HARRISON AND THE SOUTH

A Question That Attracts More Than Usual National Interest at This Time.

Now Is the Accepted Time and Now Is the Day of Salvation—Will the South Accept the Proffered Opportunity.

A TALK WITH GEN. TAFT.

He Counts on Breaking up the Solid South and Does Not Fear Negro Supremacy.

Charleston News and Courier.

Yesterday morning a reporter called to see Gen. W. N. Taft, the most influential Republican in the South. He was asked to say something for publication in regard to the election of Harrison as it relates to the South and the influence the election will have upon our people. Gen. Taft said that he was not at all surprised at the result of the election, but was, of course, very much gratified at Gen. Harrison's election.

"If you so desire," said Gen. Taft, "You can say that the election of Gen. Harrison will be a benefit to the South; that it will be the beginning of the breaking up of the solid South, because within the next four years the policy of the Republican party will be so favorable to all sections of the country that the good-will of the better class of the business people of the South will be naturally drawn towards the Republican party. I know Gen. Harrison to be a conservative business man, an unswerving Republican, whose conception of the presidency is that it should reach from ocean to ocean and from border to border. I know that the Southern people have nothing whatever to fear, but every reason to be encouraged by Gen. Harrison's public record, that all sections of the country will be fairly and honestly treated.

"I believe that the result of the election will force the party that will be in power to immediately withdraw from the national banks the large amount of government funds now on deposit, and reduce the public debt, which will put in circulation such large sums of money as will give an impetus to manufactures and legitimate business enterprises throughout the country, and by continuing this policy will give us an era of prosperity such as this country has never yet seen. I believe that the South will receive such benefits from this and other measures that will be adopted that the disintegration already begun will continue, and that the political campaign of the future will be fought on far different grounds than the one just closed."

"I believe further, that the tariff question has been settled for the present generation, and that there will be a reduction of duties by the Republican party, but in only such instances where the imports will not conflict with American manufactures. I think that the tariff-for-revenue has been buried for many years to come.

"I also believe that measures will now be adopted that will insure, at least in federal elections, a free ballot and a fair count.

"Another good result of the election will be the admission of the State of Dakota, which now has a population of 700,000, and the State of Washington and perhaps the State of New Mexico. The admission of these States into the Union insures Republican supremacy for a long time to come.

"The people of the South will gain by the adoption of the policy of the Republican party because it will compel the formation of political parties within the various States, which will have for their platforms the greatest good for the greatest number within their own State borders. The solid South makes the solid North, and now that many vexed questions have been settled, it would seem that the party that can best and most economically govern each State will be the party that will command the support of the voters, and this is what I conceive to be the desire of the masses of the Republicans in the United States."

"Ah! but, General Taft, the policy of the Republican party has heretofore been so vindictive?"

"There is no reason," said General Taft, "that I know of why the Republican party of this country should be vindictive. It will live up to its platform and administer the laws as they are, and if our people will only meet the Republican party in the same spirit that the Republican party will take charge of the government our country cannot be otherwise than prosperous."

"General," asked the reporter, "do you think that negro supremacy will be restored in the South, and that we will go back to the old regime of Republican misrule prior to 1876, as is now feared and predicted by some in the South?"

"Some men live by politics," replied General Taft, "as well in the Democratic as in the Republican party, whose stock in trade often is to control the people through their fears and prejudices. General Harrison's personal life has been such, and his public character so well known, notwithstanding the slanders circulated against him during the campaign, that it will be only in keeping with what we know of him to have South Carolina as honorably governed, so far as the national administration is concerned, as can possibly be done. All of the virtue in this country does not belong to the Democratic party, and there is as competent material in the Republican party as in any other. I do not believe that there is a Republican in South Carolina who would have negro supremacy or carpet-bag rule in national, State or municipal government. Further, I do not believe that there will be the same unseemly scramble for federal office as is expected by some of the prominent Democrats in this State, and I know that public office under General Harrison will be truly a public trust, and not prostituted as it has been during the past four years. I do not think General Harrison will appoint to any office any man until his qualifications as to personal character and business capacity have been fully ascertained; but when such men are appointed they will be Republicans and men of such standing as will compare in every way with those now in office. When this is done I do not see well why there shall be any fear of negro supremacy or misrule."

GENERAL FEATURES.

Southern Industries Will Be Stimulated—The South Has Nothing to Fear.

Birmingham (Ala.) Special to Atlanta Constitution.

A curious paper is circulating here to-day. It is addressed to President Harrison, reciting that he now has an opportunity of making a national demonstration that will break all sectional lines and result in a united country. He is urged to appoint good officials in the South, and give the South a liberal and enlightened treatment. It is signed by prominent business men irrespective of party.

Mr. Seddon, of the Sloss furnace, sold 2,000 tons of pig-iron a month ago to St. Louis for 25 cents a ton less than the present price if Cleveland was elected, and for a dollar a ton more if Harrison was elected. The St. Louis purchasers stated that they believed iron would be worth a dollar a ton more under Harrison. Mr. Seddon gets $1 a ton advance on the 2,000 tons.

Mr. Hillman, manager of the Tennessee coal property, telegraphed the morning of Harrison's election to New York and bought 1,000 shares of Tennessee Coal stock at 32. It has now advanced to 36.

Mr. Fred Sloss has purchased the Baxter stove-works, and will build at once a sixty-ton furnace. He already has a rolling-mill, and will build another for making structural iron. He intends that these mills, with his stove-works, shall consume the products of his furnaces.

The election of Harrison has boomed Birmingham. Mr. Thomas, of Lehigh Valley, will put two extra furnaces here at once, and a gentleman is now looking in Murphy's Valley for a location for furnaces, which will be built immediately. In 1881 Birmingham had two furnaces. She now has twenty, and the sites are now selected for six more.

The iron manufacturers of this city, without regard to politics, express themselves as entirely satisfied with the election of Harrison. Some who voted for Cleveland say they believe the success of the Republican ticket will prove to be the best for the industrial interests of this section, as it settles the tariff agitation for four years at least. Two months ago a syndicate of Boston capitalists agreed with certain gentlemen of this city to invest $1,000,000 in manufacturing in this district if Harrison was elected. To-day they telegraphed that they would comply with their agreement, and would be in Birmingham next week.

Tennesseeans Well Pleased.

Memphis Appeal.

Leading Republicans differ somewhat in their expressions of opinion as to the course General Harrison will pursue toward this section of the country when he seizes the reins of government.

For example, the Hon. Wm. R. Moore does not believe a pacific policy will prevail unless the Southern people not only leave the door open, but extend an invitation for it to enter.

An Appeal man sought this gentleman yesterday just after he had left a party of congenial political friends, all of whom had been rejoicing over Gen. Harrison's elevation to the Presidency.

"Colonel, you appear to be pleased over the result," said the reporter.

"I am pleased, but the result was no surprise. I knew he would be elected the moment that hippopotamus wrote his free-trade message."

"What will be the policy of Harrison's administration toward the South?"

"He will be President of the United States, seeing to it that the people of all sections get justice and right. Gen. Harrison is a wise man, a just man, a brave man, a patriot and Christian. Backed by a friendly Congress, he will invite those men who present tainted certificates of election to Congress to sit out on the steps and say to the people of the South: 'If you want representation in Congress you must cease the practice of fraud at the ballot-boxes, whereby thousands of citizens are deprived of their right to vote.' He will also invite them to join hands with the Republican party and labor with one common end in view, that of preserving and advancing the interests and material welfare of our country. If they decline, then he can only say that if they do not desire representation in Congress and insist upon arraying themselves solidly against a solid North, it is a matter of their own selection. Four more States will be added to the Union, all Republican, which will give us eight additional Senators and several members of the lower House. The South has its opportunity," continued Mr. Moore, "and it remains to be seen whether or not she will accept and profit by it."

"Don't mention it," smilingly said Judge Hammond, as the Appeal reporter entered his door. "I have not mentioned it to a living soul. But I expect to see particularly three or four of my particular friends later on, don't you know. But you shall not go away empty handed," continued the Judge, "and may make an extract from this letter I received last July from a friend of mine now residing in Vermont, concerning the President-elect of these United States, about whom everything is now interesting, I presume."

And the Judge kindly permitted the Appeal to make from the letter the extract which follows:

"I may take the liberty of thanking you for your kind expressions toward General Harrison, on his behalf, and feel grateful for them on my own. He and I commenced the practice of law in the same town at nearly the same time—he being a year ahead of me in being admitted to the bar—and for nearly fifteen years previous to my retirement we were business partners. All this time he grew not only in intellect and ability, but, what is of more importance to one's private self, in my respect and affection. I have never known a better man. I think there are very few who are stronger in any respect. I think he will be elected, and if he is I am sure he will present the Nation with an administration pure and able."

When the reporter started out, Judge Hammond said to him: "You may say that letter was written by a man who is the equal of General Harrison in all that he describes, and when a man has practiced law fifteen years with another he may be called an expert in knowledge about him."

To Break the Solid South.

Charleston (S. C.) Special to Atlanta Constitution.

A very prominent Democrat said to this correspondent: "I for one am getting tired of being used as a cat's-paw to rake the chestnuts out of the fire for the Democratic politicians of New York. For twenty years or more these people have been using us to serve their selfish ends. The solid South has been used as a cat's-paw by them, and the solid South is a solidified fool if it does not kick over the traces. What would I do? I would have a convention of the Southern States; let that convention meet and discuss the situation. Let us say to the national Republican committee we are tired of this thing and we want to break through the traces. Give us your assurance that you will leave us alone to manage our State affairs, and that you will give us decent federal officials in the South, and we will break up the solid South. We will cut loose from Tammany and the County Democracy, Hill and all the rest of it, and vote for the best man for President, whether he be a Republican or Democrat. That's what I would do."

All in all, the Democrats in the State are pretty badly demoralized, although there is a disposition to brace up and hope for an administration like Garfield's and Arthur's, which were almost entirely agreeable to the South.

General Harrison's Attitude to the South.

Indianapolis Special to Atlanta Constitution.

One of the closest friends and neighbors of General Harrison, and who worked hard for his nomination, is Dr. Wilson, formerly of the Surgical Institute in Atlanta. Said Dr. Wilson to-day:

"I want my friends in Atlanta to know what kind of a man General Harrison is. He is clear-headed and free of all entanglements. When he becomes President he will recognize the fact that Georgia and South Carolina are as much parts of the Union as Indiana and Illinois. He will bend to nothing for mere party purpose. I have had occasion to talk with him upon the situation in the South long before he thought of the nomination, and therefore I can speak for the honest sentiments of his heart.

"General Harrison will recognize the intelligence and virtue of either part of the country. He is aware of the peculiar circumstances in the South which render politics there such a problem. If he cannot remedy, he will not irritate. He evidently desires the elevation and full recognition of citizenship and the healing of wounds and the promotion of harmony will be with him a labor of love. My residence in the South and knowledge of the noble character of her people makes it a pleasure for me to be able to convey these assurances to my friends there."

A College President's Good Sense.

Gath's Letter.

The election had hardly closed when Mr. Bowman, formerly president of the Kentucky State University, came up and took my hand and said:

"This is the best thing that has ever happened for the South. We want no solid South, for our benefits who live there. The people in the North are the people who can help us, and we want their help. As long as we are constantly inimical to their interest they will not be disposed to extend us this help. We have no right to construct ourselves into a solid opposition and carry this country by the help of the foreign element in the city of New York. I look, after this," said Mr. Bowman, "to have better times in the South, more development, heartier good will. What a fatal policy it has been to seclude ourselves and antagonize the real force and progress of the period."

The South Has Nothing to Fear.

Interview with Hon. John A. Halderman.

"What do you think of the prospects of the country under Mr. Harrison's administration?"

"Excellent. Gen. Harrison is a wise, conservative man. He has a pure record in both public and private life. He will be a friend to the South, and we will have no revival of sectionalism. He was a soldier, but the South will like him all the better for that. I look forward with great satisfaction to his administration. I believe he will be a true friend of a genuine civil-service reform, not a humbug civil-service reform such as we have seen of late. He is a sincere, able, patriotic man, and the people can feel safe with him, and Mrs. Harrison, I may add, in the White House."

Victims of the Rochester Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At 11 o'clock this morning another body was found in the ruins of the lamp factory. It was that of a man and was burned and crushed beyond recognition. The scene at the ruins last night was weird and impressive. The laborers worked under electric lights on the brink of the high falls. All the debris shoveled out was thrown over the precipice, and the constant falling of stones, bricks and mortar, mingling with the roar of the falls, made a most horrible sound. In all, seven charred bodies have been taken from the ruins. The funeral of two of the unfortunates took place this morning. The fire bells were tolled and many places of business were closed. Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers keep coming in. A fund started by the Union and Advertiser now amounts to nearly $2,500. A number of other funds have been started, and it is expected that before the week is out $10,000 will be ready for the sufferers.

Killed Himself in His Sweetheart's Presence.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Details of a shocking tragedy have reached here from Rowlett's, a little village several miles back in the country. On Thursday afternoon last a party of young people went out nutting. In the party were Henry Rowe and Sallie Logsden. Young Rowe and Miss Logsden have been sweethearts for a long time. While walking together, young Rowe asked Miss Logsden to name a day for their wedding. She replied that she would do so when he took his last drink of liquor. Rowe said he had done so, and would prove it then and there. He stepped off two or three paces, pulled a revolver from his pocket, and before anyone could reach him sent a bullet through his temple. Miss Logsden fell to the ground in a swoon, and when she recovered was a raving maniac. She has been under medical care since, but as yet shows no sign of recovery.

An Extended Popularity.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular and best for relieving coughs and throat troubles.

15 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, 15

ADJOINING ALBERT GALL'S.

$25,000 BANKRUPT SALE OF

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

— BY THE —

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SHOE CO.

Two car-loads of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers, at the bare COST OF THE FREIGHT AND EXPENSES. To the people of Indianapolis who have the past ten years been imposed upon by retail shysters and auction loafers we desire giving our attention. Beware of shoe dealers who live among you for the sole purpose of destroying your confidence in good qaulities of Boots and Shoes.

THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., SHOE COMPANY,

Is the best-known retail shoe combination east of the Hudson river, having in the past ten years established thirty-five retail shoe houses in the six New England States, right in the heart of the shoe industry of the world, and the branch to be opened at 15 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, opens our first Western venture. Upon our facilities for buying goods properly do we rely for ability to sell at less prices than regular stay-at-home shoe men can buy them. We propose spoiling their little game. WAKE UP. OPEN YOUR EYES, PEOPLE OF INDIANA. DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY RECKLESSLY. You think at the little local "special sales" (robberies, we call them), you are buying at 50c on the dollar. Well, you are mistaken. How could he exist? Rats! Now to business. Here are prices that you never heard of before:

60 big boxes Ladies' Button Shoes, ONLY Cost everywhere $2. — 89c

55 packages Ladies' Kid Hand-Sewed Button Shoes, worth $3 — $1.67

5 barrels Men's Hand-Sewed Army Shoes, worth $1.50 — 99c

Child's Shoes, 5c, 10c, 20c and upwards; Men's Shoes 59c and upwards; Ladies' Shoes 69c and upwards; Misses' first quality Rubbers, 15c.

$5 at our Great Bankrupt Sale is worth $10 at regular price. Come and see us.
Break away from old ties. Be your own judge. Save your money and visit the most startling event of the season.

ROCHESTER BANKRUPT SHOE COMPANY

15 West Washington Street, Next Door to Albert Gall's.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

For Ohio, Indiana and Lower Michigan—Slightly warmer; fair; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Warmer; fair on Tuesday, followed by light rains on Wednesday; southerly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	30.31	36	73	Swest	Clear.	.....
2 P. M...	30.30	54	32	Swest	Clear.	.....
7 P. M...	30.33	47	46	South	Clear.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 55; minimum thermometer, 35.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 12, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	45	0.12
Mean	42	0.00
Departure from normal	—3	—0.12
Total excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*44	*2.53
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—904	—1.27

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12—7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Min.	Max	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.36	48	36	54	.....	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	38	38	46	.....	Cloudy
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.36	50	36	.....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.36	48	38	54	.....	Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.40	46	34	60	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.36	56	46	64	.....	Cloudy
Atlanta, Ga.	30.36	50	38	60	.....	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.24	62	50	68	.20	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.22	60	46	66	.....	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala	30.18	58	.....	64	.....	Cloudy
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.20	56	40	64	.60	Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	30.18	58	48	66	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.24	50	34	58	.....	Fair.
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	62	56	64	.....	Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex	30.08	56	46	62	.14	Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.26	54	36	58	.....	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn.	30.30	54	30	62	.....	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	30.34	52	30	60	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.33	47	34	55	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.36	48	34	56	.....	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	30.34	44	36	52	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.30	44	34	54	.....	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	30.26	38	32	44	.....	Cloudy
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.26	30	20	32	.....	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	30.22	48	34	56	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	30.28	50	34	58	.....	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	30.26	44	32	48	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	48	36	54	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	38	36	40	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	42	28	52	.....	Clear.
Morehead, Minn.	29.86	42	26	56	.....	Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.72	42	22	50	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	30.18	48	34	58	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	30.14	48	34	58	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	42	32	50	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.26	48	32	58	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.16	50	36	58	.....	Fair.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge City, Kan.	30.04	50	36	60	.....	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	30.08	48	32	58	.....	Fair.
North Platte, Neb	30.00	44	18	60	.....	Fair.
Valentine, Neb.	.....	46	24	68	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	29.96	42	20	62	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.80	48	22	52	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	29.80	42	20	58	.....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.66	44	22	54	.....	Fair.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	30.14	34	14	36	.....	Cloudy
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	29.56	6	6	48	.....	Fair.
Ft. Assiniboine, M.T	30.48	56	44	62	.....	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	29.62	54	28	56	.....	Fair.
Boise City, I. T.	29.80	58	28	64	.....	Cloudy
Cheyenne, W. T.	30.02	38	22	54	.....	Clear.
Ft. M'Kin'ny, W.T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Col.	29.96	48	22	52	.....	Clear.
Pueblo, Col.	30.08	48	20	60	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.94	42	32	52	.....	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	30.04	44	28	52	.....	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.90	30	10	48	.....	Clear.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

George Cooper, of Portland, Conn., murdered his wife by cutting her head open with an ax. Jealousy was the cause.

Dr. Wiggins, the weather prophet, was indignant yesterday. He received by mail notification of his election as an honorary member of the Ananias Club of Boston, Mass.

The aged father of Prof. W. J. Youmans, editor of the Popular Science Monthly, who lives on Chester Hill, in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was struck by the Boston express, yesterday, and instantly killed. He was ninety-six years old and very infirm.

Early yesterday morning the Fort Snelling, Minn., postoffice was ransacked by thieves. The safe door was blown off, and $400 worth of postage stamps, $800 in cash, a bundle of registered letters, and other valuable matter were taken. The thieves are as yet unknown.

Lionel Burnes, aged twenty years, and Victor, aged sixteen, sons of Rev. Dr. Burnes, of Kingston, Ont., started out in a canoe to shoot ducks on Saturday last, and have not returned. Their canoe has been found bottom up, and it is supposed that both young men have been drowned.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, yesterday, the sentence of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, who was to have been hanged next Friday for the murder of her brother-in-law, Prince A. Freeman, by poison, in June, 1885, was commuted to solitary imprisonment for life in the State prison.

It is reported that Buck McCombs and Fulton French were shot dead while riding through the woods in Breathitt county, near Lancaster, Ky. French was a leader of the French faction in the French-Eversole feud, and McCombs was one of his friends. The assailants are supposed to have been in ambush, and have escaped.

Phineas Rogers was arrested yesterday and placed in the Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, prison, charged with setting fire to Hauck and Comstock's agricultural-works, Seidel's spoke factory, Rhinehart's net factory, and other buildings, involving a total loss of over $100,000. He makes a confession implicating several other young men in the crime. Rogers was the leader of the gang.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Journal of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago, Surgeon-general John B. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., was unimously elected to succeed the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis as editor. Professor Davis resigned last spring at a meeting of the association held in Cincinnati. Dr. Hamilton will assume charge of the publication Jan. 1, 1889.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

The Fate of the Knights of Labor Considered to Be in the Balance.

Chicago Tribune.

The eleventh annual session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will meet at Indianapolis, Tuesday, Nov. 13. The meeting promises to be the most interesting in the history of this remarkable organization. The delegates will be confronted with questions upon the satisfactory solution of which depends the fate of the order. The greatest interest centers in the biennial election of a general master workman, an executive committee of eight members, and a full set of general officers.

As head officer of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly no longer denies that the order is in a critical position. While he has not officially announced his intention of stepping down and out, it is generally understood that he will refuse to stand for re-election. There is little doubt that he could be easily re-elected, and a strong pressure will be brought to bear that he undertake the task of rebuilding the partially wrecked order. Powderly's most influential enemies have either withdrawn or been expelled from the Knights of Labor, and are not in a position to materially injure him. They are conducting a vigorous campaign from the outside, and will be at Indianapolis in force. The "kickers" or "rebels," as they are called, will be marshaled by Thomas Barry and W. Carlton, late of the general executive board, and J. R. Buchanan, now of New York city, and until recently editor of the defunct Chicago Labor Enquirer.

The fight which has resulted in the division and partial disruption of the Knights of Labor started two years ago at the Richmond session of the General Assembly. There were then enrolled, in round numbers, 800,000 men under the banner of the Knights of Labor. The defeat of the Southwest railroad strikers created the first serious dissension, and started a fight which eventually involved the entire membership of the organization. Powderly held the whip and did not hesitate to use it. The rebellious Knights were forced into line and submitted sullenly to his dictation. The failure of the great Stockyards strike spread the revolt. The defeat was taken hold of by the rebels as a weapon with which the administration could be deposed from power. A year ago Chicago sent a solid anti-Powderly delegation to Minneapolis. J. R. Buchanan was elected a delegate from Denver, but the committee on credentials refused to admit him, holding that his residence in Chicago disqualified him from representing Denver. Buchanan withdrew, after making a dramatic speech, in in which he swore vengeance and predicted the absolute annihilation of the order. Before quitting Minneapolis, Buchanan organized a provisional committee, and issued a circular charging the administration with corruption and a long list of abuses. The circular closed with an appeal to all district and local assemblies asking them to refuse to longer pay assessments to the corrupt ring in control of affairs. Buchanan's scheme was shrewdly devised, and has worked better than he dared hope. It was so successful that he went down in the general wreck. The membership of district assembly No. 24, of Chicago, dropped from 22,000 to 4,000 inside of six months. From a membership of 800,000 in 1886, the Knights of Labor have fallen to less than 200,000 in 1888. Mr. Powderly finds himself in an embarrassing and peculiar position. In the days of prosperity, when it was considered only a question of a few years before the wage system would be completely abolished, the general executive board purchased a $65,000 palace on Broad street, Philadelphia, and fitted it up with a lavish hand. They could afford it then; it is a white elephant now. The receipts from the assessments have fallen so low that there is not money enough to pay the salaries of Mr. Powderly and the executive board. Secretary Charles Litchman resigned his once lucrative position a few weekn ago and embraced politics as a profession. Barry and Carlton resigned, the former making sensational charges against Powderly and Litchman.

This is the situation the Knights of Labor are compelled to face. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts realize that unless some radical changes are made the Knights of Labor will never live to hold another session of the General Assembly. There are as many reasons assigned for the decline of the organization as there are factions in it. It is generally conceded, however, that the machinery of the order is too complicated and disjointed. There are local assemblies, district assemblies, State assemblies, trade district assemblies, mixed local assemblies, etc. To all of these the unfortunate Knight is called upon to pay assessments. There is another and vital cause for the splitting of the order into factions. The constitution is a mass of glittering generalities, containing clauses which may be interpreted to suit the personal opinion of the most cranky member. The result has been socialist factions, anarchist factions, radical factions, conservative factions, trade-union factions and numberless others. The constitution favors political action in one clause and opposes it in another. To make a bad matter worse, corrupt and unscrupulous schemers have pushed their way to the front, brazenly squandered or stolen the funds wrung from the pockets of poor working people, and engineered a series of strikes ending in disastrous failure. Rival labor organizations have sprung up and waged relentless war against the Knights of Labor. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Powderly is equal to the emergency.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet.

Philadelphia Times.

Thus far only three names are prominently discussed in this State for a position in the Harrison Cabinet. They are Senator Quay, Mayor Fitler and Mr. Wanamaker. Quay doubtless could go into the Cabinet by simply intimating his desire to do so, in which case Mayor Fitler stands well in the front of the possibilities as the successor of Quay in the Senate.

Fitler and Wanamaker represent the business element that made herculean efforts to save Harrison in New York, Indiana, Connecticut and West Virginia, and either would make an efficient and creditable Cabinet officer. Mr. Wanamaker would be eligible to any Cabinet portfolio excepting that of the Treasury. No importer can fill that place, and that would exclude Mr. Wanamaker, absolutely divested of all interest in the mercantile houses before the 4th of March. The Interior, the Postoffice and the Navy Departments are positions to which either Fitler or Wanamaker would be specially eligible by reason of their ripe business experience.

It is not doubted that the man who goes into the Harrison Cabinet from Pennsylvania will be the selection of Senator Quay. He may take the Interior or the Postoffice portfolio himself, and then dictate his successor in the Senate, or he may remain in the Senate and shape the Cabinet to his liking. It is seldom that one man suddenly becomes so potential in national affairs as is Senator Quay at this time, and he is always equal to the square assumption of all responsibilities which come his way.

The Useful Lament.

Washington Special.

No one outside of Washington can appreciate the value of Colonel Lamont's services to President Cleveland. The President himself regards them as simply invaluable. The $2,500 which he has added every year to the $3,500 paid Colonel Lamont as private secretary by the government does not begin to represent the estimate which the President puts upon them. The Colonel has served for love and not for money, as a friend and not as a hireling. Clever, tactful, reserved, honest and loyal, he has been eyes, and ears, and mouthpiece for the President in all ways and places. He has done it all at a personal sacrifice, for he could have made more money and spent less outside of Washington, and he is neither rich nor very young, and has a family. But he believed he was performing a patriotic duty at the command of friendship, and so did what he did cheerfully and zealously. He is like such men as Fairchild and Marnard in the Treasury Department and Benedict at the head of the Government Printing Office—men who came here at great personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss to serve their party by serving their country. The election of Harrison will keep Colonel Lamont here longer than he would otherwise have stayed. He had made all his arrangements to go into business in New York in January, the President having reluctantly consented to let him go. But he will now remain until the end of the administration.

A Post for James G. Blaine.

American Celt.

Mr. Blaine's talents during the past twenty-five years have been displayed in various forms of legislation. One position remains to be tried before his character as a statesman and a patriot may be pronounced complete. The opportunity will soon present itself to President-elect Harrison to honor the Maine statesman. The services of Mr. James Gillespie Blaine will be demanded as our representative at the court of St. James. He has earned laurels of which he might be proud in other and varied capacities, but so well fitted is he for this important post in the consular service, so pre-eminently is he gifted as a diplomat of high degree, and, in fact, as the one man who could accomplish as minister to England what others despaired of, that we trust President Harrison will consider his claims. In our humble opinion no position under the coming Harrison administration seems so entirely to befit him as that of representative at the court of St. James.

A True Prophet.

Springfield Republican.

John D. Long told the Republican State convention that the cup would be found in little Benjamin's sack—and so it has proved to be!

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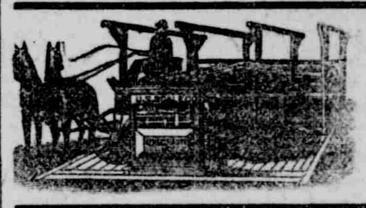

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