

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1882.

A Plain Issue.

The review of Mayor MacGonigle's administration of municipal matters, which we print on our first page to-day, and the sharp contrasts which it presents with that of his predecessor, who is now his competitor, leaves no room for dispute as to which of these men and methods ought to be entrusted with the executive direction of the city. Were either of them an untried man, his friends and supporters might in a negative way claim some virtues for him, which pretension could neither be gainsaid nor proved. But they have had equal opportunity to exhibit whatever talent and capacity they have for the discharge of the duties of this office of mayor and their records are before the people for their examination and decision. Upon a comparison of these Mayor MacGonigle can afford to submit the case to his fellow citizens. He has displayed his eminent fitness for this place, as conspicuously as ex-Mayor Stauffer has displayed his eminent unfitness. The two mayors were exactly opposite in their views, their methods and in the tendencies of their administrations. Mayor MacGonigle from the outset has checked the looseness, the extravagance, the recklessness and the illegal modes of procedure which prevailed under Stauffer, and to which in the main was due an increase in the city's debt under him of two hundred thousand dollars—a mortgage on every foot of real estate, an increase upon the burden of every renter in the city. To check these practices and to pay off a floating debt of \$30,000 left by the Stauffer administration, taxed all the energies of Mayor MacGonigle's earlier administration. Despite these, however, and the recklessness of a later wasteful street committee, the present administration has reduced the permanent debt over \$15,000, the first reduction since 1869, cut down the rate of interest on the whole, besides making many permanent improvements which show for the money spent. People who want more city debt, higher taxes and higher rents, will vote for Stauffer. Those who believe in honest, economical and efficient city government will vote for MacGonigle. That is the issue.

The City Tax Rate.

With his characteristic ignorance of municipal affairs or in the exercise of what the *Examiner* calls a "facility for lying," the Republican candidate for mayor is trying to make capital for himself and his party out of the fact that the city tax is now nine mills. If he knows anything he knows that instead of Mayor MacGonigle being in any degree responsible for this it is to him the taxpayers owe it that this tax is not twelve or fifteen mills. By a reckless and extravagant street committee, against whose overdriving of their appropriation Mayor MacGonigle again and again protested, a floating debt of \$20,000 was incurred, which, by reason of the rapid increase of the city debt under Stauffer, had to be paid by special taxation. Had the mayor not appealed to the court and obtained an injunction against this street committee, the floating debt might have been \$50,000, and the tax much higher than it is. Under Mayor Stauffer's administration he never interposed any obstruction to such recklessness or misgovernment. He allowed one committee after the other to exceed its appropriation, and was check by check with the ringsters, who are now clamoring for his re-election. Every year there was a deficiency and floating debts were piled upon the bonded debt, until in four years there had been an increase of two hundred thousand dollars—an average burden of nearly seventeen mills to every dollar of the taxable property in the city. He left a legacy of \$30,000, which Mayor MacGonigle's administration had to pay, and although it has paid this, and paid the \$20,000 floating debt incurred by an extravagant Republican street committee, and made many valuable permanent improvements, at the close of its four years, instead of having \$160,000 increase in the bonded debt and \$30,000 floating debt, like Stauffer's, there is no floating debt at all, but a very large increase in the sinking fund. The different modes of administration show a difference of favor of MacGonigle's administration amounting to at least \$25,000—every man in town is richer for it, taxes lower, rents lower and real estate less burdened.

WHEN the "accidental" editor who crawled upon the tripod of Saturday's *Examiner* had been booted from that station, and some reason and decency were installed in his stead, the tone of the paper changed with the change of editors. Of the INTELLIGENCER, which, on Saturday, the *Examiner* said was guilty of "malicious" and "shameless" libel, the *Examiner* of Monday says: "We do not think our contemporary, the INTELLIGENCER, would willingly libel any one." We are quite ready to accept the more mature judgment of our contemporary as its settled opinion in this matter; as some of its other readers are ready to agree with its Monday editor that "Annie Eva Fay is a charlatan of the most pronounced type," though the Saturday editor declared that "If one were to judge from innumerable criticisms and the reported investigations of scientific men, Miss Fay must be the most wonderful spiritualist of the age." In fact if the *Examiner* lives long enough it will find out that "the manner in which, 'accidental' editors—like 'spirits'—manifest themselves through so called mediums, are worse than asses."

ALDERMEN BARK and Spurrier are Stauffer's chief tuglemen. Last year they drew from the county treasury for dismissed cases—mostly of a trivial character—nearly five thousand dollars. If they could elect a mayor and appoint a police force to suit them, they might make ten thousand dollars a year. Their methods have been repeatedly condemned by courts and grand juries. But under Stauffer they would flourish as never before—*as his car for administration,*

and these beneficiaries of multiplied cases would wax fat at the cost of the taxpayers. Are they prepared for it?

In the death of Abraham Peters this county loses one of its oldest, most respected and most characteristic citizens. He belonged to a generation which has few survivors, but the exemplary virtues of him and his contemporaries ought to long exercise a potent influence. Of far more than average natural intelligence, without any special educational advantages himself, he was the warm friend of popular education and did much to promote it. As a citizen his hand, his heart and his purse were at the command of every good public interest; and no one in his day was more earnest in the support of those principles which alone can give virtue to the commonwealth and moral and material prosperity to its people. He lived to an honored old age and died with the respect of all his fellow citizens.

The Utica *Observer* says that probably five hundred people read the account of the prize fight where our read with interest the account of Oscar Wilde's lecture.

GEORGE SHIRAS, in an interview on the subject of the gubernatorial nomination of the Republican party, says he is not a candidate and would not accept the nomination on any condition. Ex-Senator R. P. Allen, of Williamsport, who has been suggested for the Democratic nomination for governor, says he is not entitled to the nomination and is not a candidate.

A TAXPAVER, who is opposed to the proposed plan of increasing our water facilities, calls for some information which doubtless the water department will be glad to supply. Our correspondent certainly errs in estimating that the most of the proposed expenditure is to be for new mains. We understand that a new pump is the main object of cost.

In a favorable communication, printed on our fourth page to-day, ex-County Commissioner Robert Montgomery returns to the discussion of the county finances. It, as he says, the surplus now on hand in the treasury is much more than is needed for the expenses of the county during the balance of the fiscal year and may be carried over to meet next year's expenses, the reasons for an increased tax levy are still less weighty than they previously seemed to be. Mr. Montgomery disposes of some of his personal entries in a style that shows that he is not to be deterred from his prosecution of what he believes to be a public duty by blackmailing threats. The communication as a whole is "mighty interesting," and will bear further inspection and future review.

By order of Secretary Folger, General H. M. Curtis's connection with the treasury department as expert in charge of the examination of commission charges in the Southern district of New York will cease on the 23d instant. He is permitted to remain in office until that date to enable him to put in order the business he has on hand. The complaints filed in the treasury department by the Civil Service Reform association, charging him with using his position to collect political assessments in defiance of the law on that subject, have been referred by Secretary Folger to United States District Attorney Stewart L. Woodford for action. The progress of the case will be watched with special interest.

BALTIMORE has a high reputation for the beauty of her women. "We live on the zone of beauty," says the *American*, "and whatever is beautiful in the diversities of men reaches its ultimate perfection in this latitude. In fact, ugliness can't stand this climate. It has got to die out or emigrate. It is true that there are some strongly marked families who hold out wonderfully against the beautifying influences of the climate and nature, but these are exceptional." The writer confesses, however, that the basis of Baltimore beauty is imported, for he adds: "It is easy to find in this city the finest examples of true Celtic-Irish beauty, the fairest blonde Saxons and Norse types, the Norman French type and the Italian and Spanish brunettes. Some of the most beautiful examples of the Hebrew type that the world can show are found in this city."

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know what steps, if any, are being taken by the citizens of Lancaster to locate the Lewis steel works in this city. He asks: "Why not call a public meeting and have a committee of citizens favorable to the enterprise appointed to take charge of its interests and push it on? It ought not to fail for want of an organized effort to make it successful." No project of locating industrial works here ought to fail—as some have failed before—because of a lack of liberal encouragement from our citizens. But it must be remembered that the projectors of these Lewis steel works have not as yet offered our citizens a definite practical proposition. They want twenty acres of ground and \$125,000 of capital stock subscriptions, and will supply whatever else is needed. But they have not yet submitted an estimate of what that balance is to be, nor the guarantees that it will be forthcoming. When they do this our citizens should lose no time in duly considering their proposition.

PERSONAL.

BRET HARTE's son is fitting himself for the stage, and will join the company of Mr. John McCullough.

The 73d birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was celebrated in New York last evening by a banquet of the Lincoln club. Speeches were made by General Grant, Emory A. Storrs, Governor Cornell and others.

Justice Field, of the supreme court of the United States, gave a birthday banquet in Washington last evening, to his brother, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who has now entered upon his 78th year. A distinguished company was present.

GAIL HAMILTON is described as "prodding" Oscar Wilde, when he was presented to her, with the direct inquiry, "How long is this joke to last?" Its directness staggered Mr. Wilde, and, after a start of blank amazement, he replied, with an interrogatory in every letter: "Joke? It is my life."

WILLIAM CONWAY, Democratic candi-

date for common council in the Fifth ward, Philadelphia, has withdrawn from the canvas by reason of ill health, and S. DAVIS PAGE, esq., has consented to allow his name to go before the convention as a candidate. It is thought that the convention will meet this evening.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE, founder and editor in chief of the the Wilmington, Delaware, *Every Evening*, has gone to Baltimore to assume editorial charge of a Democratic newspaper, soon to supersede the Baltimore *Gazette*. Mr. Croasdale will retain his pecuniary interest in *Every Evening*. He will be succeeded in the management of that paper by Mr. E. H. Vandalland, and it will remain independent in politics heretofore.

THE WATER WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS AND INQUIRIES.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: I observed in the *Examiner* of last week a communication from Mr. Kitch, the superintendent of the water works, in which he informs us of the length and location of the main which council proposes to lay, should the taxpayers approve of it by their votes on next Tuesday. Now, if I understand this communication correctly, the laying of this main for eight or nine squares is only the beginning of a policy of encircling all the high points of the city with a large main and when this is completed, then a larger main will be laid through the centre of the city. Now if this partial improvement of eight or nine squares in length is estimated to cost between \$65,000 and \$70,000, it will certainly not be too high to estimate the cost of this gigantic improvement at \$300,000. With our present high taxes and the high price of iron, had the taxpayers better not vote against this project, and get councils either to increase the size of the present basins by widening the embankments and making them six or eight feet higher, or erecting a stand pipe? If the former plan should be found difficult or too expensive, then let us have a stand pipe. This will not cost more than \$8,000 or \$10,000, and will give the taxpayers a sufficient supply of water in the highest points of the city. I have been informed by a practical engineer that if councils should either enlarge the storage capacity of the reservoirs, or erect a stand pipe, either plan would furnish an abundance of water to all points of the city.

A TAXPAVER.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK SUN.

Mr. Jefferson's remarks prefatory to the Anas, written twenty-five years after the Anas, are full of interest. "A short review of the facts," he says, "will show that the contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republicanism and those of kingly government; and that had not the former made the efforts they did, our government would have been even at this early day, a very different thing from what the successful issue of those efforts has made it."

The Anas were Mr. Jefferson's record of the occurrences in and about the Washington administration. They show the real, unvarnished opinions of the statesmen of that day upon vital questions, and narrate the conflicts out of which arose the parties which subsequently divided the country—one of which, the Democratic party, continues, while the other has shifted its name, but not its core doctrines, many times. But the germ or beginning of every political controversy that has ever shaken the republic, from the inauguration of Washington to the present time, may be found in these narrations of the first secretary of state; and elsewhere, in the official papers submitted by the respective leaders, Jefferson and Hamilton, are elaborated the divergent views of fundamental principles upon which parties have since stood and fought, and indeed, are likely to stand and fight as long as the Constitution of 1787 shall last.

It was, however, pretty clearly the opinion of Jefferson, as it has been of nearly all his followers, that the absolute triumph of the Federalists would put a practical end to political parties. The leaders of the Federal party then avowed openly, as the leaders of the party have since done, although with more caution, their purpose to change the government so as to make it stronger against the common people. Hamilton's demand for a "distinct and permanent share of authority" to be given to wealth as such, was plainly reiterated by the Grant conspirators in the preliminaries to the Chicago convention. Such a change would soon be followed by an hereditary tenure of many officers, by a ruthless use of the power of the fortunate few, by monopoly in every form and by large navies and standing armies. What, under such circumstances, would be the opposition or Democratic party? It could scarcely be anything but a conspiracy against overwhelming power, with no hope of success except in revolution. Meanwhile the condition of the people would be what it has been in all ages and in all countries where, instead of making their rulers servants, they suffered them to make themselves masters.

AN INVENTED JUDICIAL MURDER.

HE HORSESHOES A GIRL IN HIS EMPLOY AND FORCES STRONG REIN TO OVER HER.

DAVID C. WALL, a wealthy farmer, who lives on the road between New Egypt and Jacobstown, N. J., had in his employ a young girl, whom he had taken from a charitable institution and who was indentured to him to do his housework. On Friday a letter came to the girl from her brother who is in Illinois and is doing well. The letter contained \$20, with which she pay her passage, as he wished her to come and live with him.

Wall took a horse and ridden stripped of his clothing and when he had laid the blood flowed all over her back and she fainted. Then he went down in the cellar, got strong brine from the pork barrel, and poured it over her. He was arrested on Saturday and public feeling is strongly in favor of lynching him. The girl is in a precarious condition.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-JUDGE TAFT TO THE BERLIN AND EX-MARSHAL PLATT TO THE MEXICAN MISSION EXPECTED.

Two important appointments in the diplomatic service of the United States will, it is understood, be made very soon. It is now expected that Judge Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, will be named for Berlin and that Mr. J. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, will be named for Mexico. Judge Taft held two cabinet positions under the administration of General Grant, and is very much esteemed in Cincinnati, where he lives. He is a Federalist of the extreme type having dedicated himself to the political literature of this country, the phrase, "The peace of the United States," as a stalwart novelty. But his chief merit is that he is a man of great energy and a desire to do a work to recommend him to Democrats, arising as it does out of an assault made by him on the president judge thereof." This provision expressly applies to "any president judge of any court of common pleas," and it is indefinite as to time in its operation.

When Judge Pearson retired, Judge Henderson did not merely become president judge by virtue of his office, but he was commissioned president judge; and in like manner Associate Law Judge Simon, being the oldest judge in commission learned in the law, will be, or has been, commissioned as president judge. If he should die or resign, Judge McPherson would succeed him by commission as president judge, and so on indefinitely.

The constitution provides for the continuation of only one section but in several sections and many areas, one could understand at a glance, that if the president judge happened to be vacated a dozen times a year, or even a dozen times a month, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be president judge thereof." This provision applies to "any president judge of any court of common pleas," and it is indefinite as to time in its operation.

Two Criminals Dig Out of Jail.

In Ithaca, N. Y., two minor criminals named Coon and Hanshaw, dug out of a jail. This is the second delivery within a month, and one nearly successful attempt to dig out was discovered a fortnight ago, just in time to prevent a wholesale escape of prisoners.

THE NEWS.

RESUME OF CURRENT EVENTS.

CALAMITY AND CRIME—NOTABLE NECROLOGY—FIRE AND FLOOD—MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The winter cruising of the revenue cutters has been very successful this season. Up to the end of January more than eighty vessels were assisted by them on their course.

As a result of recent exposures of the management of certain "charitable and educational institutions," a society for the prevention of cruelty to children has been formed in Montreal.

Governor McHenry, of Louisiana, denies that there is any destitution in the northern section of that state, certainly none beyond the ability of the local authorities to relieve.

Governor Cornell, of New York, yesterday issued a proclamation declaring the town of Greenwood, in Steuben county, in a state of insurrection, and warning those who are resisting the collection of taxes therein to desist.

Ralph J. Jewell, a prominent merchant of Adrian, Michigan, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the fraudulent issue of bonds by Mayor Navin, of that city. Nothing is yet known of Navin's whereabouts.

An immense tract of land set aside by the state of Texas to pay for the erection of a new state house has been transferred to Abner Taylor, C. B. Farwell and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and A. C. Babcock, of Canton, Illinois. The tract of land is in the northwest corner of the state, and the survey extends south from the Indian territory a distance of 107 miles, with an average width of 27 miles. Two railroads are already projected through that section.

CALAMITY AND CRIME.

THE LEVEE AT TROTTER'S LANDING, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF MILLERSVILLE, WAS BROKEN BY A STORM.

Sophia Crowley, living at Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, has been detected in insuring the life of her father-in-law, an old blind man, for \$1,500. The old man was induced to visit a doctor on the pretense of having an operation performed on his eyes and the certificate was then made out. The woman states that there are a number of persons living in the same vicinity who have been insured in a similar way by an agent giving the name of Edmund Jones. The latter would go to the house of different persons and induce the women to insure the lives of any invalid friends or relatives they had. Dr. Green, the reputed physician at Trotter's Landing, was injured in the previous week.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

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