

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1892.

Inequality of Appropriations.

Senator John Sherman, in a speech in Ohio the other day, said that he longed to see all the larger cities and towns in the country supplied, with government buildings. Representative Schallenberger says that the number of buildings authorized by the present Congress is larger than for many years, and that they are widely distributed over the country, chiefly in the smaller cities. The larger cities should absorb the public building appropriations, as they have done in the past almost entirely, he thinks is not right; and that "the people who pay taxes and travel great distances to postoffices and courts, have equal claims upon the government for suitable accommodations." We strongly incline to sympathize with this opinion, which will doubtless be a popular one in the country. Naturally it does not meet the views of the metropolitan journals, which aim to lead the sentiment of the country and to command all the government expenditures to be made around their own doors. The New York editors look out upon a government postoffice that cost many millions of dollars and think it quite right that the money should have been spent to provide New York with a great and elegant building for its postoffice; but they cannot see that equal reason exists for furnishing a small city like Lancaster with the modest structure that it will be content with. Yet the one expenditure is as justifiable as the other. It is true that New York has twenty or thirty times our population; but it is equally true that its postoffice has cost more than twenty or thirty times as much as is asked for one at Lancaster. New York is a great distributing point of the mails it is true; but Lancaster is also a distributing point in a smaller way. The New York citizens receive and send newspapers and letters; so do the citizens of Lancaster, though not so many in the aggregate. The two cities occupy the same position in regard to their postal relations, the sole difference being that one has a bigger mail than the other. Now if this difference is matched by a proportionate difference in the amount of public money expended upon the postoffices in the two cities will they not be treated with equal and exact justice by the government? We are quite ready to have such a test put upon our demand for a postoffice appropriation. We will not ask for more money in proportion to our postoffice business than New York has had expended upon her postoffice.

Now why are we not entitled to so much? Should we not have a national building because the government can rent an office here at a less rate than six per cent. upon what the proposed investment would be? or three per cent. if that is the value to the government of its money? That looks like a sound business proposition and we are ready to yield to it if the big cities are. But the United States could readily rent a plain building suited to its uses in New York city for much less than the interest upon the investment it has made them. If the nation should not expend any money unprofitably in the ornamentation of its public buildings the rule should apply to New York as well as to Lancaster.

We do not think there should be such extravagance in public buildings as is seen in our great cities. The money that has been wasted upon them would have supplied many smaller towns with the accommodations they need. But what we do insist upon is that the same measure should be meted out all around. If the government has business in Lancaster which requires a building we see no reason why it should not build one of its own instead of renting. We certainly are unable to see why it should build extravagantly in New York and rent miserably in Lancaster. Some of the Democratic brethren seem to think that the Democratic opposition to national improvements commits the Democratic party against such appropriations for public buildings. But we do not so consider. That doctrine does not forbid the government to erect buildings that it must use, and has to hire when it does not build. It does, however, in its essence, forbid unequal appropriations for such purposes. It demands that when made they shall be made generally and that no one community or set of communities shall be unduly favored and without just cause. We consider that it forbids the expenditure of millions in cities of a million population, upon postoffices which are equally required in cities of twenty-five thousand population, when the latter are refused the fortieth part of the millions that the big cities get. We are quite tired of this favoritism towards the metropolitan towns which use all their gush and newspaper froth to elevate themselves, and disparage their neighbors, and see no justice in an appropriation that does not blow into their own pockets.

The last speech in the Star Route trials is being made to-day. The speeches began so long ago that we forgot the date, and the trial itself commenced away back somewhere. There has been a fearful stretching out of the proceedings; a fact which is due to the money expended upon the defense and the big lot of big lawyers hired, who had to make a show. If these defendants had been poor they would have been disposed of in a day or two; and the ends of justice would have been as well served. There seemingly needs to be a reform in the delay of justice which money can always procure. Every defendant ought to have a fair trial and a full opportunity for his defense; but there should be no such exhibition as that just made of a dozen lawyers consuming weeks in the summing up of a case.

COMMON COUNCIL seems to have a habit of referring petitions for street improvements and other matters to the appropriate committees with instructions to do the work, without waiting the action of select council upon the matter. Of course the members must be aware that

THE DAYS DOINGS.

LATEST NEWS BY MORNING MAILS.

Phases of Life in Its Various Forms, Gathered from Many Quarters—A Glance at Current Events.

While George Hess, aged 60, a farmer living near Jamestown, N. J., was clearing a horse, a cat jumped on his shoulder, and from there to the back of the horse, whereupon the horse kicked; inflicting injuries upon Hess from which he died in a few hours.

At Dallas, Georgia, on Tuesday night, Adolphus Pitts was fatally stabbed in quarrel with Alexander Finney, and the latter, while running away, was shot dead by some unknown person.

A horrible accident happened Friday, a five year old child of Daniel M. Anderson, at Waynesburg, Pa. His mother was washing and had just filled a tub with boiling water, into which the little fellow tumbled and was fatally scalded.

Mrs. Sarah J. Young, a respectable woman, 46 years old, was outraged near Union City, Tenn., on Saturday by a negro named Winstom Wade. Tuesday night the negro was taken from the court house at 11 o'clock by a mob of one hundred men and hanged to the limb of a tree.

A charter has been issued to the Swatara railroad company, which proposes the construction of a four mile line, connecting with Philadelphia and Reading at Steelton. The capital stock is \$30,000. The incorporators are L. S. Bent, Steelton; Lyman D. Gilbert, Harrisburg, and D. F. Baker, Philadelphia.

The boiler at the shaft of the Connellysburg and West Virginia Coal and Coke works, just outside the borough limits, exploded. The engineer, Daniel Jones, was hurled a hundred feet in the air and fell in a neighboring field. He was scalded horribly, but lingered in agony until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when he died. The deceased was 33 years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

SECRETARY LINCOLN is anxious to succeed David Davis in the United States Senate.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Colonel Ingersoll brings Tears to the Eyes of His Hearers—Mr. Brewster Begins.

No day's session of the Guitson trial had a more thoroughly jammed and crowded court room than did the opening yesterday morning in the Star Route cases. Every seat within the bar was filled with spectators and the aisles and standing room were filled up with jostling, perspiring men or people. Newspaper men and attorneys were compelled to appeal to the marshal for admission, and this official was at his wits' end to find entrance to the court room for men who had the right to demand it.

As the closing remarks, Mr. Ingersoll spoke of his client Dorsey as a man with an intellectual horizon, and a mental sky—a man of genius, generous and honest. Yet, he said, this prosecution, this government, these attorneys, representing the United States, had been brought to trial not only to violate the law of the land but also the law of nature. They have trampled on the holiest humanities and have even made light because a wife in this trial has sat by her husband's side. There is grief, and despair and love. It is desolation, of despair and love. It is desolation, of despair and love.

It is in all of human speech; the holiest spirit is woman. While Mr. Ingersoll was delivering this splendid address, a large woman near Mrs. Dorsey kept her handkerchief to her eyes for some minutes.

In conclusion Mr. Ingersoll said: "I have spoken now, gentlemen, the last words that will be spoken in public for my client, the defendant, in this case. I am in public for any of these defendants and the last words that will be heard in their favor until I hear from the lips of the foreman the two eloquent words 'not guilty.'"

At 1:30 P. M. General Brewster rehearsed his connection with the case and replied to the charge that it was beneath his dignity to appear in the case. He said that it was his duty to be wherever justice was to be done, and that the statements by the counsel for the State were without precedent without precedent showed that they had not examined their books. He gave several incidents of such action. He was here to see justice done, and he would see it or surrender his office. Then he looked over the points in the case, speaking of premeditation as a test of how much service was needed.

In the course of his remarks, the attorney-general referred to Brady as a mail contractor, but stopping himself said: "Not a mail contractor but a mail expander."

PHIPPS' PARTNERS.

ADDITIONAL ALMSHOUSE ARRESTS.

The investigators of the Philadelphia almshouse robbery have begun to make additional arrests. Mrs. Adams, whose house Phipps had stocked with almshouse goods, and Storekeeper Brown are looked up, and more arrests are expected soon to follow.

The warrant for the arrest of the persons named was issued upon the oath of John Huggard, and set forth that Mrs. Kate Adams and James F. Brown "did unlawfully and wickedly conspire together to cheat and defraud the city of Philadelphia by removing and appropriating goods and chattels to their own use belonging to the said city."

The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Miller, who immediately started for the Adams mansion, No. 3419 Walnut street. All the front windows of the house were closed when the detective arrived and a generally appearance of desertion prevailed.

As soon as the front door was opened, in answer to his ring, Detective Miller walked in and found Mrs. Adams in a back room. The woman seemed to feel that something dreadful was about to happen as she saw the detective. Her face turned pale and dropping her iron she clutched the back of a chair for support. Detective Miller said: "Mrs. Adams, I have a warrant for your arrest. For a moment Mrs. Adams could not utter a word. She stood looking straight at the officer, apparently dumbfounded. At length her eyes began to fill with tears, and suddenly throwing herself into a chair she covered her face with her hands and sobbed and moaned. Detective Miller left her to her grief for a few moments and then endeavored to soothe her. After a time he was partially successful and Mrs. Adams, donning her bonnet and throwing a light house over her shoulders, prepared to accompany him to the Central station.

The two went quietly down in a Chestnut street car, and but for the tear-dimmed eyes of the woman and the application of a handkerchief to them now and then, the people might not have known that she was a prisoner. They arrived at the station at ten minutes after six o'clock and entered by the back door, unnoticed by anyone save a few loungers hanging around one or two of the attached places. At the door, before the house sergeant's desk, however, the partially suppressed sobs of Mrs. Adams for a time prevented her from giving her name for registration on the big recording slate. At length, however, the sergeant's recorder sounded and Mrs. Adams, charged, conspiracy, arrested by Detective C. F. Miller. Detective Miller then beckoned Mrs. Adams to follow him, and the turkey leading the way to one of the small, close cells of the station house placed her in it and turned the key upon her. Then the woman's self-possession completely forsook her and she sobbed piteously, with her face hidden in her hands. No one was allowed to see her, and she seemed anxious to keep out of every one's sight.

As soon as he had locked up Mrs. Adams Detective Miller started out in search of Brown. He went straight to his house, at Thirty-second and Powellton avenue, and found his man talking to a police officer in front of his door. The detective stepped up and, placing his hand lightly on his shoulder, told him that he had a warrant for his arrest, at the same time drawing the paper from his pocket. Brown did not seem at all surprised, and accompanied the officer without any comment. He was locked up at the Central station at 7:30 o'clock in a cell close to the one which Mrs. Adams was confined. He did not want to see any one and his wish was respected by those in charge.

Something About Storekeeper Brown's Feud with Philadelphia Times.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF COUNCILS.

The Policeman to Receive Increased Pay—A Heavy Truck to be Purchased for the City Treasurer's Office.

The regular stated meeting of the select and common councils was held in their respective chambers last evening. Select Council.

Present—Messrs. Baker, Baldwin, Bitner, Brown, Evans, Wise, Wolf, Zecher and Berger, president.

Mr. Evans presented the monthly report of the finance committee containing a brief abstract of last month's proceedings. Mr. Evans also presented the monthly report of the city treasurer as receiver of the city funds, from which it appears that the 1st inst. the balance remaining in the city treasury was \$61,878.71.

The finance committee also presented a list of delinquent tax payers from which it appears that the unpaid city taxes during the month of August were as follows: Real estate, \$7,111.15; tenants, \$2,771.14; single men, \$1,538.42.

The monthly report of the street committee was read. It contains the action of the committee on a number of matters, the particulars of which have heretofore been printed in the INTELLIGENCER. In regard to the proposition of citizens for the construction of a sewer on Clay street from North Queen street to 200 feet east of Lime street, the property owners guaranteeing the cost of the sewer, the committee declines the proposition as being unsatisfactory. The committee recommends that the following work be done:

Build sewer on Chestnut street, between Charlotte and Mary, beginning at front of property of John Hertzler and extending to the sewer at Mary and Chestnut streets—\$175 having been already subscribed by property owners.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF COUNCILS.

The Policeman to Receive Increased Pay—A Heavy Truck to be Purchased for the City Treasurer's Office.

The regular stated meeting of the select and common councils was held in their respective chambers last evening. Select Council.

Present—Messrs. Baker, Baldwin, Bitner, Brown, Evans, Wise, Wolf, Zecher and Berger, president.

Mr. Evans presented the monthly report of the finance committee containing a brief abstract of last month's proceedings. Mr. Evans also presented the monthly report of the city treasurer as receiver of the city funds, from which it appears that the 1st inst. the balance remaining in the city treasury was \$61,878.71.

The finance committee also presented a list of delinquent tax payers from which it appears that the unpaid city taxes during the month of August were as follows: Real estate, \$7,111.15; tenants, \$2,771.14; single men, \$1,538.42.

The monthly report of the street committee was read. It contains the action of the committee on a number of matters, the particulars of which have heretofore been printed in the INTELLIGENCER. In regard to the proposition of citizens for the construction of a sewer on Clay street from North Queen street to 200 feet east of Lime street, the property owners guaranteeing the cost of the sewer, the committee declines the proposition as being unsatisfactory. The committee recommends that the following work be done:

Build sewer on Chestnut street, between Charlotte and Mary, beginning at front of property of John Hertzler and extending to the sewer at Mary and Chestnut streets—\$175 having been already subscribed by property owners.