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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TOT THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JANUARY 27, 1885.

State Suckers.

To the proposition to divert to the county treasuries the income now going to the state treasury from liquor licenses, the objection is made that the state cannot dispense with this income of about nine hundred thousand dollars. We are advised that the legislature and the judiciary each cost a half million dollars ; and that another half million is expended on the departments and in printing. This million and a half of expenditure must be conceded to be necessary, as we must have the legislature, the courts and the departments. however little good they do us in proportion to their cost. It is true that all their work would be better done by better men for half of the money; but this great state need not be particularly economical. nor care to how! about a million more or less of waste. The million and a half extravagantly expended for the state government, the other million and a half economically expended for the public schools, and the million required for interest and principal of the public debt, sum up the millions of dollars. The state's income is given at six million dollars. The extra two millions is seized upon for the national guard, soldiers' orphan schools and charities; and these agencies stand ready to absorb any possible surplus the state may have, be the millions what they may. The question is whether the money expended for these objects is well spent. A state guard is, probably, a good thing ; if it is a guard. Charitable institutions are laudable, if they are charitable. Soldiers' orphans' schools are well, if there are any soldiers' orphans to educate.

Considering that the war was over twenty years ago, it seems that the crop of orphan children should be considered exhausted. and the \$348,000 demanded for their care be saved. Considering further that the national guard is too feeble to stand on its legs, it is a judicious conclusion that it is not worth the \$320,000 asked for it. And considering that the one million two huncharitable institutions, was distributed very unevenly over the state and was mainly to institutions established by private citizens, and not by the state. we declare that the munificence of the state is wrongfully exercised in behalf of these institutions; and that the money which it can afford to give to charity. should be carefully expended among all the people of the state in every section of it, through agencies controlled and established by the state; and that it should not begiven to begging private institutions, locally established to be state suckers. We do not think that the philanthropic and active gentlemen of Drytown and Oak Bottom should be encouraged to establish hospitals to be supported by the state ; the state being capable of doing all that business herself. The overflowing liberality and virtue of fellow citizens, thus exercised at the commonwealth's cost, should be checked. The state has a commission of charities. largely useless now, because of the lack of system in the bestowal of the state's charity and the lack of power over its expenditure by the state's authorized agency. There are a few things which are very clear. First. There should not be, within the commonwealth's bounds, a single citizen. unable to support himself, who should not on the instant become the charge of the state.

It is represented to the legislature that of the \$160,000 of delinquent mercantile taxes placed in the hands of magistrates of Philadelphia for collection last July, \$5,000 were collected at the cost to the state of nearly \$40,000." The press of Philadelphia have charged direct theft and deliberate robbery in this, and some of the political friends of the accused are charged with trying to prevent a real investigation of the

Business for the State's Officers.

matter by securing a committee of the House which will not give the affair the serious concern it demands. Without questioning the sincerity of the

House committee that was so promptly appointed, it is obvious that Senator Walace was right in not allowing the Senate to be too hasty in committing itself to the proposed investigation. As a rule we haven't much faith in legislative investigations; as witness the late Standard oil company tax committee's work, and the white-washing report of that committee, appointed some years Simonton and Olmstead, and the abatement improvidently made from the tax due the state by a transportation company, every dollar of which should have been collected by the state's officers. If the commonwealth has been swindled

in Philadelphia in the manner alleged, the proper persons to look after its interests are the attorney general, the auditor general and the state treasurer. A call upon them by the legislature will probably bring the answer.

A Discreditable Contention.

There is a very unseemly squabble over the money which the state has not yet appropriated to the representation of Pennsylvania at the New Orleans Exposition; and the ill luck which has thus far attended this misadventure bids fair to effectually prevent any state display there by this commonwealth.

It seems that the governor first appointed a Mr. Long, of Philadelphia. the commissioner for the state, with Mr. R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, as alternate. Mr. Long declining to serve, the governor named Col. A. E. Lewis, of Pike county, in his stead. For a time Lewis and Thomas worked along on different lines without any very clear definition of their relative rank. But now that there is, or was, a prospect necessary expenditures of the state to four of \$10,000 to be appropriated by the state and to be spent by the commissioners a dispute arises as to which is chief commissioner and which the alternate, and each insists that he shall be voted the money and control the expenditure. It is a very unfortunate and not alto-

gother creditable contention, and will most likely have the effect of disgusting the legislature with the entire botched business. ----

THE proper tobacco caper: make whitevoined eigars the rage. -----

As interesting case pending in the U.S. ircuit court, Philadelphia, is the motion in behalf of the United States for an injunction to restrain the South Pennsylvania railroad company from laying tracks through the gr unds of the Carlisle Indian school, on the ound that the state cannot charter a corporation to enter upon federal property. The question involved is not so much the sovereignty of the general government, as that is well settled in favor of Uncie Sam, as the dred thousand dollars given last year to character of its title in this particular prop-CTLY.

A MODEL COMMUNITY WHICH HAS EVERTTHING BUT CONTENTMENT. How the Town of Fullman, in Illinois, is

Managed-The Luxuries and Comforts Its Citizens Enjoy, and Vet They are not Happy Creatures.

From the New York Sun. The town of Pullman is situated on the Illinois Central railroad, about a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. It is the seat of the vorks of the "palace car" company of which Mr. George M. Pullman is president, and is chiefly inhabited by the employes of that company and their families. Although the onstruction of the factories was not begun until the suring of 1880, when the sile of the own was unbroken prairie land, the city of Pullman contained last September a popula

tion of 8,513 souls. The intention of Mr. Pulliman was to reade it a model community, in which the workingman could obtain many of the selvantages ordinarily secured by would alone, and ago to inquite into the big fee paid where the inhubitants could pass lives of Simonton and Olmstead, and the abatebuilding of the town under the direction of a single architect, who was instructed to lay out the place on scientific principles, and was able to preserve a unity of design which would not have been possible mader other

The result is told very entertainingly by Mr. Richard T. Ely in the last number o Rapper's Managine, and his descriptions and observations are accompanied by many illustrations of much article metit. We have also a report most file almonsterial, sy-cial, and occoronic conditions of Pullman, made by the convention of the commission

made by the convention of the commission-ers of labor statistics of the different states. That convention mot last June in St. Louis, and, according to agreement, assembled again in Pulliana in September and speat three days in studying the working of Mr. Pulliana's social experiment. Both these autorities work, with admira-

given up to busy workers, who literally, earn their bread in the sweat of their bread. Thereare no drones, and everythem, officers of the company, and mechanics live in adjoin-

The booses, which are of brick, are built in groups of two or more, and even in blocks, but each one has its architectural, peculiarities, and neatly-trimmod haves separate the thes, and meatly-trimined lawns separate the dwellings from the street. The frontage of all the buildings extends along five unles of solid payed streets, and there are fourteen unles of railroad track labit for the use of those in the shops and the town. Great cars and expense have been expended on a scientific drainage and sewage system, and a water twee distributes. Hence its basis water lower distributes through (y of water from Lake Michigan, ing the public buildings are a postur-botel, a church, a market horse, and

reads, containing the only sheps in the vn. a library, and a theatro-The streets e wide, well built, and wherever possible aked. The cheapest forement is supplied ith gas and with water and with garbage garlage into a specified receptacle, and has no more care of it."

LIBRARY AND READING BOOMS. The library contains six thousand volume

the gift of Mr. Pullman, and has a reading room with many periodicals. "The library room with many personents. "The intrody rooms are elegantly furnished with Wilton-carpets and plush-covered chairs, and the walls are beautifully painted i" for it is "part of the design of Pullman to surround la-borers, as far uspessible, with all do privi-leges of large weath?" Nothing being free in the lower, the annual subscription to the interview is time dollars. An attornet has is three dollars. An been made to induce the subscribers to im-prove their tasts in reading ; but, as is usu-ally the case with such hieraries, three-quar-ters of the books taken out are works of fretion. There is a handborne free school build-ing, common livery accommodations are pro-vided, and the Pullman company sustains a

Pullins

PERSONAL A PHILANTHROPIC DESPOT. CARL SCHURZ is delivering because through to South JOHN WELSH has been reelected president of the Philadelphia beard of trade. PROVESSOR AGASSIE is credited with say-ng that " he had no time to spend in making CONGRESSMAN ROSECTANS' SOR is a

Catholic priest and his two doughters are

Thirty. Years Record.

JULIA WARD Hown counts nearly 200 women employed on daily newspapers in this country. COMMANDER GEORGE D. B. GLIDDEN, U.

S. N., absent on sick leave, diad in Cambridge, Mass, on Sunday.

MONSIONOR JULIAN BUNOT, vicar gen-oral of the Roman Catholic diverse of Fort Wayne, Ind., died Monday evening. DUNCAN C. Ross has changed his mind gain, and has decided not to be a preather. It will retire from the sales a traditions but fill fill his wrestling engagements in the

STATE SESATOR STRATTON, of Dilucia was struck with paralyses. Monday evening, and is in a critical condition. As he is a Democrat his illness may have some effect on the legislative decauses.

- REV. M. P. O'BRUES, of the SJ. Vincent de Paul's church, at Monetsville, Schurylkill county, refuses to vacate inscharge in favor, of Rev. Father Berestori, recently appointed by the bishop, to take loss prace. The states that the bishop, has no minimized to remove him.

"Josn BLLAINGS," all so and name Henry W. Shaw, Law formished one Net York publication a fail column of wesseling ous contributions every work for the last inchem years. He is now fil rel has lately given up holizoile Walk a light on rooms at the Windsor bets

Protected by a flores. Prim the Leavenworth Lines.

A lady well advanced in years was found recently wandering along the road near the residence of Mrs. Col. Hunt, and, on being questioned said she was searching for buggy containing a child. She had beft th burgey a short distance from the house, and the horse attached to it but wandered ed. The night was bittereded Yesterday it was dis-"full many's social experiment. Both these authorities speak, with admira-ion of the town in insuperfield aspects, at each of the town insuperfield aspects in the town insuperfield as the breast of the horse with its hand lying on one of the animal's torotegs. The fitth one had evidently because cold, and when the horse lay down a ing dwellings." The place has an "all-per-valing air of thrift and providence," and in the "iaborers" quarters not a dilapidated doorstep nor a broken window, stand per-baps with eld clothing is to be found." hor child, and will keep the faithful house as long as she lives

SPECIAL NUTICES.

Lowers, Mart 4, 1981 "For six years I had kidnery diseases with put in back and hips. I improved on one baddes HENT'S [Nidney and Lower] Histochard Bestin battles canced me." W. H. Banchard, Bestin Lewell 6 R. _____75 W deadaw

" The World is Alt a Flecting Show." I a very poor show it is to the norm will swime with vertice, and when stome towing with vertice, and when stome you foiks wi

"The housekeeper throws the ULTIER FROM A WELLKNOWN NEW YORK AUCTIONEUR.

HEATS EAST BUILSTARD, NEW YORK, MAY 1816 1-21. I have been troubled with an iteritation of the Threat and a Cough for some time. I consisten martyr to Dyspepsia. By the advice of a very

tearned physician I applied two Allows S Ponors Plastrons to my close, and one on the pit of my stomach. In three days my Cough was evident and my Theorem 1.5. In the second sec my stonach. In thread y was ented and my Threat was well. I have new worn the Plasters two works, and my append Linte now and digestion have merch im all this privile and digestion have much improved 1 km compared to the distribution of the entirely isometric in the present of the entirely isometric in the present of th



NOS. 137 AND 139 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

Lancaster, Pa.

tor, Pa.

decs-fund



NEW SPRING STYLES

In Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, All-

Second. There should not be within its bounds a single person, able to support himself, who is supported by it.

Third. Public hospitals should be distributed through the state, located according to the population, where all citizens of the state suffering from wounding or disease, may receive good surgical and medical attention.

Fourth. There should be adequate asylums for the insane, conveniently located; and every dangerously insane person should be in them.

Fifth. Every such institution of the state should be under the supervision and control of the board of charities, which the state now has as an ornamental rather than a useful commission.

If the twelve hundred thousand dollar which the state has annually for charles were well expended, poverty and crime would abandon its borders; and Senator Adams' whipping post would not be needed.

The City's Fiscal Statement.

The annual fiscal statement of the Lancaster city authorities shows that the municipality has total assets of \$1,005,622.75 and Babilities of \$781,772.02, a balance in favor of the assets of \$223,850,73, some \$10,000 less than the entire amount of the city bonds in the sinking fund ; and an increase of about \$14,000 on the balance exhibited by the statement of last year. While the funded debt at 6 per cent, shows an increase, somebow, from \$468,000 in last year's statement to \$455,812 in 1885, the amount of bonds in the sinking fund is increased from \$207,000 to \$233,658. The water works valuation is increased from \$470,000 to \$502,500; and in justification of these figures the finance committee points out that the water rents amount to \$16,000. From this, however, to get a fair idea of the net revenues of the water works must be deducted about \$10,000 cost of operating them, besides the salaries of the superintendent, engineer, &c., making it a the "model city" of the palace ar company. close shave to figure up a six per cent in- It is printed in today's INTELLIGENCEN

Tritosis who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods should not fail torgmember at times that they are trustees for its proper distribution among their less for-tunate fellow citizens. Not, however, in the communistic same that would require the equal partition of all goods to the death of individual human codencor. But rich men should use their noncey that their poorer brethren may their in-demal being in therefrom. This is why the world loves philanthropists like W, W, Corrent, where

change. The truly rich man is he who the requirements of society." knows how best to use his wealth for the benefit of his follow men.

It Riddleberger desired "bad enimence," he took the quickest route to it in standing alone against an expression of detestation for the dynamite assassins. ----

THE question of Jeff Davis' views on State rights more than twenty years is decoused ; bury it,

Tun opinion of Judge Krebs, of Clearfield bandy, has been printed in the case of Patrick W. Norton, the man who, it will be remembered, was kiduapped from New York and brought into this state to answer serious charges. His release was demanded not because of his himocence of the charges against him, but because he had been improperly and unlawfully appreliended. The case was a novel one and the exercise of diswetton was vested entiroly in Judge. Krebs, In directing the prisoner's release the judge fortified his action with a characteristic, clear

and strong opinion, which sets forth very hieldly that no good exposition of the law can justify doing even the right thing in the wrong way. ----

GREAT BRITAIN'S legal agitators must not be confounded with her dynamite assas BIRDS.

CHAS. F. MCKENNA, esq., solicitor of the Western Pennsylvania Humane society of Pitisburg, Pa., and chairman of the conquittor of the American Hamme society, resemily made a very interesting argumon, before the committee on commorce of the House of Representatives, on the abuses of cattle transportation. He made the startling proposition " that since the first ox was carried over a rail there has been no improvement what-In the system. The ernel crowding, the light of the imprisoned beasts with each other for individual existence, the maddening honger, the raging thirst, the bloody prod of the attendant, the manglings, bruisings, 5 vers, and the hideous propertion of deaths during this horrible passage are the same to-day that they were in the beginning." Considering the cruelty towards the transported animals, the loss to the shipper and consignee, the taint of brulsed meat and the cusuing spread of disease, it is remarkable that no greater progress has been made in the ways of shipping live stock. Numerous improved cars have been invented to meet the case, but a well grounded suspleion exists that the railroad companies do not, for some solfish reason, encourage the use of them. Why this is thus is a very proper subject for Congressional inquiry.

A VERY envious characteristic of human nature is illustrated by the story of Pullman. come on a half million dollar valuation of the water works. munists and philanthropists.

in therefrom. This is why the world loves philanthropists like W. W. Corvoran, whose art gallery in Washington, subjected through it may be to hostile criticism, will be an enduring school for the art education of fu-ture concentrations. There should be more arts ture generations. There should be more art-more poetry infused into this workaday world, and through the rich must come the dames. The more poetry infused into this workaday

EVERYTHING BUT CONTENTMENT.

And yet, Mr. Ely tells us, the inhabitants of this model city are not content; and why? Because Mr. Pullman is resolved that they Because Mr. Pullman is resolved that they shall be happy in the way he appoints and in no other. They cannot own their dwell-ings, for these all belong to the company, which will not sell them. They have no part in the minicipal government and noth-ing to say in regard to it, for the company controls everything with a despotic hand. "The power of Bismarck in Germany is utterly insignificant," says Mr. Ely, when compared with the power of the ruling authority of the Pullman Palace Car company in Pullman," Every tenant holes his house

in Pullman." Every tenant holds his house on alcase which may be terminated on ten days' notice, and that no reason need be given for the notice the lease expressly stipu

lates. The consequence is that people who try this model community, and come under the philanthropic despotism of Mr. Pullman, are usually very tired of it after a short resi-dence. The veryet carpet and plush covered chairs of the fibrary, the green and closely shown have. chairs of the normary, the green and closely shaven haves, the prevalent respectability, and even the low death rate, do not compan-sate for the loss of freedom and spontaneity. It is all very nice and proper, but it would be increased to their taste to sit on the stoop in their short sleeves and smoke a pipe, when they foll so inclined. The unvarying order become concessive, and as the statistical becomes oppressive, and as the statistical commissioners say, "sometimes causes a sigh for the losser ways and the consequent

loosers morals of other communities." One woman told Mr. Ely that she had been in Pullman two years, and that there were only three families of her acquaintances who were there when she came. We call it camping out," she added.

Th inhabitants, being all dependent on the company, are afraid to express their real feel-ings. Large as the place is, there is no newsings. Large as the place is, there is no news-paper through which complaints might find utternites, and everybody is third and dis-trustful. "The men believe they are watched by the "company spotter," The educational advantages of self-government are lost. "The citizen is surrounded by constant restraint and restriction, and everything is done for him, nothing by htm." He is not even al-lowed liberty of craftesen. It it any wonder that this model commu-nity is remarkable for petty joalousies and susplatens, that changes among its residents are so frequent, and that there is an "all-pervaling iseling of tosecurity 7". It is run in accordance with a benuifal theory, but one which, anthoriumtely, is fundamentally defective, in that it fakes no account of hu-

tefective, in that it takes no account of he nan nature. As a speculation Pullman may be a sac

cossful venture, but its failure as a social ex-periment was inevitable from the start. Peo-ple want to regulate their own lives, and they enjoy freedom even more than they do Wilton corpets, and velvety lawns, and selon-tific drainage with a despot, even a philanthropic despot, to mark their path for them.

> ----TM TOO TITLE. Bainty little, quaint little Tot. Not yel so aged as three.

t nubby flat full of poster bright. Buzzing likes buby bue. Where do the sweet flowers come from ; ska papa, kissing her (wice) Now tell me that, Pansy, my own"-And then he kisses her thrice I'm too 'ittle to know such sings !" There's a lange in the ever sky blue-

I'm dess little enough to tiss 'on Dess 'e sam as 1,do you." -Rollo Rambter.

(GUNDAKER'S OLD STAND.)

JAN19-3013