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"OFFER unto God thanksgiving and pay thy vows unto the Most High."—Psalm l, 14.

Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and bless His name. For the Lord is good; His mercy is everlasting and His truth endureth to all generations.—Psalm c, 4-5.

TALK about stars in a crown of rejoicing! If the count of Francis Murphy's temperance converts is correct, that evangelist can wrap an entire milky way about his shoulders. As the record has it, Mr. Murphy has obtained nearly 14,000,000 signers to pledges since the beginning of his work in this field.

WE print a letter from Florida which gives an interesting account of some of the Democratic methods practiced in the recent election. The writer is known to us as reliable and trustworthy. His letter was not written for publication, but is none the less interesting on that account. The Democratic politicians in that part of Florida seem to be in doubt as to the propriety of recognizing the United States government.

IN anticipation of numerous requests for the official vote of this State we will say the official plurality for Republican presidential elector was 2,348 and that for General Hovey 2,191. General Harrison's vote in Marion county was 17,139, against 17,021 for Hovey. If persons desiring this information will cut this out and paste it in their hats, or some other handy place, it will save us the trouble of answering it an indefinite number of times.

DEMOCRATS are wishing now that they had acted fairly with Montana and had admitted it as a State. Two years ago the Territory gave a Democratic majority of 4,000, and according to the testimony of leading citizens and members of that party, might have continued in the fold had the people not become disgusted with their treatment by Congress. This year the Republican majority was 5,000, and no hope offered for the Democracy when the new State is made.

IT is evident the campaign liar has located in this neighborhood. An item to the effect that 1,200 disgruntled Democratic members of the Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting in this city, on Monday night, and decided to withdraw from the order, is on its way through the country. Such a meeting was held, but the number in attendance was less than fifty. This story should be framed as a companion piece to the statement that Republicans spent nearly $1,000,000 in this State during the late campaign.

MR. GEORGE H. MCKEE, of Madison, a member of the Democratic State central committee, has been telling a St. Louis reporter how it happened that the Republicans carried the State. Unlike some of his associates, Mr. McKee does not plead the baby act, but frankly acknowledges that his party managers were outgeneraled. In this respect he has set an example which some of the Indianapolis whiners would do well to follow if they desire to retain the respect of the community. Mr. McKee's description of the methods of outgeneraling is not entirely accurate, but his manliness is commendable.

THE sympathy of the people will go out to General Sherman in his bereavement. He is held in the hearts of his countrymen with a peculiar affection, and his loss will touch them closely. During and since the war he has been a distinguished and picturesque figure in public life, his military prominence being enhanced by his unique personality. The death, one by one, of his soldier companions, and now of the wife of his youth, leaves him in pathetic isolation. Of Mrs. Sherman personally the public knew little, her life having been spent in a retirement rather remarkable when the family's high social position is considered. None the less sincerely, however, will the American people mourn for her for her husband's sake, and will take him closer into their hearts in the years to come.

A TELEGRAM has been published showing the basis of Dakota's claim for admission as a State and its relative rank in respect of material progress and resources. It shows that the railroad mileage of the Territory in 1887 was 4,207, being thirteenth among the States in this respect. In national banks Dakota had 299, being eleventh in this respect; her school expenditures were $1,814,212, only sixteen States exceeding her; in wheat crop Dakota stood first, and in oats, third; the value of her church property was $1,516,450; the number of her public schools, 5,520; the value of her farm implements and machinery, $18,956,574, and so on. The statistics of the Territory show it to be well up among the States in respect of material progress and moral and educational development, and far ahead of any Democratic State in the Union. The exclusion of Dakota has been a great outrage and one the Republican party should remedy as soon as possible.

THE FESTIVAL DAY.

This is the day set apart for the giving of thanks by the people of the Nation for the material blessings bestowed upon the country. It is a national, not a personal matter; though too many are inclined to regard it in the latter light and to neglect observance of the occasion if private affairs are not wholly satisfactory. The President and the Governors, however, do not call upon the citizens to recount their gratitude to the Ruler of the universe for individual and spiritual blessings. It is left to the individual conscience to acknowledge such obligations; the State does not interfere with private duties, and only asks that praise for the general prosperity be offered up. Forlorn, indeed, is the man or woman into whom the spirit of thanksgiving does not enter in response to this request, for it is certainly the case that the land in which we live is one of plenty in an unusual degree this year. There is seldom a season in which all sections have been so uniformly favored as during that just closed. No districts of any extent complain of short crops. From all directions have come reports that the yield of fruits and grains and other "increase of the earth" has been good. In other respects the condition of affairs is cheering. Business is good; there is no wide-spread distress in industrial circles and no prospect of such. Peace reigns within our borders and the harmonious relations with other nations are not likely to be disturbed. It is a good country to live in at all times; it is especially good with blessings so abundant at our hands and prospects for an increased prosperity before us. It is difficult to separate the personal element from the occasion, but this must not necessarily be done. Each of us has his share in the general welfare and may incorporate his private gratitude into the spirit of the day, although no Governor requires it. If personal discouragements interfere with the general outlook they should be forcibly put aside for the day. However dark the clouds may be, very few of us are willing to give up our hold on the world, and whatever the cause be for desiring to stay it should be brought forth and considered. And having considered it, it is well to rejoice that it is a fair world in which we are placed.

POLITICAL REFORM IN THE SOUTH.

The suggestion of the Montgomery Dispatch for a constitutional convention to prescribe an educational qualification for voters in Alabama seems to be invested with considerable importance down in that section of country. The telegram published in the Journal yesterday showed that it was thought of sufficient importance to send in advance "what the Dispatch will say to-morrow editorially." What it did say or promised to say was very silly. "But for the dread of what the Republican restoration may bring forth," says the able editor, "we could face the future with a heart of hope. The curse, however, hems us in. Behind us lies the gastly record of ten years of horror. Before us stretches the dilating vista of alarm." Probably in Alabama this is thought fine writing. "The dilating vista of alarm," which the able editor sees stretching before him, is that everlasting bugaboo of Southern imagination "negro domination." The fact that this is an utter unreality and impossibility makes no difference. To a man suffering from "jim-jams" unrealities are the most terrible realities, and the sufferer from political jim-jams is no exception to the rule. Southern whites ought to be ashamed to admit that the only way they can maintain their superiority and supremacy over the blacks is to deprive them of the right of suffrage. This is equivalent to saying that with an equal start and equal advantages the blacks will outstrip the whites in the race for supremacy. Is the Caucasian played out? The Southern negro domination shriekers seem to think so.

The Montgomery editor's remedy for this imaginary danger is an educational qualification for voters. He says: "Every calamity we have suffered in the past, every peril that menaces us in the future, is directly referable to the fact that the right of suffrage then resided, and now resides, with a vast body of men unfitted by ignorance and degradation to exercise it for the good of society." Read between the lines, this means that the exclusion of the negroes from the right of suffrage must be continued, and in view of the possibility that the United States laws may be enforced, some new mode of exclusion must be devised. The proposal for an educational qualification is not made in the interest of political reform or better government, but as a means of preventing the negroes from voting. In other words, it is made in the hope of securing a new lease of life for the solid South.

The proposition for an educational qualification of the suffrage, if made in the right spirit, would be entitled, not only in Alabama but in other States, to the serious and candid consideration due to any proposition looking to the purification of the ballot. The experiment of universal suffrage is not yet fully worked out, and if it should be found expedient at some future time to limit or curtail the right of suffrage in the interest of good government, an educational qualification will be likely to meet with as much favor from political reformers as any that could be proposed. Three States have such a constitutional qualification now, viz., Connecticut, Massachusetts and Missouri. In Connecticut a legal voter must be able "to read any article of the Constitution or section of Statutes of the State." In Massachusetts he must "be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name." In Missouri he must be "able to read and write." The matter rests entirely with the States.

The adoption of an educational qualification in Alabama might not prove to be as effectual or permanent a barrier to negro suffrage as the able Montgomery editor evidently imagines it would. It would not exclude all negroes from voting even now, and would prove a great incentive to the acquirement of education. In the twenty-five years that have elapsed since slavery was abolished many of them have learned to read and write. This is particularly true of those who have grown up since the war, and each succeeding generation shows a great improvement in this regard. As a race, the negroes of the South have made greater progress and shown greater activity in educational matters since the war than the whites. Nor is illiteracy confined to the negroes. By the census of 1880 Alabama had 433,447 persons of ten years of age and upward unable to write, of whom 111,767 were white and 321,680 were colored. Considering that the whites had been masters and the negroes slaves, the disparity is not greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. Later statistics, since 1880, show that the colored people are making better progress in educational matters than the whites. It is evident, therefore, that an educational qualification in Alabama even now would, if fairly applied, exclude a large number of whites as well as negroes, with a constantly increasing ratio in favor of the latter. We do not think it will prove a very popular scheme in Alabama as a remedy against the imaginary bugaboo of negro domination. The negroes are becoming educated very rapidly, and at the present rate they will, in another generation or two, show as small a proportion of illiteracy as the whites. If the able Montgomery editor would allow us to make a suggestion we would advise him to advocate a better common-school system for whites as well as blacks. Educated citizens are infinitely better than ignorant and disfranchised ones. The poor whites of Alabama stand in need of education as much as the poor blacks. It will be time to talk about negro suffrage being a failure in Alabama after it has been given a trial. The prevailing opinion in this part of the country is that the ballot does not need restricting in Alabama so much as it does enlarging. If they would try for awhile the experiment of letting all vote who are entitled to, it might have a good effect.

IT WAS AN HONEST VICTORY.

We do not wish on this Thanksgiving morning of 1888 to say anything harsh or unkind, but we desire to remark in very moderate and temperate language that all statements and assertions that the recent Republican victory in this State was due to bribery and fraud are unmitigated lies, and the framers and circulators of them unqualified liars. We are not informed as to the object of the sudden outbreak and general Democratic chorus on this subject, but that does not matter. It is enough to say that it begins and ends in lying. The Republicans did not carry Indiana by corruption and fraud. They carried it in spite of corruption and fraud. The Democrats had at least four dollars to our one, and they used it, too. The pretense put forward by Colonel Matson that they did not know how to use money corruptly, is as false as the pretense that they did not have it. The Republican committee was actually hampered from the beginning to the end of the campaign by lack of money for legitimate expenses. Every Republican in the city knows this. The Democratic managers had money to throw away. The Republican campaign was mainly directed to preventing the various schemes of Democratic fraud, and they only partially succeeded at last. With a fair and untrammeled election, hands up and no bribery, intimidation or fraud, they would have carried the State by 10,000, instead of 2,300. The Democrats got the entire floating vote in every city and large town in the State, and it was because they knew they were going to get it that they felt so absolutely confident of success. They were beaten by the sheer force of irresistible enthusiasm, backed up by a splendid organization and with every Republican in the State working with a common impulse to a common end. They were beaten fairly, and with a fair election would have been beaten a great deal worse.

Charges of fraud come with a poor grace from a party whose President and Cabinet officers contributed $100,000 to its own corruption fund; whose national committee millionaires added their enormous contributions, levied tribute on Democratic office-holders, from the highest to the lowest, and squeezed the solid South to the last limit of endurance for money to pour into the doubtful States. We cannot speak for other States, but in Indiana they spent at least four dollars to the Republicans' one. They would like to have it understood that they were beaten at their own game. They were not. They got the entire purchasable vote of the State, and if it had been larger they would have got more. There never was a cleaner or more honest victory won by any party, in any State, than that won by the Republicans in Indiana this year. Let us have an end of lying about it.

WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

The switchmen's strike in this city, now of several days' duration, has already caused considerable loss to the parties directly interested, and embarrassment to business. If the employes in other departments join the strike, as there are some indications of their doing, the trouble, embarrassment and loss will be intensified. Both sides profess to be willing to arbitrate the matters in controversy, and yet no move is made in that direction. Assuming that there is some justice on both sides, there ought to be a middle ground of compromise on which reasonable men could meet and adjust the difficulty. In this situation why cannot the Mayor or the Board of Trade try and bring about an arbitration? A committee of three might be formed, one member to be chosen by the railroad companies, one by the employes, and the third by these two, who could arbitrate the matter satisfactorily to both sides. If this mode of raising a committee is not the best, let some other be adopted. Any of the Supreme judges, or of the local judiciary, would make good arbitrators, in connection with one or two practical railroad men and employes not engaged in the strike. The main point is for somebody to move in the matter, and get the parties to agree to a basis of arbitration.

REPORTS come from various points throughout the country of the withdrawal of local organizations from the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union because of the allegiance of the latter to a political party. When the W. C. T. U. entered politics it received fair warning from friendly observers, of which the Journal was one, that it was doing itself irreparable injury and retarding the work which it was called to perform. The returns now coming in confirm the wisdom of this warning.

Thanksgiving.

The following lines lack something of regularity in measure, but Walt Whitman's work has a like defect; they are also somewhat faulty as to rhyme, but the sentiment is without flaw, and, in view of this and of the occasion, the public will doubtless accept them in the spirit with which they were written by the juvenile contributor:

Can you give a penny or more,
Vegetables, fuel or clothing,
To be distributed among the poor from door to door,
Among the children poor and freezing?

Can you eat a Thanksgiving dinner
Without thinking of the poor, homeless children
Who roam about the cold streets?
Will not a tear unbidden
Roll down your cheek?
Will not your heart in sympathy beat?

Then think of yourself,
Your blessings, your unfailing health;
Then can you not happy live,
And still have something to give?

Can you not give a pair of old shoes,
And still nothing lose?
Or an old coat,
With a word of cheer or of hope?
In the days so long,
Can you not some small service perform?

Then think of God's blessings,
And will it not teach you a lesson?
Let us try to live right, my friend,
And to others some of our time lend.

But to your dinner return,
For your turkey is ready to burn;
If a lesson you have learned,
My time I have earned.

—Harry L. Born, of the High-school Annex.

THE widespread interest among the leading builders of the country regarding the erection of the soldiers' monument is shown by the fact that applications for the plans and specifications have been received from the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, Richmond, Nashville, Evansville, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and Chicago, in addition to the application from builders residing here. The competition promises to be lively.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How often can the State be redistricted for legislative and congressional purposes? Is there any law providing how often or when such redistricting shall be done? If so, what, in brief, are its provisions? A READER.

MIDDLETOWN, Ind.

The Constitution provides that the apportionment for legislative purposes shall be made every six years, but does not say it shall not be made oftener. The present apportionment was made in 1885, and, unless repealed, will stand till 1891. The present congressional apportionment was made at the same time.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

DU MAURIER, the London caricaturist, has a little grandson who is the most beautiful youngster in Great Britain. At least so say artists who have had the privilege of looking at his ideal face crowned with locks of golden hair.

SIR FRANCIS CLARE FORD, who is mentioned as the probable successor to Lord Sackville at Washington, has had a long diplomatic career. Since February, 1878, he has been the British minister at Madrid. He is a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and a Companion of the Bath.

HERE is a marriage arrangement a little out of the common. Miss Susan B. Warren, of Boston, was married last September. She passed a honeymoon with her husband and then returned to her mother's house, while the young bridegroom, Mr. John R. C. Wrenshall, of Baltimore, returned to college to continue his studies for two years longer.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, said to a Boston reporter on Sunday: "I hope to see the day when we shall see a woman President of the United States. Then the whole English-speaking world will be ruled by women. * * * I think we shall have a woman President of the United States before the ballot is given to women. Susan B. Anthony, for instance, is the equal of any man living as statesman and politician."

IT is estimated that there are 2,500 women in the United States who hold diplomas from medical colleges, either American or foreign. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated in 1848, is said to be the first woman doctor. The first one in Sweden is Karolina Widerstrom, who has recently been engaged by the Thule Life Insurance company to examine women who wish to insure their lives. The physician of the Milwaukee County Hospital is Dr. Anna McConnell.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE has been lecturing in London on Rational Dress for Women. The lecturer is, says the London Star, very young and pretty, but as a public speaker she has much to learn. To begin with, Mrs. Oscar Wilde is wildly innocent of the demeanor of a public speaker. She giggles at her own witticisms, innocently twists her shoulders, bends her head and explodes in a titter when she reads what she considers a particularly good thing. Her lecture was good in the main, simple, clear, undecorated.

A CORRESPONDENT says that while deer-stalking with the Emperor of Austria in Styria, the Prince of Wales missed five stags, at which his Imperial Majesty, who is a dead shot, nearly wept. After the Prince had gone to Hungary, a keeper was sent to him with a set of antlers belonging to a stag which the Prince was supposed to have shot, but H. R. H. laughed, and said good-humoredly: "No; it's of no use telling me I shot anything, for I didn't. But I'll keep the antlers as a souvenir of the Emperor's prowess." So the story goes.

"THE German doctors," says the St. James Gazette, "profess to have discovered a new danger. They assert that the custom of carrying portfolios to school has a tendency to distort the figures of young girls between the ages of eleven and fourteen. Parents are exhorted to provide wallets for their young daughters, which can be carried like knapsacks on the back. In many parts of Germany this equipment is already in use, and to the unaccustomed eye of the stranger nothing is more comic than suddenly to come upon a crowd of little girls trooping out of school, each provided with a knapsack for the march."

LORD SACKVILLE has been a faithful and devoted father, keeping his three daughters with him since their emergence from a convent school. His eldest son, it is said, is a farmer in Natal, Africa, and his youngest a lad still at school in England. Their Spanish mother, whom it is said he took from the stage, was one of the most beautiful women in Europe, and as such her picture still adorns the Residenz Gallery in Munich. She held in thrall the heart of her high-born lover for a long period of years, long enough to become the mother of these five children; and the same love led him to consecrate their alliance by marriage upon her deathbed in 1872, she receiving the marriage rite, alike with extreme unction, at the hands of her priest.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE attitude of the solid South resolves itself into this: No Republican Representatives can be elected from the South because the Republican party was in control of the government when the slaves were freed and enfranchised. If the South wants to make an issue bigger than the tariff, let her so-called statesmen continue to urge the rule of caste and usurpation of power in the South.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE American people will never consent to the English civil-service system, with all its absurdities and abuses. At the same time there is no reason whatever to fear that the party which inaugurated important reforms in the spoils system will not take up the torch where the last Republican administration laid it down, and carry it on to ultimate practical success. Had the Republican party remained in power true civil-service reform would have been more thoroughly advanced than it is now.—New York Press.

WHAT we of the North want to know is, how much longer the South proposes to say and insist that it is none of our business how a Southern State conducts its elections. The notion prevails up this way that every State in the Union has a right to have something to say by way of protest against election methods which set aside the verdict of the people with reference to national electors and members of Congress.—Detroit Tribune.

IF the Democratic party will be all the better for its defeat, and if Democrats are made better by getting beaten, there are large numbers of their fellow-citizens who are willing to keep on beating them till they obtain the highest degree of perfectibility; and as long as Democrats can find consolation for defeat in the noble reflection that they are all the better for it, both sides should go forward contentedly to meet the future.—Louisville Commercial.

IT is a question to be considered, therefore, whether it is wise to allow the propaganda of violence to gather sufficient head again to break out in incendiarism and murder. Even should it happen, it would be put down again, and more rigidly and stringently than before; but forewarned should be forearmed. The true policy is to prevent the outbreak by not allowing it to gather head again. The heroic remedy will save time and trouble.—Chicago Tribune.

THE South has always been fighting mad and ready to predict the direst consequences when any opposition was offered to its peculiar demands. It ought to know by this time that its threats will exert no influence upon the Republican party. They will be regarded as merely so much wind. The leaders of public opinion in the South have it within their hands to settle all the pending troubles if they please to do so. The remedy is very simple. Treat the negro justly.—Cleveland Leader.

SOUTH CAROLINA cannot live alone. It is not meet, nor is it possible. The adjacent commonwealths have their influence upon each other. They cannot ignore what they possess and owe in common. From ocean to ocean stretches the vast Republic. From the national capital radiate the laws which have equal authority in Maine and California, in Minnesota and the Land of Flowers. South Carolina is not a thing apart, but one of the States united, enjoying the advantages of federation and accepting its responsibilities.—Charleston News and Courier.

THE South demands that the Republican party keep its hands off. Very well, provided the South will keep its hands off the colored voters and allow them to vote just as freely as he does in the North. If that be done, the South may be as solid as the ingenuity of its statesmen and the eloquence of its orators can make it; but just so long as the shotgun idea prevails, and the colored voter is debarred from voting as he wishes, just so long the recalcitrant States expose themselves to the risk of having their representation reduced, and of thus being shorn of the political power which they so much covet.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THERE is one permanent change which should be made in our system of administration, the effect of which would be to enhance both the dignity and the usefulness of the Vice-president's office. The Vice-president should be made ex officio a member of the President's Cabinet. This would give him an active part in the administration, and would keep him in the current of events, as regards executive affairs. It would also furnish him with that special information of which he would stand in need, in the event of his being called upon to succeed to the duties of the presidential office.—Boston Journal.

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

How the Negroes Are Disfranchised and the Laws of the United States Defied.

The subjoined letter was not written for publication, and the author's identity is, for obvious reasons, not revealed:

The election here was a farce and a most outrageous fraud. Before the result could have been possibly known they were telegraphing all over the land "Florida, 13,000 majority for the Democratic ticket." I'll tell you how it was done in this precinct, and, I presume, it was the same all over the State—in this county at any rate—as I am well informed. The County Commissioners in this county, early this summer ordered a redistricting of the election precincts, cutting off Republican neighborhoods in all cases. Then they decided that the persons cut off one precinct and added to another could not register in the new precinct to which they had been added, but must get a "certificate of transfer" from the precinct to which they had formerly belonged for which they were directed by published notice to apply to the county supervisor of registration. A slice of territory containing about 115 voters, of whom over a hundred were colored Republicans—the rest, with one exception, were white Democrats—was cut off the precinct east of us and added to ours. I have been personally cognizant of the fact that all this fall these colored men have been braving infection from yellow fever by going to the county-seat to get their certificates of the proper officer, because I was on the quarantine guard here (as long as we had one) and was informed of their names and the object of their trips, and directed to shut them out when they came to trade. It was generally known here that they failed in getting any attention paid to their claims. Some of them told me that the supervisor made appointment after appointment with crowds of forty and fifty, and never came to time, putting them off until the books were closed, and in some cases refused point blank, with oaths.

A few days before the election I received a commission from the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Florida as United States supervisor of election for this precinct. I apprehended (and so did others) that there would be disturbances over these matters, and so I went to some of the principal colored men and advised them to use every effort to keep the peace on election day, representing to them that any other course would only hurt their cause; but for every one who believed he had a right to vote to come to the polls and make tender of his ballot, and, if refused, to go away peacably, and that I would be there to look after his rights. I verily believe that this prevented bloodshed that day. When the polls opened I presented my warrant and demanded admission and the inspectors at first refused, but, after taking advice, gave in. I staid in the poll-room until the last vote was counted and the returns made out. The count was fair and honest as to the votes actually cast; but one-third of the lawful voters of the precinct were disfranchised, and for all I can see the Democrats intend to keep them so. There were nearly 200 votes cast, and nearly 100 voters turned away! When the first case came up on this cut-off and was refused because the man had no certificate, I told them to hold on. I said to the man, "Did you make formal application to the supervisor for your certificate of transfer?" He said he had. I then read from the United States law furnished me in my instructions to the inspectors and told them to refuse the vote at their peril of the United States law. They counseled together, one of them went out and got advice, and then said they were bound by their State law, which they considered paramount. And so it went on, case after case, until it became monotonous. In this way nearly one hundred were turned away. I made a full report, giving a full list of the names to the chief supervisor. The white Democrats living in this cut-off came up smiling with their certificates. How did they get them? Very few of them were known to have gone to the county-seat, but one of the county commissioners was around the country among them on the 31 inst., and it is believed that he brought them out to them. This is one of the ways the South is kept solid.

These men are not myths, but are all living flesh-and-blood realities, and can be produced at any time that the defeated Republican candidate for member of Congress in this district wants them, and I have so informed him. He ought to make a contest—for he has been defeated by fraud. These men are all well known to me and to the inspectors who rejected them. Quite a lot of white Republicans have been served the same way—disfranchised. Some old well-known colored citizens who have lived and voted in this precinct for years, and whose names were on the registry book when it left here a month ago, did not appear on the transcript poll-list and were turned away. Some colored men of the same name, where there were more than one only found one name for the lot on the registry transcript poll-list. They had applied to the registration officer this fall to see if their names were on the books and were told, "Oh, yes, your name is here—Wm. Williams, colored." And this when the men were well known to him.

Now the falling off of the vote in the South is not due, in my opinion, to the colored men of the South not caring for the right of suffrage, for as far as my observation in six years' residence here goes they value it as highly as the naturalized citizens of the North do, and you know they don't often neglect to vote, and there is no more bare-faced lie than that they vote the Democratic ticket. They rarely ever do. Of the couple of hundred colored voters in this precinct I only know of two or three who do, and they are acknowledged by the Democrats to be the meanest colored men in the community. No colored man of any moral standing here is anything but a Republican. The fact is the Democrats here want to make it a social crime for a white man to be anything but a Democrat. They profess to fear the domination of the colored race. Now the fact is, if the people of the North were convinced that political rights would be respected in Florida, there would be such an influx of white people here that it would put at rest any such danger—if danger there be—and I contend that most of the disturbances come from the other side. Now, I am no carpet-bagger, for I have lived here every day for six years, and all I have is invested here, and I certainly am or ought to be interested in having good government here, but I dread race-trouble as much as they, for I think I foresee that this policy of injustice is blindly bringing it on as sure as fate, and I would like to do all I can to avert it. But it makes my old soldier blood hot when, acting as an officer of the United States Court, I read the law of Congress to officials here and tell them it is the paramount law of the land and see them brush it aside and say they were only bound by their State law! And if they can with impunity disfranchise one citizen of the United States, they can another, and I don't know how soon they will serve me the same way. It is not a matter of color. The only way to bring them to their milk is to cut down their basis of representation to the vote actually cast and so curtail their power to do mischief and remove temptation out of the way.

MONEY IN CAMPAIGNS.

Hypocrisy of the Howl Now Reverberating Through the Democratic Press.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The most absurd story of the season is that the defeat of Cleveland was owing to the use of money by the Republicans. It seems that poor Cleveland himself, knocked into a heap by the returns, concluded that it must have been corruption that overthrew him. He saw visions of enormous money-bags, and as he had some knowledge that his own partisans had been liberal, and believed in the efficacy of hard cash and the abundant force of large sums of money for election day to take in the "floaters," his logical mind could not travel in any other direction than along the lines of the pecuniary theory. A good many Democratic editors have been equally incapable of ascertaining any other reason for the result than that they were beaten in the auction for the floating vote by heavier applications of cash. The most exaggerated rumors have been started, and scattered and exploited, about the great quantities of currency used by the Republicans. The tales that are told in the Democratic press of Republican subscriptions, have astonished none so much as Republicans who happen to be on the inside of the financial part of the campaign. As a specimen nut from the tree of falsehood which has dropped in this connection, we note the statement that the "Republicans of Cincinnati chipped in and sent $50,000 to the Republican State executive committee of Indiana. In order to arrive at the fact the first thing to do would be to divide the sum by ten, subtract a thousand dollars, and then note that $1,300 was raised by the open subscription invited in the columns of the Commercial Gazette. Democrats have no right to console themselves with the financial theory of Cleveland's defeat. They milked the great trusts, and they squeezed the army of office-holders, and they had the solid South to run to for subscriptions, and their millionaires came to the front with the big boodle. The money power was with them unquestionably. It happens, however, that money does not go as far in the Democratic party as it does with the Republicans, and there are two reasons for it. The first is that those who handle the money do it with great liberality toward themselves, and with close economy with respect to those who are in immediate contact with the voters. The actual money in the service of the Democratic party is smaller when it gets to the point of application than in any other party, for it sticks like molasses all the way through, and never changes hands without some of it adhering to the fingers. The next thing is, that there is greater absorbing power for money in the Democratic than in the Republican party, and there is a large class of voters, usually attached to the Democrats who, when they find that there is money going consider that it belongs to them as a right, and refuse to do a thing until they get it in possession. It is this that makes the Democratic campaigns so costly. They threw away large sums in Oregon and in Maine to try to start the campaign right, and the money raised for those States by the administration was worse than wasted. It was Oregon that sounded the key-note of the campaign, and Maine that confirmed the music of victory for the Republicans, and yet the Democrats had put their money largely into both States. The disturbance that the Democrats are making about the alleged letter from Dudley, which includes a paragraph that was taken out of the Democratic hand-book, shows that they are at a loss for specifications. They have, though, so much to grieve them, that after pointing out the weakness of the falsehoods in which they indulge, we have no disposition to deprive them of whatever personal consolation they may get out of its repetition.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Its Solidity Ended if This Paper's Advice Is Followed.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

We find more Southern people than had been suspected determining their votes upon what they consider the business interests of the country. West Virginia, for example, is very nearly, if not quite, Republican. Sneering at West Virginia is foolish. The West Virginians have not suddenly lost interest in their Southern brethren; they have divided upon economic questions. The election of a Republican Congressman from the Chattanooga district does not mean that Chattanooga has suddenly forgotten the South, but that many millions are invested there in iron industries, and the people believed, wisely or unwisely, that President Cleveland's policy meant financial loss to them. They voted, as they believed, with their money.

In the recent election Democratic losses and Republican gains in the South mean increasing attention to business. The News and Courier believed firmly in Mr. Cleveland's policy, as set forth in his famous message, as best for the whole country; but this faith in the President's policy does not hinder us from seeing that thousands of good Southern men did not agree with the policy of the President. Some of our Southern leaders should hold their peace for a time. They are now rather off their balance.

One "leader" speaks of the "chalice to be pressed to Southern lips." Sensible men take no stock in this "disaster" business. The extreme and bitter men of the Republican party are in the minority, and are, for the most part, editing provincial newspapers or preaching politics in provincial pulpits. At least we hope so. General Harrison, being a man of common sense, will not ask extremists and doctrinaries to tell him what he may do. The Republican party—not being led by children or old women—will not risk its renewed lease of power by rash experiments in revolutionary legislation. The Republican party does not wish to die in 1892. The last two elections show both parties how narrow are the margins.

Republicans have planted millions on millions of dollars in the South within the last few years. Their money is in mines, factories, banks, railroads, mortgages of many sorts, bonds and stocks of States, cities corporations. Less in South Carolina than elsewhere! All this means that the moneyed men—who carried this election—will tolerate no nonsense about reconstructing the South. These investors no more wish to lose their money than the party desires defeat in 1892. Let us go to work to build up safely every element of greatness and prosperity in our section. Let us preach the gospel of hope, and practice the gospel of work. If our Southern leaders have only dreary lamentations for us, let them keep silent; or spend the winter in the south of France, or some other place where dreamers, loungers, invalids and played-out public men do congregate.

How the Line Will Form on March 4.

Chicago Tribune.

The procession that will leave the White House the 4th of next March will move in about the following order:

Stephen Grover Cleveland.
Thomas F. Bayard.
Chas. F. Fairchild.
Wm. C. Endicott.
Wm. C. Whitney.
W. F. Vilas.
D. M. Dickinson.
A. H. Garland.
Dan.

Rev. Dr. Bismarck.

New York World.

Bismark has just been made a Doctor of Divinity by Giessen University, and there is much complaint in consequence in church circles in Prussia. The powers of this great soldier, diplomate, statesman and theologian have been practically unlimited, but now that he can enter the pulpit and expound the gospel whenever he so elects, who can stand against him?

Where the Stars and Stripes Should Wave.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Some folks are grandiloquently demanding an expansion of our frontiers, so that the jurisdiction of the United States of America shall extend from pole to pole. This sounds fine, but the first thing the country really wants is to have its jurisdiction extend from poll to poll, so that every citizen's vote will count.

Bestowing the Title.

Washington Post.

We desire it understood that we were the first to refer to Mr. Elijah Halford, of Indianapolis, as Colonel Halford.