

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The Weekly Union is issued to-day—that is, the second part of each week is sent only for the Union appears twice each week, each part consisting of eight pages. This week WEEKLY UNION embraces sixteen pages of choice news, critical and business matter for home, office and freest, street car, farm and shop. Matters occurring between Friday and Wednesday are subscribed to the WEEKLY UNION and obtain full knowledge of the semi-weekly of Wednesday and occurrences happening between Wednesday and Saturday are reported to the patron of the paper in the semi-weekly of Saturday. Its departments, which are recognized as leading, are: Editorial writing upon leading social, political, scientific and other topics of the day; agricultural comments, selections and news; telegraphic, coast news and market quotations; literary matters, embracing book reviews, religious, scientific, art, fashion, mechanical, health and other matters; political news; notes of development, progress and production; educational, religious and other notes; art, music, popular science and industrial news; Paris, London, New York, Oregon, Arizona, State, coast, Chicago and other correspondence; topographic news, European, coast and Eastern; Pacific coast news; market news; market and stock reports; commercial review; local intelligence; society notes; fiction and poetry, etc. The WEEKLY UNION has a constantly extending circulation, and has grown with unexampled rapidity.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1897; 102 1/2 for 5s of 1881; 108 1/2 for 4 1/2; sterling, 4 1/2 3/4 84; silver bars, 113 1/2; 48, 112 1/2.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 5/16; consols, 97 15/16; 6 per cent. United States bonds, 105 1/2; 11 1/2; 48, 112 1/2.

In San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 1 1/2 discount to par; Mexican dollars, 21 buying, 21 1/2 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9 1/2 d for average California.

Mining stocks were again quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices showed little change from Thursday's quotations. The assessment of \$1 per share was added to Bullion, and the stock barely carried it. There is an anxiety for first-class mining news from the Coast.

A stage containing eleven passengers was robbed by six highwaymen near Zurich Springs, Ark., Wednesday.

The Republicans of the Seventh Massachusetts District have renominated William A. Russell for Congress.

Judge Hillon declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twentieth New York District.

The Albion Print Works at Conshohocken, Pa., with a capacity of 2,400,000 yards per month, have suspended operations.

John Gasper, Territorial Secretary of Arizona, is charged with sending the Government in auditing bills.

The total ozone at the United States Mint during September was \$6,340,565.

Dr. Albert G. P. Gooren, for poisoning his wife, has been convicted at Philadelphia of murder in the first degree.

The salt between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and American Union Telegraph Company was decided yesterday at St. Louis.

The wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota has turned out better than was expected a few weeks ago.

William H. Fairchild was arrested in Chicago yesterday for the murder of Richard French, in Kansas in 1873.

An iron boiler was at Trenton Basin, N. J., yesterday, destroyed by property valued at \$20,000.

During September the public debt was decreased \$8,974,801; since June 23, 1880, \$26,573,112.

Rich holes of tin have been discovered in Mason and King counties, Washington Territory.

H. M. S. Tripp's sale from the Department to day for Callos, to watch British interests at that port.

The shipments by the Seattle (W. T.) Coal Company during September amounted to 11,333 tons, and since January 1st 95,262 tons.

A novel way of catching salmon is described in a dispatch from Seattle this morning.

Further particulars are given to-day of the shooting affray at Yakima, W. T., Saturday.

At Wigan, Eng., yesterday, 900 weavers struck against a reduction in wages.

The murdered Lord Mountmorris was buried at Monkstown, Ireland, Tuesday.

The international exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, opened yesterday.

J. P. Bullard, a respectable citizen, was mistaken for a stage robber near Auburn, Thursday night, by a Deputy Sheriff, and killed.

At Stockton, yesterday, Nutwood trotted a mile without a skip in 2:19.

The horse distemper at New York is gradually spreading.

There was a frost Thursday night in Union and Blaine counties, North Carolina; also at Petersburg, Va.

General Bull's campaign against Victoria's Apaches has proved an utter failure.

At Havana last week there were 10 deaths from yellow fever and 19 from small pox.

William Figg shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Helli at Tucson, A. T., yesterday, in a quarrel over politics.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountmorris in Ireland.

The Mexican Congress assembled September 16th. The Government of Oahu offers a reward of \$2,500 for the scalp of Victoria.

In a riot at Brussels, Belgium, yesterday, one man was killed and another severely wounded.

Valuable and interesting reading matter will be found this morning in the inside pages of the Record-Union, including the regular weekly departments, letters, miscellany, etc.

THE KIND OF CHANGE THEY PROPOSE.

The Democrats say that the country needs "a change," and that therefore their party ought to be put in power. They remind us of the story of the doctor and his patient. The latter was asked by the former to state his symptoms. "Do you 'see well'?" "Yes," "Do you 'eat heartily'?" "Yes," "Are you 'free from pain'?" "Yes," "Ah, well," said the doctor, "I will give you some 'medicine that will change all that.'" And that is the kind of change the Democrats propose to give the country. At present it is prosperous. It has a sound currency, a stable credit, a flourishing commerce, a bright future before it. It has no ailments save those for which the Democracy is responsible. And now the latter comes forward and says it is prepared to change all this, and while we cannot doubt the truth of the assertion we must demur to the wisdom of the experiment. It offers to give us Mexicanization at the South, Greenbackism at the North, repudiation as a national institution, a depreciated currency, a collapsed credit, and a ruined commerce. No other changes can come of Democratic supremacy. Does any sane man desire these?

A HORRIBLE STORY.

A horrible story is told of the treatment of patients in the Alameda County Hospital. It is alleged that a woman who was in one of the wards of that institution, and who died recently, had her toes eaten off by rats while she was alive, and that though she shrieked for help, being so paralyzed as to be incapable of defending herself, no one came to her relief. It is to be hoped that this story is untrue, for if it is the authorities in charge of the Alameda Hospital have shamefully neglected their duty. It is, however, far too grave a charge to be passed over without inquiry, and we trust the Oakland press will urge an immediate investigation, if the hospital authorities do not insist upon it for their own sakes.

THE CREED OF THE GREENBACKERS.

We propose to examine the propositions which are advanced by the Greenbackers, and to show that the financial measures they advocate are one and all based upon fallacies and capable only of producing evil and not good. We propose also to show that these measures are calculated to produce the most harm to the very classes it is pretended they would specially benefit, namely the working classes. The creed of the Greenbackers is as follows:

Abolition of the National Banks, and the issue of Treasury notes in the place of their circulation. Payment of the Government bonds which mature next year and thereafter, first by the use of all the gold and silver now serving to protect the greenback circulation; second, by the issue of free Treasury notes.

These are the main points in the policy. It is claimed that the National Banks should be abolished because they enable bondholders to make two profits on their bonds, and because the Government can save all this interest on circulation by issuing the currency itself. These objections to the National Banks are not valid. These banks are not, asserted, privileged monopolies. It is open to any man or set of men to start a National Bank at any time. The reason more are not started is that there are many ways in which greater profits can be secured. The National Banks pay taxes to the State and General Government aggregating \$15,000,000 per annum. Their profits on circulation do not exceed 1 1/2 per cent. per annum, which fact shows that they are not growing rich by this means. In exchange for this profit of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on their circulation, the National Banks furnish the people and Government with several important benefits. In the first place, they afford safe places of deposit. The losses to the people through National Banks have been infinitesimal compared to those accruing through private and savings banks. In the second place, they have been absolutely invaluable in assisting the Government to refund the national debt. They now hold nearly one-quarter of it, and their demand for bonds put them at a premium and kept them there. By this means the country has been enabled to refund the greater part of the debt in 4 1/2 and 4 per cent. bonds, thus saving some twenty millions of interest yearly, and with the same aid the Secretary of the Treasury will next year be enabled to refund the five and sixes when they mature, in 3 1/2 per cent. bonds, thus saving thirteen millions a year more in interest. Without the help of the National Banks none of these operations would have been possible, and we should still have been paying interest on the whole debt at the rate of 6 and 7 per cent. In the third place, these banks affect a very important saving in exchange. They give the people a uniform currency. If they were abolished it is certain that the old State Bank system would be re-verted to. (That system was much more profitable for bankers than the present one, and much more costly for the people.) As Secretary Sherman showed in a recent speech, before the war exchange in New York was sometimes as high as 2 1/2 per cent. As the amount of exchange drawn on the East by the South and West is estimated at four thousand millions a year, it is plain that the National Banks save an enormous amount in this connection also. In fact, the one item of exchange far exceeds all the profit on both circulation and deposits.

The claim of the Greenbackers that greenbacks would serve the same purpose as United States notes, and be equally safe, is not well-founded. In the first place it is not part of the business of a government to issue paper money. This is not money in the scientific sense of the term. It represents no capital. What it represents is debt, and nothing else. Now the Greenbackers propose that the Government shall pay off its debts with its debts. That is what they really mean when they demand that the bonds shall be paid off with new issues of greenbacks. But we will recur to that point presently. The Government has no right to issue evidence of debt as money, without making provision for redeeming its promises to pay. To do that would be dishonest, and it would be destructive to the public credit. Such paper could not be kept at gold par. Again, its volume would be fluctuating continually, since Congress would be tampering with it all the time. And finally, the country stands pledged not to exceed the four hundred million dollar limit which has already been reached, and the Supreme Court has ruled that fresh issues of paper currency in time of peace are unconstitutional.

The Greenbackers, having abolished the National Banks, propose to pay off the public debt in a hurry. They say that the first thing to do is to take all the gold and silver in the Treasury, and apply it to the payment of the bonds (between seven and eight hundred millions), which mature next year. As there are only \$156,000,000 of gold and silver in the Treasury it is clear that to pay off these bonds would require a fresh issue of at least \$500,000,000 of greenbacks. Now let us see where this money would bring us. We will suppose the National Banks abolished, and their issues, in amount \$350,000,000, replaced by greenbacks. That would give us nearly \$800,000,000 of greenbacks. It is then proposed to pay away all the gold and silver now held in the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks. This would leave the greenbacks without any specie basis, at the instant that their volume was doubled. We should then have an irredeemable currency, and in the moment that it was deprived of its coin reserve five hundred millions of fresh paper would be added to it. That would give us \$1,300,000,000 in paper. Can anybody form an idea as to what that paper would be worth? The Greenbackers propose to pay off one debt with another. They are like Mr. Micawber, who never could see the difference between giving his note of hand and discharging an obligation completely. They would leave the greenbacks which they propose to pay off the bonds with would represent nothing at all. They would be even more worthless than French Assignats or Confederate currency. Making them receivable for all purposes would not increase their value. That device has been tried repeatedly. In France they actually undertook to guillotine people who refused to accept the Government paper at gold par, but it was quite useless. Money must be full value to fetch all value. That is an axiom which the Greenbackers may profitably study. There

is no secret for making full-value money out of paper in any other way than by guaranteeing its redemption in coin. The Greenbackers, in proposing to pay out the gold and silver now in the Treasury, propose that the country shall adopt fiat money. They say, with their usual absurdness, that this coin is "idle." It is not idle. It is the most active coin in the world, for it is sustaining, to all practical intents, some \$640,000,000 of paper at gold par. That is its function, and it therefore constitutes the very foundation of specie payments. It is that gold and silver whose presence in the Treasury makes every greenback and national bank paper dollar worth one hundred cents in gold to-day. Take that gold and silver away, and the paper money would instantly cease to be worth one hundred cents on the dollar in gold.

The Greenbackers, in pretending anxiety to discharge the public debt quickly, are trying to conceal their real purpose to pay it dishonestly, in the first place, and in the second, to make the paying of it in that manner an excuse for putting the country on a fiat money basis. The moment the so-called "idle" coin in the Treasury had been paid out, specie redemption would be at an end. We should then be launched upon a new era of irredeemable paper, with the public credit destroyed by the dishonest payment of the bonds with depreciated paper, and with an inflation of the currency certain to produce a crisis. No coin in the Treasury, and thirteen hundred millions of irredeemable paper afloat; that is the picture the Greenbackers offer us as the result of their highest financial wisdom. And it is through this situation that the masses are to be benefited, is it? They are to grow rich by being paid in dollars which will be worth no more than 70 or 80 cents! They are to prosper by having to pay two and three prices for everything they eat and wear and use! What the Greenbackers are really working for is national bankruptcy, for nothing else could possibly result from their programme. Their inflated paper currency would sink in six months lower than the lowest point reached by the greenbacks during the rebellion. The public credit would be destroyed through the practical repudiation of the bonds, and as the pressure grew heavier the tendency to try and relieve it by issuing more paper would be inevitable. It is well known how these policies operate, for the world has tried them often enough, though always with the same result. The substantial possessions of the poor and the middle classes in such periods pass into the hands of the rich. They are periods for the impoverishment of the working class. It is not the rich bondholders who would suffer most from the Greenbackers' policy. It is the workmen and women who hold no bonds, and who have no property but their capacity to labor. The Greenbackers are not at all sincere in their professions of yearning to pay the public debt and save interest. Their policy would save no interest, but on the contrary would subject the whole country to incalculable and irretrievable losses. They would substitute for a sound currency which secures full value to every man for labor or goods, a depreciated, redundant, fluctuating currency, which would rob everybody every day; which would halve the laborer's wages and double the cost of his living; which would lessen the value of all securities and increase the need of those who seek to realize upon them; which would not only start with depreciation, but would sink lower and lower until collapse was reached; which would stop national progress and prosperity, and undo the work of twenty years in a moment. There is not the possibility of one cent of public gain or benefit in the Greenback programme. It is evil and mischievous and malignant and dishonest and foolish from beginning to end. Its assumptions are fallacious and hypocritical. Its representations are grossly and recklessly inaccurate. Its most prominent characteristic is its stupid defiance of the experience of universal history. It should be shunned like poison by the workman, for it menaces the bread he eats and the roof that shelters him. It is in fine a patent plan for discharging the public debt by ruining the public credit, and by cheating at once the public creditors and the people at large.

Why "RECONCILIATION" IS NO LONGER IN ORDER.

We have already answered those who are endeavoring to make it appear that a candid representation of the lawless methods by which the Democratic party expects to win the Presidency is "sectional" and "extravagant"; but it is always in order to print pertinent arguments, and therefore we give place to the following from the New York Tribune: "It pleases the Democrats to inquire why the reconciliation of 1872 is not applicable to the present campaign. The answer is, 'In 1872 reconciliation was an untried experiment. In 1880 it has passed into a melancholy failure. President Hayes 'gave it a fair trial. He took an ex-rebel into his Cabinet, and the Solid South 'traisced the Colonel, greeted him with 'hisses, and derided him without mercy, 'because he admitted that secession was 'a mistake. President Hayes also 'moved troops from the South, and gave 'the South control of its own elections. 'What was the result? Ballot-boxing, 'tissue-ballots, free counting in the 'South, and in Congress a prolonged 'assault upon the election laws, and 'an unsuccessful effort to 'destroy 'them by nullification. This is the 'record which has revived 'sectional- 'ism, and the man who has studied it 'and is not a 'sectionalist' must admit 'that the war ended in a compromise, and 'not a conquest.' That is a concise and perfectly accurate statement of the situation. The truth is that a fair opportunity was given the South to prove the sincerity of its professions of loyalty and regard for the Constitution, and that it has used this opportunity for no other purpose than to consolidate its powers of resistance to the Constitution. It has not exhibited any disposition whatever to accept the results of the war, but on the contrary its leaders have during the present campaign publicly announced that the old war issues are still pending. Thus we find Wade Hampton declaring that the principles before the people of Virginia are those 'for which Lee and Jackson 'fought.' Thus we find Fitzhugh Lee

telling his audience at Portsmouth, Virginia, that "if they desired that the Confederate heroes should not have died in vain, they must vote the Democratic ticket and vindicate the principles for which they sacrificed their lives." Thus we find Blackburn of Kentucky saying, "The South is idle, thank God! 'She was sold for Jeff Davis in 1860, and 'she will be sold for Hancock in 1880." Thus we find the same Blackburn declaring in his place in Congress that it was the purpose of his party "to sweep every vestige of the war legislation from the 'statute books." Thus we find an Arkansas editor publishing the "stars and 'bars" in his paper at the head of an account of a Democratic procession, and Democratic mobs, one at Fort Wayne, Ind., and another at Georgetown, D. C., boldly hoisting the same flag, and rejoicing over its flaunting. All these and numberless other incidents of the same character render it impossible to evade the conclusion that the solid South means a revival of the old issues, and that the triumph of the party that relies on the solid South would be calamitous and disgraceful.

And with these indisputable evidences of the survival of the old sectional spirit at the South come other and not less serious apprehensions. For there is in truth no ground whatever for confidence in either Northern or Southern Democratic moderation or honesty. The South is made and kept solid by force and fraud, and the Northern Democracy accepts and indorses these methods, and builds its hopes upon them. It would be silly to believe that a party thus notoriously endeavoring to secure the control of the Government by illegal and lawless methods, can be trusted to keep any pledge it may make, should it succeed. It has declared that it accepts the constitutional amendments. That is in its platform, but every schoolboy knows that the amendments are being nullified in fact all over the South. It has alleged that it will not sanction Southern claims. This General Hancock puts his hand to, and as if to emphasize the untrustworthiness of the assurance, the Alabama Democrats, fresh from stuffing the ballot-boxes, solemnly approve his letter, and declare that they are pledged to this—along with a profound regard for the freedom of the franchise. Can anything demonstrate the utter insincerity of the Democracy more clearly? Nor is this all the proof we have of their duplicity. They have already introduced a bill into Congress to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court by twelve. These new Judges are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. It is intended that they should be taken from the South. With twelve Southern Judges in the Supreme Court nothing would be easier than the nullification of the Constitutional Amendments, and that effected the door would be thrown wide open for the admission of the Southern claims which to the amount of fifteen hundred millions are already prepared and in the hands of Washington claim agents. There is no speculation and conjecture about all this. We are reasoning logically from actual facts, and the man who, perceiving these facts, refuses to recognize their legitimate consequences, or pretends that there is nothing to apprehend, must either be incapable of rational reflection, or must be a friend to the legislation which is being brought forward in the interest of the Confederate claimants.

PATTERSON ON CALIFORNIA.

Mr. R. H. Patterson has a paper on California in the Fortnightly Review for September. In some respects it is an appreciative paper, but it is marred by errors which show that the writer has derived all his information at a second hand, and too much of it from untrustworthy sources. His blunders, moreover, are in most instances such as could hardly have been committed had the least care been used, and it is remarkable that so many mistakes should occur in an article appearing in one of the foremost of English reviews. As a sample of the kind of misstatements made by Mr. Patterson we may refer to his mention of San Francisco as the Capital of the State, his exaggerated description of early lawlessness in this State, his fantastic account of stock speculations. But for cumulative errors it would be hard to beat his description of the discovery of gold. For example he says: "It was a German 'settler at the confluence of the Sacramento 'and American rivers who first struck 'gold.' General Sutter—as the Americans styled him—was erecting a 'mill to grind his grain, and when 'the mill-race was being dug the spade 'turned up grains of gold." Now it was not a German settler who first struck gold. He did not strike it at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. His name was not "General Sutter." He was not "erecting a mill 'to grind his grain." General Sutter was not a German, but a Swiss. But he did not discover gold; James Marshall discovered gold. He was erecting a mill at the time, not on the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers, but at Coloma. It was not to "grind grain," moreover, but to saw lumber. Nor did the spade turn up any grains of gold in the mill-race. In short Mr. Patterson's description is, as full of blunders as an egg is full of meat, and his general knowledge of California is so very poor as to render his predictions and statements almost destitute of value. It is to be regretted that the task he undertook had not been accomplished by some better equipped writer.

THE CURE FOR SOUTHERN MEXICANISM.

It has been made a matter of reproach to those who dwell upon the Mexicanization of the South that they have not proposed a remedy for it. We cannot regard this accusation as having weight. The Southern question is a very difficult one. The question is whether it can be settled by purely moral forces. That is the experiment that is being made at present. The opponents of Mexican politics point out the nature of them to the country. They show how free institutions—American institutions—are being systematically abandoned, and how mob terrorism and wholesale cheating are being substituted for the free choice of the people. They declare that such a state of things cannot last; that it must either be discontinued, or it will bring the whole country to the same condition of anarchy and fraud, or one section will rise up against another, and civil war will ensue. They say

that one of these ends must come if the present conditions continue, and they warn the people who believe in pure politics and a free ballot to show how they feel by their vote. If indeed the adherence to free institutions is so general and strong throughout the North that the rebuke of Southern Mexicanism shall be emphatic, then probably the problem will be solved; for Mexicanism demands encouragement, or it will not continue, since it involves an abnormal disorder at the outset, and is therefore not easy to establish. But the opponents of Mexicanism are not called upon to justify themselves by producing a patent remedy for the evil which they perceive and warn the country against. It matters practically little how the Southern abandonment of free institutions came about. The one thing needful to be recognized is that it is now the existing state of things in that region. The freedom of the ballot is unknown there. The citizen is not allowed to participate in the government according to the constitutional forms. Violence and fraud, agencies unknown to constitutional government, have taken possession of politics, and a lawless minority does what it pleases with the election machinery. This is the peril of the Union, and there can be none worse. No language can be too earnest to convey the conviction of deadly danger which such a condition of things brings home to the watchful observer who knows the vital importance of law and loyalty in society. The South is in fact in anarchy, and the North is trying to make-believe that this is not the case. It is as if a live man and a corpse were chained together, and the former were trying to persuade the world that his dreadful comrade were alive. But sooner or later death will pass from the corpse to the living man, and the closeness of their union will hasten this consummation. The North must cure and revive itself; or the whole country will soon be tainted and fatally diseased by the contagion of its degeneration.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is a significant fact that as the Presidential election approaches, financial and business circles manifest more and more uneasiness. The New York Public, which takes no part in politics, and is merely and wholly a financial journal, states as a matter of fact that investment and speculation have almost ceased, and cannot be expected to show any activity until the Presidential question is settled. Now it is evident that if, as some people assert, it makes no difference which party carries the day, business and finance would be unaffected by the outcome. When business men decline to invest money in securities which are liable to be depreciated by political events, it is distinctly clear that they recognize a broad distinction between the probable effects of the alternatives before them. It is equally clear that they have nothing to fear from a Republican victory, since that would only perpetuate and maintain the present condition of things. The source of their disquietude therefore must lie in the possibility of a Democratic success, and it is this which constitutes the significance of the fact we have noted. For this is a silent verdict of condemnation delivered against the Democratic party by a perfectly impartial and unbiased jury. This jury in fact is not thinking of the Democratic party, but simply of its own interests. In the pursuit of those interests it has come to learn that when the Democrats win business and finance are injured; that the Democratic reputation is productive of harm to the material interests of the country; that Democratic financial doctrines cause depreciation in national securities; and that it is not safe to invest or speculate while the possibility of a Democratic victory remains. That is the conclusion of business men. And if this is so, how can it be possible that any American interests can be benefited by the success of a party the mere apprehension of whose triumph thus paralyzes commerce and reflects upon this, but all men should do so. It is as pregnant with instruction for the workman as for the merchant, for the mechanic as for the millowner. The Democratic party casts a baleful shadow upon the future of the country as it advances. It is not possible that government by such a party could be other than disastrous.

REPUTATION AT THE SOUTH.

Reputation at the South is one of the methods by which the general demoralization existing in that section manifests itself. It has permeated the whole region almost, and there is scarcely a Southern State in which either the State or municipal debts have not been thus renounced. Municipal reputation has lately become quite fashionable there, in fact. The city of Memphis shuffed off its just obligations not long ago in this way, and now Mobile is undertaking to do the same. The practice is to surrender the charter and go out of civic business, as it were, and then presently a new start can be taken. When, as rarely happens, a Northern city repudiates, as Elizabeth, N. J., did some years ago, its course is criticised sharply, and it is held up as a shocking example. At the South, however, this course is far too usual to attract much attention, and if Northern journals say anything about it they are at once accused of "sectionalism." In fact the South is at present very faithfully filling up the picture which Dickens drew half a century ago of certain Northern peculiarities then existing. It will be remembered that repudiation was not always a Southern foible, but that some Northern cities had left it that bad line. In "Martin Chuzzlewit," Dickens represents a Yankee setting down the hero's indignant expression of disgust at this form of community swindling, as "European hatred of our free institutions," and this is the way it is regarded now at the South. There is more in this comparison than might be thought, moreover. The South is half a century behind the North in regard to repudiation, and the same disparity exists in nearly all other respects. The truth is that Slavery put the South back half a century in everything, and this is one of the reasons why that region cannot be trusted to govern the country. The people of that section are behind the rest of the nation in civilization, and the least civilized part of the nation must not be allowed to govern, or it will make mischief. The moral sense of the South requires to be developed. It needs to learn the necessity of honest dealing with its creditors.

The North paid heavily for the same knowledge, but has profited by it, and is so much the more advanced. The South has this experience to go through, and apparently cannot learn by proxy. When it has shown that it realizes the need of honesty it will have advanced far enough to perceive the necessity of fair play in politics, and of reverence for law and order in all things. But until it has mastered these things it would be madness to give it the control of the Government, and even when it has learned them, the North will still be fifty years ahead of it in all that constitutes real progress.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S PARTY AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Democrats are inviting Union soldiers to vote for General Hancock on the ground that he fought against the rebellion. It would therefore be well for the Union soldiers to refresh their memories as to the course of General Hancock's party where they have been concerned. For instance, on May 20, 1880, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives giving preference to honorably discharged Union soldiers in making appointments to the District of Columbia police force. The vote stood, ayes 95, noes 78, and the 78 who voted against the resolution were all Democrats, and 46 of them were ex-Confederates. Again, in the Senate, April 17, 1879, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution that Union soldiers should not be discharged from the places they held under the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms, except for specified cause. This resolution was defeated, the vote standing 25 Republican ayes to 31 Democratic noes, and of these latter 18 were ex-Confederates. Mr. Carpenter then proposed as an amendment that no Confederate soldier should be appointed to office about the Senate chamber in the place of a Union soldier. This was defeated by a vote of 26 to 34, the majority being all Democrats, and 19 of them ex-Confederates. On February 25, 1880, a bill was offered in the Senate to allow a Maryland rebel to receive a commission in the army, and on this occasion Garland of Alabama moved as a substitute that the law which prohibits the appointment of Confederate soldiers, sailors and officers to positions in the United States army should be repealed. The Confederates and Democrats promptly responded to this appeal, and cast 36 votes to 23 for the repeal of the bill. As, however, it was found that the original bill would be defeated if the scheme to throw open the army to ex-rebels was persisted in, Mr. Garland's proposition was subsequently reconsidered. The Democrats had nevertheless put themselves on the record, and Union soldiers cannot be under any delusion as to how they would fare in such hands. Beltschower no doubt told the truth when he wrote that pension bills were not regarded with any favor in the present Congress. The Confederate brigadiers and their Copperhead allies would nullify all such measures if they dared, and with Hancock at the head of the Government they would acquire confidence enough for anything.

A CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROPOSAL.

An appeal is being made, through the Nation, to organize a Civil Service Reform Publication Society, with the object of printing and circulating documents, pamphlets, and so forth, in advocacy and elucidation of the principles which ought to convince all thinking Americans that the change proposed is absolutely necessary to the purification of our politics and the just ordering of public affairs. If there are any of our readers who desire to aid in this work of enlightenment, they can do so by putting themselves in communication with the editor of the New York Nation. The responses which that journal is receiving and printing every week, from friends of reform, are very encouraging, and show that there is a great underlying stratum of positive opinion in favor of the cause. The wisdom of the course proposed cannot be doubted, moreover. It has been found necessary to sustain every important controversy of this character by a literature of its own. That which the great contest over the English corn laws produced is in point, and also that which grew out of the anti-slavery conflict in this country. Fullness of information is indeed one of the first necessities in all such cases, for wherever there is complexity in the subject the probabilities of the growth of erroneous views are very great, and can only be met by profuse dissemination of sound doctrine. The Civil Service Reform Publication Society is intended to subserve this purpose. It will seek to demonstrate the evil effects of the spoils system in politics. It will enforce its arguments by examples drawn from other countries. It will point out the methods by which the public service may be and ought to be separated from partisan politics, and will show how deeply concerned every citizen is in the success of such a policy. It is to be hoped that every believer in political reform will come forward and join the Society, or help to furnish the material support which is necessary to its establishment, for it contemplates the most beneficent and far-reaching reform yet remaining to be achieved.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The Chicago Tribune observes: "Since the four per cent. bonds went out among the people and became the poor man's savings banks, railing against bondholders has ceased to be a popular amusement. If the bonds were paid in scrip to-morrow, or what is the same thing, if the credit of the Government were struck down by limitless issues of rag money, the great sufferers would be very poor men and women, widows and orphans, the aged and infirm, and charitable institutions, to say nothing of the employees of labor. With national credit would go municipal credit and private credit. No man could borrow, or buy a lot or a house on credit, or get tick at his butcher's or baker's, or pay the debts he already owes, promptly or honestly; while everything owing to him, even his day's wages, would be paid in depreciated currency. Yet Mr. Hancock has had the face to write a congratulatory dispatch to the candidate of this party of universal ruin in Maine." The programme of the Greenback party, which Hancock has practically indorsed, is undoubtedly calculated to produce all, and more than all, this evil. The aim of that party is to replace the honest full value

money which the people now enjoy, by fiat money, that is, by a paper currency having no specie basis, and redeemable in nothing. Such a currency never has been and never can be kept from depreciation and inflation. It would sink below par directly it was issued, and as it depreciated the same quacks who now urge it would clamor for a larger volume of the stuff. All this has been fully worked out in the experience of our fathers, and in the experience of almost every other nation under the sun. It is a state device, and it may be guaranteed to effect the ruin of a state more rapidly and completely than anything else. It is a patent method of pauperizing labor, moreover, and fostering Communism and all the turbulence that grows out of general poverty and discontent. The Democrats, who pretend to be the friends of the working classes, have indorsed this political doctrine, and Hancock, fresh from subscribing to the hard-money plank of the Cincinnati Convention, has given in his adhesion to it.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Lieutenant Schwatka's Arctic exploration does not appear to have resulted in the attainment of any positive information regarding the fate of Franklin and his party. Nearly all the information procured appears to have been derived from the natives, and the statements so obtained are necessarily of doubtful value, both because the natives have no regard for the truth, and because they try to make things pleasant by telling whatever they think will satisfy the white men. No trace of Franklin himself was found, and we are disposed to agree with veteran explorers in thinking that there is no very little chance of learning anything more as to his fate. That he died with his companions may be regarded as certain, but it is unlikely that his remains will ever be found or identified. The one really important fact established by this last exploration was the fact that Europeans can adopt the Esquimaux diet and modes of living with perfect ease, and that these expeditions may hereafter be detached from civilization altogether without misgiving, and be sure of subsistence so long as they can find seals, walrus and whales. This new method will enable commanders to dispense with the cumbersome supplies which are always such a source of embarrassment, and though the prospect of living upon frozen reindeer meat and seal blubber and oil may not be very agreeable at the beginning, old explorers declare that the taste for these commodities grows with use until they appear quite delicious, and the men thrive upon them. And as people do not go into the Arctic regions for mere pleasure, as a rule, a little discomfort more or less is not to be considered in such expeditions.

WHAT BLAINE SAYS.

In his Newark speech Senator Blaine referred to the probable consequences of the election of Hancock, and among other things said: "If you elect General Hancock, you inevitably, within the space of a twelve-month—I am not sure that it would not be within the space of ninety days—hand over to the Democratic party, led by Southern men, the control of the 'Supreme Court of the United States' absolutely. Five of these Judges are to-day beyond seventy, or in that neighborhood. They may accept retirement at full pay. If they are reluctant to do so, a Democratic President backed by a Democratic Senate and House would 'swamp that Court by superior numbers; and by way of advice to the 'North let me say that a bill is pending on the calendar of the Senate to make 'that Court consist of twenty members.' To show that this is no imaginary cause of apprehension Mr. Blaine then reminded his hearers how 'the Democrats, after 1834, bent all their energies to building 'up a Supreme Court that would uphold 'the States Rights theory, and the first 'fruits of it was the Dred Scott decision 'of 1857, in which slavery was made national.' The lesson ought to be appreciated. The South knows the way by which the Constitution can be circumvented, for it has experimented in that direction before. The metamorphosis of the Supreme Court would in fact be a characteristically Southern recourse, and as it is already prepared for by a bill which is now pending, it would be ineffectual to doubt that all the successive steps would be taken the moment opportunity occurred.

THE SOUTHERN WAY.

Some time ago a South Carolina journal urged the reorganization of the red-shirt mounted clubs. This suggestion has been acted upon, and the press of South Carolina now teems with accounts of the utility of the organization. Wherever a political meeting is held, the red-shirts attend in sufficient force to run it. Whenever the Republicans attempt a demonstration the red-shirts get up a counter demonstration. A favorite trick of theirs is to muster, several hundred strong and ride through the town where a Republican meeting is to be held, beforehand, shouting, yelling, and firing pistols. Thus the Columbia Register describes such an occasion, when "the red-shirts, forming a glorious cavalcade of 'determined men, among the wildest 'huzzas and unbounded enthusiasm, coursed 'through the principal streets of the city.' 'What were those men so 'determined' about? According to the Register they are determined 'to be done with hideous 'Radicalism in any of its hydra-headed 'forms,' which is the Southern way of saying that they mean to put down the Republican vote by force. The red-shirt league will no doubt give a good account of South Carolina when the time comes, but the Southern way of conducting political campaigns is not one which patriotic men can afford to countenance or support, for it involves the destruction of free institutions.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Madam R. La-bel, St. Rose, Canada, writes to the RECORD-UNION, under date of September 24th, that in 1876 her husband left her for California. After his arrival in this country she received a letter from him, dated Chico, Butte county, April, 1877. Since that time nothing has been heard from M. La-bel. She recently read the account of the death in California of a man by the name of Label, republished from California papers in the papers of Canada. A marriage portion of one thousand pistons was set-aside upon her at the time of their marriage, neither the principal nor interest of which can be touched except upon the satisfactory proof of the death of M. Label. If he is dead she desires to be placed in possession of the proofs of his demise.