# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

## The Daily Intelligencer.

### LANCASTER. JULY 50, 1888

The Daily invaluences publishes all the telegraphic news of the United Press up to the intest possible hour. the intest possible hour.

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FERSONS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE FRASON, AND SUMMER TRAVELLERS, CAN HAVE THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER MAILED TO THEM, POST PAID FOR 10 CENTS & WREE, THE ADDRESS BRING CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

### To Make An Editor.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, the veteran editor of the New York Sun, in his address before the Wisconsin editors in Milwaukee, gave it as his opinion that the establishment of a chair of journalism in a college is a vain method of training young men to the duties of the editorial position. He says that " the newspaper office is the best post graduate college that the student of the newspaper profession can have."

In this opinion he will have the endorsement of the editorial fraternity of the country. There is no way of learning out of books to be an editor. The field of the journalist is limitless as the earth. His open books are the people. Their sympathies, their tastes, their feelings, he must study and have for his constant guide. He feels the fierce light that beats about an editorial tripod, and for him there must be no hesitancy to make decision, no feebleness in the blows delivered.

An editor is the keeper of the public conscience. More than any other public man, he is let into the secrets of the community. To him the business man unfolds his scheme, the politician lays bare his plans, and even the domestic circle, where infelicity broods, seeks his suggestion and cooperation. To learn to fill these varied positions with sagacity, with an eye single to the public welfare, with a sharp lookout against entangling alliances, is a great draught upon the best of men, and it cannot be acquired except by actual contact with the public. Let the young man go to college and store his mind with an encyclopædic knowledge. He will need it all in newspaper work. And after he has these acquirements, let him go into a newspaper office, modestly content to let the office cat feed upon his productions for a time. If he have good stuff in him, his turn will come some day, and he will be sitting in judgment on those who erstwhile felt themselves his superior.

#### Immigration Evils.

The proceedings of the congressional committee of investigation in New York disclose some startling abuses in the immigration from Italy. Witnesses have testified that in their native Italian towns placards have been posted stating that work is plentiful in the United States at \$2 a day, and even \$5 a day. Agents of

York in 1879 when they made the apporonment of congressional and legislative districts on the basis of the census of 1875. It seems a little strange that the legislative halls of the Empire state should possess Republican majorities for seven years while the state every year but more firmly showed its allegiance to the principles of Democracy. The city of New York has added 500,-

000 to its population since 1880. This adds an average of 20,833 to each of its assembly district constituencies and in this way makes a New York legislator represent over 71,000 citizens. Thus it is seen that in the metropolis alone 500,000 people have no voice in legislative work at Albany.

Let Mr. Harrison ponder over this and as he considers the Indiana Democrats deserving of condemnation, let him also, since he has plenty of time for speaking, denounce the dark ways and devious means by which the Republican legislatures of New York state have obtained their majorities. For trickery is trickery and fraud is fraud, no matter by which party they are practiced.

#### The Senate Dilemma.

The action of the Republican senators in determining to formulate a tariff bill to set off against the Mills bill in the House, is said to have received the endorsement of the Republican national committee. The latter are said to have reached this conclusion on Saturday, and that it has been agreed to keep the decision quiet for a time, because the New York Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the country, strongly advised against a Senate bill.

This action gives official sanction to the abandonment of the Chicago platform, which declared : "We favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of our protective system." The bottom truth seems to be that the Republicans did not expect the Mills uill would pass and their platform was not suited to that emergency. Now they are in a dire dilemma and must present a counter bill or take the conse quences of being charged with lack of statesmanship.

There will be some queer work when the Senate bill begins to materialize. Allison, Sherman, Hale and others are committed to tariff revision, and they will have a happy time reconciling their differences with their brother senators and formulating a policy which the Republicans of the House confessed their inability to do.

CRAWFORD D. HENING was the bright young man who won the \$250 first prize offered by the American Protective Tariff League for an essay on "The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United States." Since his study of the subject Mr. Hening has become a convert to the side of revenue reform and has written a paper on "The Tarifl and the Surplus," which is said to have great weight and which Chairman Kisner, of the Democratic state committee, will distribute broadcast over the state The conversion of Mr. Hening recalls the story of Paul Feval, who was put to work by a French book firm on the task of writing down the Jesuits and soon after wards became one of their most ardent defenders.

-THE secounts of the bureau of engraving and printing for the fiscal year 1888 show very clearly the benefits of the application of business principles to this branch of the public service. The quantity of work done was greater than in any preced ing year in the history of the bureau. There were produced 38,038,939 sheets of securities, of which 9.342,000 were United States notes and silver certificates and 25,-930,988 internal revenue stamps. The cost of running the bureau was \$948,819.29, making the average cost of 1,000 sheets of securities \$21.91. The largest production in any preceding year was in 1883, when 33 330 746 sheets were produced, at a cost of \$1, 104 986 43 an average of \$35.15 per thousand. In the three years ending June 30, 1885 there were produced 91,754,351 sheets of securities, at a cost of \$3,047,484.75. In the three years ending June 30, 1885, 97,346,662 sheets were turned out, at a cost of \$2,506. 505 03. The increase in the number of sheets printed was 5 592 311, and the saving in expense \$540,978 72. In 1885 the average number of employes was 1,133, and the average number of sheets turned out for each employe was less than 25,000. In 1888 the average number of employee was 825



ompanies and atives of labor-securing syndicates in the United States have tempted the poor immigrant to come to this country to secure their commission from his passage money or to make him pay double transportation rates for the privilege of working in this country at lowest wages.

Nearly all the immigrants examined were penniless and subjects of charity, and some of them were too old to do a day's work. Nearly all said that they only expected to stay in this country a few years, when they would return with what they had saved to Italy. Almost to a man the arriving immigrants joined secret societies on this side of the water immediately upon landing. How could we have worse material for citizens? Penniless, members of secret societies, with no purpose to remain in the country, it is difficult to imagine a class of people more unfitted to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship. Yet the rapacity of agents and laxity of our immigration laws has rendered these things possible.

Ay, and even worse than these. The testimony before the same committee showed that there is throughout Germany a society for the exportation of convicted criminals, and the evidence showed that a great many of these were annually finding their way to the United States. This must be stopped. The United States offers a home for the poor and oppressed of every clime, but in this broad provision is not included the dumping on our shores of the refuse population of Europe.

### His Foreign Policy.

It is amusing to read the startling arti cles that frequently appear in Republican journals with regard to the direful state of things in store for this nation if voters do not elect Harrison and Morton. This same bugaboo was raised in the campaign of 1884, and it will have just about the same effect upon thinking citizens now that it did then. After Cleveland's election the Republican ranters gave him just two months to involve the country in complete ruin. How the country has been " ruined " will be evident to anyone who either thinks or reads. Instead of millions spent in the preparation of armaments and a policy of bluster and surrender, we have peace most honorable and most gratifying. The president has not sought to stir up strife between this country and foreign powers, and the least probability of dispute was always put down by sensible arbitration. Never before during the term of any president have our relations with the nations of the earth been so amicable, and it is safe t) say that the president could appeal to the suffrage of the people on the one issue of his foreign pelicy without danger of defeat.

#### ---Indiana and New York.

The Republican candidate for presideat still continues to talk. In a speech of last week he loudly denounced the apportionment of the legislative and congressional districts in the Hoosier state, which he said " were framed to be unequal, intended to discriminate against Republicans and known to all men to be unjust." In denouncing the unfair actions of Indiana Demccrats, Mr. Harrison should not forget the trickery and intrigue used by the Republican legislature of New

cago propose to make it warm for the Republican party, because they held their na tions! convention in the Auditorium building, the carpentering on which was done by non union men. They have adopted a report in which they say that, despite their protests, this action was carried out. The report decided that the council had been "triffed with and humbugged" and labor's interest "contemptuously ignored by these managers of the Republican party." The report was accepted and made part of the record. It will be used as a great argu ment sgainst the Republicans. It is said that the Democrats feared to use the Auditorium building on this account, and the question of non-union labor in its construct tion had a good deal to do in sending their convention to St. Louis.

by each was more than 42,500.

SENATOR PALMER has concluded that a lother six years in the Senate from Michi gan offers no special attractions to him and he has announced his purpose not to be a candidate for the succession. We have never heard Mr. Palmer's name coupled with any great beneficial legislation for the country, nor have we heard it associated with much that is harmful. He is a genial millionaire, whose place will not be diffi cult to fill

It is a strange story that is reported from Johnston, Nebraska, about the ten days imprisonment of John Anderson in a well. He appears to have been so buried in the earth that for several days his devoted friends were unable to dig their way to him. Finally they succeeded in reaching and supplying him with food. And in the end he was triumphantly brought to ear hamid the rejoicings of the whole vicinage. It must have vividly stirred in the minds of all that inspiring bailsd "John Anderson, my jo, John."

Too Wife of an Ambassador The Wife of an Ambassador Recently put the following Question to the daughter or one of our merchant princes at a presidential levee: "My dear, I was told be fore I visited America that your country-women were not remarkable for "" with 1 fad i, quire the countary. Take your own for instances. Pray what dentified do you use ?" "I have used \$0.2000NT for years and prefer it to any other," was the response. Reader, follow her example. F,M,WAW

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Don't allow any one to make you believe any other remedy is just as good for sick headache as Dr. Lesife's Special Prescription, for it is not true. This is the only remedy in the world that strikes at the root of the disease and drives it out. Give it a trial.

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