was not an emigration of free men, but was rather like an importation of slaves. And so it is. The sell their labor at a profit; and this labor | Doctor of Laws. is a constant threat against the labor of the American citizen offered as it can be and is to the capitalist and manufacturer at a price which is not a living one for our own workmen. It is this importation which Mr. Garfield was not prepared to say " should be abrogated until our great manufacturing and corporate Thursday night caused a loss of about interests are conserved in the matter of labor." What is the workman prepared to say to Mr. Garfield, if he believes he wrote these words? Will they "conserve" him?

A Great Declaration.

We publish elsewhere a letter from in enthusiastic praise of the course taken | phia. by us in our controversy with the judiciary, and which expresses the warmest admiration for the decision of the supreme court, which Mr. Frost believes is worthy to be compared to the first declaration of liberty sent out from Pennsylvania over a hundred years ago, in its conservation of the freedom of the people. Mr. Frost expresses himself warmly but not too much so. Can any one be too animated in speaking of the chart which Judge Sharswood's decision prescribes for the contest of the judiciary and the guidance of the bar. The tyranny of a foolish, selfish or corrupt judge is more oppressive than that of any other official and more difficult to escape from. The judge must be wise and pure if our liberty and our democracy are to live. Mr. Frost speaks with so much feeling U.S. coupon bonds, sixes of July 17 and because he has been the victim of the judge's unbridled power; but any man who thinks of the greatness of the judicial power and how impossible it is to re strict it except by the judgment and temper of the judge himself, must feel that the supreme court of Pennsylvania in declaring it not only the lawyer's right but his duty to inform the people of the character of the judge,did in fact delive: as important a declaration to the con- be in deadly earnest, and the friends of was the great declaration of indepen- between the men. Goddard has taken dence sent out from Pennsylvania in part in several affairs of honor in the South munity.

GOVERNOR FOSTER, of Ohio, on the day after the election declared in conversation after dinner in a Columbus hotel THE CHAINS OF DESPOTISM BROKEN. that the tariff and business issues were got up by Eastern parties for the purpose of a scare, and he chuckled greatly over the success of the device in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Handy, the Times correspondent, was in the party who thus became the confidants of the governor in this secret, and as they were let in because the governor was feeling so good, and were not cautioned to keep the secret, the world. Your great victory will be re-Mr. Handy telegraphed the news to the Times. Then Gov. Foster became alarmed at the imprudence of his admission and wrote to the New York Sun denying that he knew Mr. Handy or had ever said anything to him of the kind. Mr. Handy in a rejoinder to the Sun com. pletely corners the governor and gives him a meal he will find much more uncomfortable to digest than the one after which he was so jubilant in their opinion until Mr. Garfield had an the Neil house. As the Philadelphia Times suggests, it is wonderful how these Ohio politicians will lie, and it don't cure them to make them governors or candidates for president.

Mr. Jewell, who wishes to declare " by authority" what Mr. Garfield did not say, is not so ready to explain his own dubious writings. We have no explanation from him "by authority" as to the meaning of that dispatch of his

MINOR TOPICS.

GREGORIA SPENCER, a colored woman, a native of Havana, Cuba, aged 29 years, from Marshall Jewell, declaring that he appeared yesterday in court at Washingis fully authorized to denounce it as a ton, D. C., and took the oath of allegibold forgery, both in its language and lance to the United States to become a sentiment. A denial from such a source full-fledged citizen, because she contemplates visiting her native country.

> Byron Simpson, an English farmer and capitalist, and John Dyke, Canadian emigration agent at Liverpool, arrived in Quebec on Thursday night from a visit to the United States, Manitoba and Ontario, They believe the eastern townships in Canada offer facilities for English settlers not to be obtained elsewhere.

To-NIGHT's parade passes along the edge | years, or of his property. of that Gibraltar of Democracy, the "Old Eighth" ward. It is sure to receive a royal welcome there, and those of the residents of the ward living upon Manor and receive our men with decorations and illumination will have future use for their and the victim cannot help himself. denies, by authority, somewhat wildly. other parade is promised between this and court, the remedy now is plain and a law election day, which will give the "Hill" yer now cannot be imprisoned or dissuch a shaking up as it has not felt during | barred because the judge desires to stifle the campaign. The date of the parade all knowledge of his own wrong. We here will be announced shortly after to-night's say that you deserve great praise and prodemonstration, and the Sixth, Ninth and pose to raise a fund to subscribe to your other sections of the city, which may pos- paper, so that a copy may be sent to every sibly feel themselves overlooked in this club and public institution. I enclose you turnout will certainly be remembered in \$2, and send me a copy for a year. I will the future demonstration.

PERSONAL.

ERASTUS CORNING BENEDICT, a wellknown lawyer and author, of New York, died there yesterday of apoplexy.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SWAN PLUMER, an eminent Presbyterian minister, died yesterday, in Baltimore, aged 78 years.

Captain S. LONGSCOPE, a prominent cotton dealer of Houston, Texas, died on Thursday, aged 78 years. He was the first president of the Board of Trade and of the Cotton Exchange in Houston.

Bishop Simpson has returned home from his four months' trip to the West, very much improved in health. He had intended to visit Japan and China to preside over the church conferences there, but the ill health of his wife compelled him to reterests in keeping down the wages of la- linquish the plan when he had reached San

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., delivered For the Intelligencer. vesterday before a large and cultured audience in the hall of Haverford college, an dress on English public schools and Dr. ter county, is billed to appear on the stage Arnold. Prof. Pliny E. Chase, on behalf next Saturday evening, at the hall, to enof the board of managers of the college, Chinese are imported by companies who conferred upon Mr. Hughes the title of tariff. What Chris. don't know about

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Charles Rentz, 75 years of age, residing in Limerick township, Montgomery county committed suicide on Thursday by shoot-

Patrick McDermott, Garrett O'Connor and Daniel Dougherty were buried under a falling pile of lumber at Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday, and are supposed to be

while at work among the machinery of the tug, yesterday, the engine being started by Mr. Frost, a lawyer of New York city, Swartz's peril. Swartz lived in Philadel- the workingmen, and give us a schedule which he speaks fairly enough on the Chi-Luke Walton, who murdered one of his

daughters and attempted to murder the other, in River Falls, Wis., on the 22d ult. has just been captured and lodged in jail. He says he did the deed to prevent his daughters "from coming to shame or starvation through poverty.

Ezra J. Clement, aged 17 years, sus pected of the assault upon and robbery of his grandfather, Isaac Clement, at Pocasset, Mass., was captured vesterday near Plymouth. He was taken to Sandwich. confessed the crime, implicated three other boys, and was committed. grandfather is now considered out of dan-

James B. Doyle, a native of Bradford, Wis., and son-in-law of Brad. Foster, a noted counterfeiter, was arrested in Chicago on Thursday, under orders from the sceret service bureau, for having in his possession stolen government bonds. There were found upon him a number of \$1,000 Aug. 5, 1861.

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

cussion on Tuesday night Mr. Van Wickle, superintendent of the Standard oil company, gave the lie to Major Harry S. Goddard, of Philadelphia, who is visiting at Bergen Point, N. J. Major Goddard chal- the introduction of Chinese to cut down ledged Mr. Van Wickle to fight a duel, the price of labor. giving him the weapons. Van Wickle as yet has made no reply. Goddard seems to man mountebank who babbles about mattinuance of a democratic government as both parties fear there will be a collision

THE TRIUMPH OF RIGHT.

NEW YORK, 70 LUDLOW STREET, 7 October 15, 1880. To the Editor of the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER: GENTLEMEN: Your noble endeavors to to maintain your right to criticize the judiciary when it does wrong deserves the united praise of the country, and I say of membered hundreds of years hence. It has instilled new life into lawyers and has raised them above slavery to the judiciary. and has made liberty something more than a mere name as it has been so long. You have served the ends of civil liberty by your gerat victory, as reported in the New York Sun, more than a has awakened anew all over the land the spirit that uttered those memorable words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, etc., etc."

Pennsylvania, over 100 years ago, sent forth those words, but through the acts of some of the judiciary they were fading away and becoming mere idle words. But Pennsylvania again, after a hundred years of our history had elapsed, in lifestirring sounds, peals forth her thunder, breaking the chains of judicial despot sm, proclaiming to America that man is free again. For that blessing thanks to your supreme court and to the noble judge who stood by the right. The supreme court of right and duty of a lawyer to bring to the mate artist; but if I thought, after exam notice of the people, who elect the judges, every instance of what he believes to be corruption or partisanship."

How differently that reads from the following: Just before Judge Barnard was mpeached in this city the Legislature of New York made a law to punish a mau as for a crime, if he said that judge did a wrong. But just as the governor was about to sign the bill its nature was discovered and the bar of New York protested against it and the governor refused so sign it.

Almost every lawyer knows that fraud and perjury are common in our judicial proceedings, thereby apparently deceiving this present writing received no reply.

There has appeared in the associated press our judicial officers into granting orders dispatches a brief report, unauthentiof arrest in civil actions, depriving the victim of his constitutional liberty for

The pretext is so apparent that the late Chancellor Kent said that to allow such recovery to stand should shock the common sense of justice, but when judges'will Dowart streets who may have prepared to disregard law and right and oppress the victim, it amounts to judicial slaughter

> remit the balance when I see your terms as printed in it. If you have a copy with the opinion in it of the court, please send me one or more, as I want to raise a fund for the above purpose. I hand you a copy of my paper, which you are at liberty to will soon plainly appear.

A monument should be raised in Philcommemorate the grand victory gained a second time in Pennsylvania over despotism, and the worst form of it, for such is judicial despotism. I shall try to raise funds by a popular subscription of five cents each to erect such a monument.

> Yours very truly, H. A. FROST.

Mr. Kauffman and the Tariff.

The Hon. Chris. Kauffman, the Demosthenes of the western edge of Lancaslighten the people upon the subject of the the tariff would make a big book, but he thinks he is an oracle, and can't repress his overflowing zeal to show it. His oratory is peculiar, spasmodic and erratic, but his gesticulations are wonderful! When excited, as he almost always is, he throws A fire in the Standard oil company's his arms about very much like a jumpingwarehouse, near St. Paul, Minn., on jack, and, thrusting his head forward, shakes it as though it was just chock full of ideas and wanted only this graceful movement to shake them out. Perhaps after Chris. gets through with his brilliant expose of the tariff and its workings he will tell his audience something about bulldozing Jacob Swartz, assistant engineer of the tine workingmen, for whom he advertises tugboat White Cross, was crushed to death himself as a benefactor. He might tell how the boss of his stone quarries the engineer who was so ignorant of works the thing for the benefit of of the high wages he pays the poor fellows in his employment. It wouldn't be amiss for a large delegation of your Lancaster people to come here upon this oceasion. You would be amused, if not in. structed, and as the circus advertised for the 22d will have gone, Chris. will have and may be expected to get off several the guise of immigration.'

good things. The workingmen who shall find time to go to this entertainment should ask Kauffman some questions. For instance, they might ask him whether a man who has failed of success in everything he has undertaken in a business way is a fit expositor of political economy? And, if one who habitually pays the lowest wages for the hardest work, and obliges his working men to take their pay in store orders, may be considered the particular friend of that

And if the candidate of his party, Garield, who says that "individuals or con they can get it cheapest," is not proposed must seek the advice and recommendation as the poor man's friend whilst he favors of congressmen

ters he does not understand, and makes himself the laughing stock of the com-

Columbia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1880,

GARFIELD'S EMBARRASSMENT.

HIS FAILURE TO DENY.

THE HERALD PRONOUNCES IT FATAL

His Vice of Tergiversation. The New York papers are publishing lithograph copies of the following : Personal and Confidential.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23d, 1880.

Dear Sir: Yours in relation to the oblem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they

can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese goternment, which should be religiously kept hundred battles could have done. Your until its provisions are abrogated by the victory has flashed across the wires and action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor. Very truly yours.

J. A. GARFIELD. H. L. MOREY, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass. Editorially to-day the New York Herald which has lately been supporting Garfield says: On Wednesday evening Mr. A. S. Hewitt, a gentleman of character, a personal friend of General Garfield, with whom he had served in Congress, said in

a speech in this city concerning this let-Some people may incline to pronounce it a forgery. I have seen it. I am familiar with General Garfield's signature. I have compared it with his letters in my possession, and I have no doubt it is genuine. If Pennsylvania decides: "It is now the it be a forgery, it is the work of a consum-

> Mr. Hewitt is a Democrat; he is a strong partisan; but he is a gentleman, and while of course his opinion is not final on a question of handwriting what he said has a certain weight.

ination, there was the slightest doubt of

its authenticity, I should not refer to it.

On receiving a report of Mr. Hewitt's speech the Herald on Wednesday evening telegraphed General Garfield at Mentor. stating what Mr. Hewitt had so positively asserted; adding that he(General Garfield) would probably think it advisable to deny over his own name the authorship of the letter, offering, if he had not seen the letter, to telegraph it to him at once, and opening the Herald's columns to him for a denial. To this dispatch we have up to cated in any way, that General Garfield had declared the letter a "stupid forgery." From Republican sources in Boston came yesterday the further assertion that no such man as "H. L. Morey" has lived in Lynn since 1873, to which the Democrats reply that he lived outside of Lynn, which may be; and they are ready to prove his exis-tence if General Garfield denies writing

We have waited some days to see if General Garfield would make such a denial of the authorship of this letter as we are convinced he ought to make if he did not

His denial over his own name would, in our opinion settle the question. It would in any case throw the burden of proof upon the Democrats, who, for political ends, have made it public, and would leave them, until they brought such proof, under the just suspicion of having uttered a forgery.

But it is a mistake in General Garfield to hesitate about a frank and explicit denial in his own name if he did not write the letter. Some of the sentiments in it are atrocious and indefensible. If he entertained them last January, or at any time, he is not fit to be president, or senator, or to hold any public office whatever. If he did not entertain them and use. I am contending for the public good did not write the letter, he ought to say and will not submit to wrong. All this so, not at second or third hand, but over his own name. Even if he were not a candate for the presidency he should repudiate at once the sentiments imputed to him adelphia, to cost not less than \$200,000, to and no notion of sham dignity ought to bar his way. Because here in this letter is no ques-

tion of immigration or the right of asylum, on which there may be and are fair differences of opinion. This letter considers the importation, not the migration of Chinese; it regards not the people of the United States, but only a small part, the employers of labor; it does not consider the rights of workingmen, be they Americans or Chinese, but encourages the greed of those who seek to make money out of their labor. The letter says : "We have a treaty with the Chinese government which should be religiously kept until the provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government,' this is not merely harmless but indubitably right. The next clause of the sentence, however, contains what we have called an atrocious sentiment. It is in these words:

matter of labor.' This is simply a defense of the coolie system, or of a new slave system. The great manufacturing interests" according to this statement, to have the special privilege of "conserving" themselves by importing Chinese, and to introduce here a new form of servile labor under the guise of immigration. We repeat that Gen. Garfield, accused by such men as Mr. A. S. Hewitt, and later Speaker Randall, of having written this, wrongs himself if he does not hasten to deny the charge in the most positive and explicit manner and over his own name. He has delayed too long already.

The Republican organs are evidently dismayed at his silence. After waiting for some days several of them have reprinted a passage from his letter of acceptance, in nese labor question, saying :

"The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigrarion either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of serhad the benefit of a lesson in clownish art, vile labor to be introduced among us under

> Unfortunately for their candidate this is n his case not conclusive, for he has been in several other cases so glaringly guilty of the vice of tergiversation that what he made public after he was nominated has no necessary relation to his real thoughts and beliefs. Before he was nominated he denounced in Congress those who sought to keep alive sectional and anti-Southern town, a two-story frame dwelling belongagitation; but after he was nominated he turned about and unblushingly hoisted the bloody shirt." Before he was nominated gent necessity and that to effect it all inappointments must absolutely cease; but of this city. in his letter of acceptance, to the amazement of the public, he turned squarely ground on New street, 22x46 feet, to R. about and declared that the executive A. Buckius, for \$220.

> These and other instances, so familiar to the public and to his own supporters that we need not cite them, make any perfunc-tory or second hand denials in his case of them fastened behind it. no force; it is useless for his organs to tell us what he said after he was nominated. What the public has a right to know is whether he ever wrote such a letter as that of which he is accused, and on that it needs his personal assurance. If he did write

such a letter he is not fit to be president he ought to resign from the Senate; his support by any party would rightly be fatal to it. The American people do not want a man to be president who has even in a private letter countenanced a new

form of servile labor.

NEW JERSEY SAFE.

What a "Careful Canvass" of the State

A correspondent of the New York Sun

writing from Trenton, says: The Democrats have made a careful can vass of New Jersey: Not a city or township has been omitted. The estimate of probable results in November is based on musually close computations by trustworthy persons. Relying upon these sources of information, and firm in the belief that no pains will be spared to bring thing in the late elections to discourage or to the polls the entire strength of the party the Democratic leaders have not a doubt of the success of the Hancock electoral ticket by a handsome majority. The unexpected defeat in Indiana has had a tenlency to arouse the Democracy of New Jersey to a clear appreciation of the gravity of the emergency, and they will only work the harder to do their share in making up for this loss.

Democrats who know New Jersey thor carry the state. One of the most prominent and shrewd of these leaders called Hancock was asked whether there was any my attention to the fact that for thirty years past New Jersey had always cast its dates for president, excepting that on account of the Douglas and Breckinridge day's battle had been fought and Gen. split in 1860 it gave four votes for Lincoln and three for Douglas, and in the disastrous Greeley contest it went for Grant. This experienced organizer and cautious cal culator said that the New York Democracy need not be disturbed about New Jersey. At first there was a slight tinge of dissatisfaction with the nomination for governor, and there had been a little discord in one or two Congress districts, while desperate efforts had been made to create disaffection in some manufacturing localities; but under the pressure of the national exigency harmony was restored, and the state might be depended upon to give a good majority for Hancock.

The Republicans are making vigorous efforts in New Jersey; but those well acstate for Garfield, which sensible Republicans really regard as hopeless, whatever other. they may deem it expedient to pretend on the subject. These exertions are directed towards securing certain congressional districts, and especially the Legislature, Potts in the chair now occupied by Govervote to Garfield.

Therefore the New York Democrats need feel no uneasiness about their brethren in New Jersey.

"179 Words, Pald." The Philadelphia Times prints the fol-

lowing humorous contribution to its col- great steal of the presidency in 1876 and umns from a well known United States concluded with a fine eulogy of the char-Official Report of a Big Thing. Special dispatch to the Times

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21.—Levi C. Bird, esq., delivered an exhaustive speech upon the subject of tariff in its relations to the industries of the city and state. This WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21.-Levi C the industries of the city and state. This tion for which he has fought so well. speech was made in compliance with an invitation from the Republican League of the city. The opera house was packed and Mr. Bird was at his best. He spoke nearly by the introduction of Edgar K. Apgar, Mr. Bird was at his best. He spoke nearly hours and half. introduced his subject saying he would discuss no other question I have asked that the business and work ingmen give me hearing. I shall keep my word. I shall knock at your door. shall see your wives and your children. shall stand in your path as you come from your work. It needs no philosopher, no logician, no Solomon here. I demanded only a patient hearing of plain facts. He then proceeded to demolish free trade and tariff for revenue. This hits at Mr. Bayard and General Porter Postles were par ticular enjoyable to his audience and very effectious in the demolition of their sophis tem and was greeted with great applause

IN A HOLE.

(179 paid.)

H. H. MULLEN,

That is Where Mr. Handy Puts Foster. To the Editor of the Sun. Governor Foster, of Ohio, has taken th trouble to telegraph a denial that I ever had an "interview" with him or "that he ever said to me or any one else that the tariff and business issues were gotten up by Eastern parties for the purpose of scare." I never claimed to have interviewed Governor Foster. I am not in that business. But Governor Foster did say to a group of half dozen persons, including "and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manu. him in the Philadelphia Times. It was at him in the Philadelphia Times. It was at facturing interests are conserved in the the Neil house, Columbus, on the day after the election. The governor had just dined and was in lfigh spirits and very talkative. On his breast he wore a badge bearing the picture of a grinning man and the legend: "Beat us? Not by a 329 sight," and something more to the same effect. If it were worth while I could produce at least three persons who heard the conversation and will vouch for the accuracy of my report; to one of them read it before my dispatch was sent. In the course of a connection with the press covering fourteen years I do not remember that my veracity was ever before impeached, and I may therefore be par

doned for giving this matter attention. M. P. HANDY. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1880. STATE ITEMS.

The Shenandoah Valley railroad company will build a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Steelton, where it will connect

with the Reading railroad. The train leaving Philadelphia at 1 1 m., yesterday, for West Chester, struck and killed, near Rosemont station a repairsman by the name of Magraw, who

resided at Bryn Mawr. He saw the ap proaching train, but failed to step aside i time to save his life.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of Real Estate. Henry Shubert, auctioneer and real estate agent, sold at public sale, October 22d, on the premises, at the village of Rohrersing to the estate of Frederick Hoffman. deceased, to H. M. Mayer for \$1530.

The two-story and mansard roof brick he asserted positively and circumstantially dwelling, No. 145 East James street, the that reform of the civil service was an ur- property of Miller & Swarr, was sold at private sale by John H. Metzler, on Saturterference of members of Congress in the day, Oct. 16, for \$2,900, to D. G. Kendig,

John Hull sold, at private sale ,a lot of

Plenty of Passengers.

all the passengers yesterday and came into

The Strasburg stage was unable to hold

Mayor's Court. This morning the mayor sent one drunk to; jail for 30 days and another for 15. Three vagrants were discharged.

A GREAT MEETING.

THE DEMOCRACY AROUSED. ADDRESSES BY ABLE SPEAKERS.

And Listoning With Enger Interest.

The court house was packed last even ing in attendance upon the Democratic mass meeting, and by 7:45 standing room was scarcely to be had. At that hour Geo. Nauman, esq., called the assemblage to order and introduced Ezra D. Parker; esq., of Mifflintown, Juniata county. Mr. Parker's Speech.

alarm the Democracy. There was an election held in Indiana, recently for state and local offices in which the Democracy hoped to win a victory, but they were called upon to meet not only the Republican party of Indiana but an army of office-ho visiting statesmen from Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, backed by millions of money, contributed by one hun-dred thousand office-holders. The Democracy were repulsed but not defeated. The oughly scout the idea that Garfield can affair was a mere preliminary skirmish. After the smoke had cleared away Gen. cause of alarm or doubt of the result and he said there was not. The speaker then electoral votes for the Democratic candi- said that he viewed the situation as he did Reynolds had fallen in the midst of carnage and the Union army had been repulsed, then Hancock was despatched by the commander in chief to view the ground and select a position for the battle, and having done so, there was fought the most terrific battle of modern times and was won the greatest victory of the war, and so it would be in the coming political contest under the leadership of the same great comman-

The speaker next took took up the Republican claim that their party was en-titled to credit for the business prosperity the country now enjoys. He showed that it was not until the Democracy came into power that there had been a return of prosperity in business pursuits, and that quainted in the state can easily see that the Republicans might as well claim credit these efforts are aimed not at carrying the for the fine weather we enjoy, for they had as much to do with the one as the

Mr. Parker then took up the tariff question, reviewed Garfield's record, and showed that in every instance he had voted in Congress against the interest of the so as to elect a Republican successor to poor man and in favor of the wealthy. He Senator Randolph, while a few seem to voted against a reduction of the duties on think there is a bare chance of placing sugar, coffee, salt and other necessaries, and in favor of a reduction on coal and nor McClellan. But I have not yet met an iron, and thus against Pennsylvania's inintelligent Republican, thoroughly in terests. Mr. Parker pursued this quesformed in the political situation of the tion at some length and exposed Mr. Garstate, who believes it will give its electoral field's vacillation and lack of moral courage on this and other questions. He defended the position of the Democracy on the tariff question; they were in favor of a tariff for revenue to pay off the national debt, that the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation. Mr. Parker referred to and denounced the acter and services of Gen. Hancock, a man speech at Rutland next ev who had never betrayed his trust, failed to do his duty in any emergency, military or civil, in which he had been placed, and

When Mr. Parker concluded there was

esq., of New York. Mr. Apgar's Speech Mr. Apgar said that in his judgment or of the most important questions of the campaign was that of taxation. The questions of the war, and settled by the war, were secession and slavery. They were settled effectually and forever, and the supreme question now is of the best and most economical administration of the general government. An examination into the cost of government is interesting and presents curious results. In 1850 the total cost of our federal, state and local governments, was \$84,000,000 per year. In 1860 this had grown to the enormous sum of \$150,000,000, and the Republican national convention deemed the matter of sufficient importance to declare in its national platform of the Chicago convention of that

"6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which governors had been compelled to veto expervades every department of the federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administra-

tion is imperatively demanded." But in 1870 this same class of expenditures had run up to the enormous figures of \$800,000,000. Making every allowance for the increase of population, interest on the war debt, pensions and all unusual and extraordinary expenditures, granting for same basis of expenditures as \$150,000,000 in 1860, the fact remains startling and stupendous that there is an excess expenditure of \$500,000,000, which can only be fairly attributed to the incompetence, the extravagance or the dishonesty of those in control of the government. These figures are so great that the mind can hardly comprehend their magnitude, save by comparison. The entire railroad system of the United States cost only \$2,-000,000,000. Let every mile of it be ob-literated and it could be entirely rebuilt and re-established with the revenues wasted in four years by the dishonesty, incompetency or extravagance of our public rulers. The whole country has been rejoicing in the magnificent harvests we have had and the splendid value of our ex port breadstuffs for which the waste of war in Europe opened to us a foreign market; and yet the annual undue excess of our public expenditures due to the waste, dis honesty and incompetence of our federal, state and local officials is greater than the value of our exported breadstuffs, The cost of government in this country per capita is greater than in England, France or Germany, which we are taught to regard as tax-ridden and debt-oppressed counties. In view of of these alarming facts a few plain principles seem to be so obvious as to defy successful contradic-

I. Occasional changes of party are essential to the good government of the people. Twenty years of continuance in power of the same administration, without political ate notes are never to be due, for they revolution, it might be asserted were were payable only two years after peace enough for any party. It will be was ratified between the U. S. and C. S. admitted that Chase, Sumner, Seward A. Forty-nine fiftieth of these bonds were and Greeley more than any other bought and are held abroad by European men founded the Republican party, and money kings. Nobody in the South has yet in 1872—when it had been in any interest in burdening himself to pay power only 12 years—they were agreed them. Five sixths of the present voters of that its deposition had become necessary. | the South had no slaves, and lost nothing The history of all countries, and more es-pecially of this free government of the district in the whole South in which any etitutio pregnant with this lesson of frequent vail even if the whole North stood change being necessary in the control of aside to let the South decide it and public affairs to the preservation of con- no constitutional amendment interposed. stitutional institutions.

they will not be corrected within nor by the est desire of manufacturers to keep it out party under which they arose. A most for- of them. They so appealed to a Demoof high standing, experienced publicist, ests of the country. Whoever is responsiwas elected governor with a large popular | ble for that agitation is responsible for majority to support him and both branches | whatever threatens them. Stability, security

of the Legislature in political sympathy with him. And yet notorious as the canal ring frauds were he was powerless to initiate any movement against them. It was the common scandal of the state that gross abuses existed in this branch of this branch of its public works. They cost \$4,000,000 annually, and the total tax levy was \$15,000,000. In 1874 a Democratic state administration came into power. Before six weeks had elapsed came that message from the governor (Tilden) to the Legislature exhibiting the methods of the canal ring frauds. Within six months the canal ring was dead. Before the close of that administration the expenses of the canal ring were reduced to \$700,000 and the tax levy of the state to \$7,500,000, and during four years of Democratic governors in New York, the taxes and public expenses were uniformly kept down. Last year, by the divisions of the Democracy, Cornell was elected Republican governor, and although that administration has been in power only ten months an increase in the tax levy already manifests itself of \$1,500,-000. Could anything more fitly illustrate the tendency of the two parties than this contrast in the Empire state of the union, whose electoral vote is to decide the presidential contest?

III. There will be no reform in government, no relief from the burdens which waste and corruption impose upon the people, until they teach the political leaders of both parties that they will be held to a strict accountability for their discharge of or failure to discharge their duty. Punishment is intended mainly as a terror to evildoers, and only the punishment and renoval of faithless public servants will teach the useful lesson that the public old them to a rigid accountability.

Taking a view of the expenses simply of the federal government, what are known as the civil and miscellaneous expenditures, apart from all the war, naval, pension or any special class of expenditures, we find that in 1860-when the Republican party viewed them with alarm and deemed their enormous amount fit cause for a change—they were \$17,500,000, and for ten years previous to that had averaged from fifteen to sixteen millions. In the years succeeding they steadily mounted up to \$27,000,000 in 1864—not an extraordinary increase considering the inflation of values and the advance of gold. But what is to be thought of the fact that in 1874-ten years after the close of the war, when values were settling down-these same expenses had amounted to \$85,000-000. From 1868 to 1872 they averaged \$66,-000,000 and from 1872 to 1876 they averaged \$76,000,000. Allowing for the increase of population, attered modes of living and every other legitimate consideration, \$30,000,000 are the outside figures for a proper expenditure in the "civil and miscellaneous." How then are the other 845,-000,000 to be accounted for? Clearly in no way save by the dishonesty, incompetency or extravagance of the public offi-

The speaker invited any Republican to explain this startling discrepancy. He had frequently asked leading men of both parties from both branches of Congress to explain it and none had ever been able to do so. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, sat an auditor before him the other evening, and when he asked any Republican present for an explanation all eyes turned to Edmunds. He made no sign and in a referred to other points of the speaker's address, Mr. Edmunds made no answer to this inquiry. He had been asked in Ohio if these expenses had not shown some reduction under Hayes. True, they had. There had been a decrease of nearly onefourth from their highest figure; in fact a steady increase since 1874. But what happened them to effect this change? It was then a Democratic House came into power. [Tumultuous applause. | The New York Tribune at the lose of the congressional session pointed out that the Democratic house had cut down the federal expenses \$30,000,000. But this had been accomplished against the estimates of Republican cabinet officers and the steady votes of Republican sonators. The history of all the economies enforced by Democratic Houses had been their cutting down of department expenses, the refusal of the Republican Senate to agree and the final reductions fixed somewhere between Republican extravagance and Democratic economy. Surely our national experience demonstrated the tendency of Republican extravagance and Democratic

Mark the contrast at Albany! There the Republicans had had the legislative and the Democrats the executive department, and for four years the Democratic travagant Republican appropriations to an

excess of two or three millions. Turn to the South, and under the Republican carpet bag rule of the Southern states it will be seen that their debts were increased \$150,000,000. In the state of Georgia, for instance, the clerical force of the executive department which, at its highest, ought not to run above \$17,000, in a single year of Bullock's administration leaped up to \$380,000. Every state cursed by the reign of the carpet-bag government showed a vast increase of the debt, while taxation was doubled, trebled and in one instance increased ten-fold. As soon these \$300,000,000 as a proper sum on the as they came under Democratic control the stealing was stopped, the debt reduced and taxes diminished.

The different tendencies of the two parties arise essentially from their different theories of government. The Democratic idea of a simple form of government, with constitutionally limited powers and precribed functions, means a simplicity of administration with economical expenditures. The complicated Republican idea of imperial government means imperial revenues and imperial expenditures, oppressive burdens and heavy taxes. Thus t has been that the people always come back to the Democratic idea and for three-fourths of the time give the government to those who administer it frugally and lift the burthen of taxation.

Of some of the issues which the Republicans had projected into this campaign the speaker thought it an insult to the intelligence of the people to speak, except that in the cars here he had heard men evidently express fears of the rebel debt, Southern war claims and slave property being paid. Under whom? The Democratic House since 1874 had not paid a penny of such claims. The Republicans up to 1874 paid \$100,000.00 of such claims, and even Secretary Sherman only a year aga, claimed credit for his party paying them. It lay not in his mouth nor that of his party to lecry the Democracy for what they had done and which the Democracy had stead-

ily refused to do. There is no rebel debt. The Confedermoney kings. Nobody in the South has

The tariff question has never been one II. Where abuses have come into being of partisan polities. It has been the earncible illustration of this was afforded in cratic Congress and it so answered them. New York Some years ago Governor It is the uncertainty of tariff agitation Dix, an estimable gentleman, Republican that alone can disturb the business inter-