Newspapers by Ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/458009190

Downloaded on Apr 15, 2020

THE DAILY EXAMINER, SAN FRANCISCO: TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1886.

DAILY EXAMINER

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING CO.
PROPRIETORS.
BUSINESS OFFICE—10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
THE DAILY EXAMINER
Is issued every morning (Sundays excepted) by carriers at Fifteen Cents per Week.
Terms to Mail (Post Paid):
One Year.....$6 00
Six Months.....3 00
Per Month.....50
THE WEEKLY EXAMINER
Published every Tuesday. The Weekly Weekly of the Coast. Terms (invariably in advance):
One Year.....$2 50 One Copy.....5c
Six Months.....1 25
☞ Remittances can be made by express, check or postal order at our risk.
☞ Postage on the Two Press Editions is prepaid at office of publication.
TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 5, 1886

SIX REWARD.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person stealing the EXAMINER from the premises of its carriers.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

The Daily and Weekly Examiner here is published in New York City, at No. 31 Tribune Building, where our representative receives advertisements. Eastern Patrons of the Press will act as managers, and all Eastern advertisements will therefore come through them.

Announcements This Evening.

California—Grand Opera House.
Bella Union—Bella Union Opera House.
Bush—Bush Street Theatre.
Tivoli—Tivoli Opera House.
Varieties—Varieties Theatre.
Alcazar—Alcazar Theatre.

MUNICIPAL DEBILITIES.

The test of good local governments, as of many other matters, is found in familiar things. We want an honest administration, of course. We want, also, a high spotless integrity in the City Hall, and we want everything that might be desirable. Inside honesty, we want efficiency, and the result and proof of efficiency is successful management in regard to the comforts and decencies of everyday life. For several years past, it must be confessed, San Francisco has not been a model model. It is not so now, we fear, doubtless, very much if it ever will be unless the people, by a vigorous and successful process, effect a political and public affairs should be conducted on strictly business principles. It, notwithstanding the prevalence of the finest theories, the police should be demoralized and corrupt, so that thieves and murderers flourished, and the guardians of the peace were indifferent to those who outraged it, the municipality would be considered inefficiently conducting a public trust. If the thoroughfares were left in darkness; if the streets were dirty and the sewers neglected and impassible; if the public business were disregarded and officials were indifferent to the requirements of the public, no amount of theoretical rectitude would convince the taxpayers that the municipality was a good municipality. The strict letter of the law might be complied out, and still we should have a bad city government.

There are many citizens of San Francisco who at any time during the last twelve months, and perhaps for a much longer period, it would have been impossible to persuade that affairs municipal were administered for the benefit of the public. The complaints of the citizens, for example, have simply been disregarded. The situation is one of those monstrous things, at to which, from their very obviousness, it is difficult to employ any adequate descriptive terms. It is possible that the members of the city government are such silly ass of the principal thoroughfares? If such, it would be worth their while to do so. They would observe that the streets are in a condition of the most ridiculous of most and clerks, and that their wealthier it would now and then be almost impossible to see across the street in consequence of the clouds of dust. Every business course is think city-fying paper and the refuse of the streets. Every business course is think city-fying dust on the pavements. There is small compensation for this nuisance in printing out its immediate causes. It may be said that the streets are not well cleaned, and that it is impossible that they shall be with the amount of money appointed for the purpose. The question is a very plausible one. But after the fact of the matter is that the streets are not cleaned, and the public suffer in consequence.

These conditions ought not to exist, and there should be a remedy for them. The people are usually ready to submit to a reasonable amount of taxation, and share, but when a great public nuisance, instead of blessing, is given, then, their reflections are anything but complimentary to municipal authority. Of course, a redress of this evil, among many others we could name, involves responsibility, but then a great deal of authority goes with it, and the two should run in concert. It is, we repeat, a municipal nuisance we had just as well have no government at all. So far as we are able to see, they are in a large measure left to take care of themselves.

POLITICAL DISCOMFORT.

A local contemporary is under the impression that the President carries on civil service reform when it is to the interest of Democrats to do so, and screws it up when it is not, and that it is unfavorably affected by it. This is the old story. The disappointed invariably are well rewarded eyes. The newest criticism Dunnett's have visited upon the President is because he affects, as they say, to strictly to the letter of the civil service law, and this, too, at the expense of his own party. It will be seen, therefore, that the President is supposed to have combined one sacrifice, and that Mr. Cleveland is growing an honest, straight-forward course with respect to the civil service.

In considering this subject certain facts should not be forgotten. Democratic opinions in government and politics are usually in conflict. Unanimity of opinion, when it is reached in politics, and of prescribed course upon anything is never universally popular. Nevertheless, the Democratic Administration has applied the civil service law with pleasant economy and openness. Criticism of the manner in which it is applied is to be expected. They could be no less and no more numerous and severe if the law were ignored altogether. It is human nature to complain, and, above all, it is the nature of the politician and the letter partisan organ. The fact that certain reasonable results will be engendered and consequences must be taken for granted and should not be considered a matter of surprise, unless in fault, is, so we have said, inevitable, and for manifest reasons. While civil service reform is admittedly capable of infinite good, it is an innovation in this generation. An appendicular attack of it among Democrats is that it will engender discomfort and disorder. On the other hand, the Republicans fear that it will put them out too soon. Another element of political opinion is vitally affected.

The question of putting out the heathen and putting in the citizens is simple, intelligible, and, we believe, it is in accord with the habits of decades. It agrees with the theory of the ballot, on which politics is built. It is something which, heretofore, citizens expected and hoped was promised to, it pays both in kind what Republicans have been receiving for years, and, in money, in money. All the machinery to effect it is under in the hands of the President. It is in consonance with that state of war which is a state of nature. It harmonizes with the feeling that "turn about is fair play." But there is a law which stops in and prescribes methods which are in tendencies to these ideas, and the President executes the law. He is sworn to do it. The Democratic delegates were pledged to the maintenance of the law and no good can come from violated pledges.

CRIME.

It is useless to attempt to dispute the fact that San Francisco is very seriously menaced by lawlessness and crime. Under rare risk, and it is committed for a time of the most atrocious character, is necessarily under the surveillance of the police. Wretches maddened by the delirium of opium parade the streets and haunt the dives that infest nearly every street. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of reports, issued to followers and disciples, live upon the earnings of unfortunate women, when they, perhaps, are not themselves the perpetrators of the vilest of their infamous actions. Out of these conditions grow the sensational headlines of which the Sunday morning edition of Saturday night is an example. That was the outcome of a type of life which follows upon the heels of a wide-spread, and, we may add, well-known, and, we may add, well-known, and, we may add, well-known