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Even Mexican papers are finding fault with our postal service. The Sandwich Islands will be making fun of us next.

The Spell-binders who have recently organized in New York must not be confounded with the Highbinders. The latter are the worst class of Chinese criminals. There is nothing criminal about the Spell-binders. They sometimes torture people, but they never kill.

The capture and punishment of Tascott would gratify that natural human passion and sense of justice which demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; but does Mrs. Snell really think she will be getting her money's worth when she is called upon to pay over her \$50,000 to the discoverers of her husband's murderer?

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, a gentleman from England who is now in Boston for a brief visit, says Lord Saville is a thorough gentleman. On this point he differs greatly with Mr. Cleveland, whom he recently extolled as having one of the greatest minds of the age. The Journal hopes that the President will not issue passports to Mr. Lowell for failure in loyalty.

The delay of Indiana organizations in making arrangements for their accommodations at Washington, during inauguration week, need cause no alarm to anxious hotel-keepers at the capital. Indications are now that pretty much all Indiana will be there, and whatever part does go will require the very best of entertainment. The caterers will be safe in preparing for a heavy onslaught.

The correspondents who have been assisting the editors of their respective journals in the work of making up President Harrison's Cabinet are now edifying their readers by telling the secrets of his mail. What they don't know about that correspondence would fill several waste-baskets, and is almost equal in extent to their ignorance of the art of Cabinet-building as it is soon to be practiced by General Harrison.

It is only a few short months since Mr. Samuel J. Randall was "read out" of the Democratic party. There has been no formal announcement of a reading in, but he takes his old place as if he belonged there, and his party associates betray a touching anxiety to let bygones be bygones. Mr. Randall is a generous man, and will probably forget his treatment—at least until a favorable opportunity for revenge offers itself.

SOUTHERN leaders deprecate sectionalism above all things, but do not hesitate to demand privileges for their States, the like of which no Northerner would dream of asking. They want not only all the rights possessed by other citizens, but also the authority to deprive the latter of their rights when circumstances seem to require it. Arrogance is a plant that always flourishes in the South. At the present time it is greatly in need of pruning.

The popular vote for Flak, Prohibition candidate, was 242,984 against 150,369 for St. John four years ago. The popular vote for Harrison was 5,155,799 against 4,851,981 for Blaine four years ago. The Republican vote increased 333,818, and the Prohibition vote 92,615. At this rate it will take a good while to "smash the Republican party." It may be added that about three-fourths of the Prohibition vote this year was obtained from the Republican party by false pretenses.

The official count of the popular vote, so far as it is completed, shows a small plurality for Cleveland. Democratic organs would like to howl mightily over this, but are somewhat restrained in their lamentations by the recollection of the Southern Republican vote that was not counted. The secret of the recent brazen demand of Southern Democrats for a disfranchisement of the negro or for the declaration of a Republican policy, that will permit them to remain in control, is not so much the fear of negro domination in local affairs as the knowledge that they cannot hope for further supremacy of their party in national elections if existing laws are enforced. The popular majority in the country is unquestionably Republican if all the Republican votes were permitted to be cast.

The White Caps have been carrying on their depredations and outrages in this State for two or three years, to the scandal of the people and the injury of the State. Governor Gray has been repeatedly urged by the press to take the matter in hand, but never lifted a finger until a few weeks ago, when the Attorney-general was directed to investigate and

report. This and more should have been done years ago. Mark how differently they do things in Ohio. Within a short time past, scarcely a month ago, White Cap outrages have been perpetrated in two counties of Ohio, and on Wednesday last the Attorney-general, by direction of Governor Foraker, met the prosecuting attorneys of both counties in Cincinnati, and agreed upon a line of action to arrest and punish the perpetrators. One of the duties of a Governor is to see that the laws are executed.

SLANDERING THE STATE.

The citizens of Bloomington have already given some expression to their feeling concerning the sweeping charges of election frauds made by Professor Dabney, of the State University, in a letter published and circulated in the East. The citizens of the entire State have almost an equal right to feel indignant, for his letter was a libel on Indiana, and could only have had its origin in malice or ignorance. It might have been both, for he came from Virginia and has not been long a resident of the State. He commences his letter by saying:

"As it is doubtful whether one in fifty of your readers has the faintest conception of the open and wholesale bribery carried on by both parties in Indiana, I would call their attention to a few facts which I have collected in the interest of political science and of good government."

This implies at the start that "open and wholesale bribery" is carried on here by both parties, and that it is a regular and habitual practice. This is grossly false. Indiana has a stringent law against bribing voters, and no party or person would attempt it, except in a secret and guarded way. The very fact that both parties were well organized in the recent election, and watching each other very closely, would have made anything like "open and wholesale bribery" impossible, not to speak of the danger of violating the law.

Professor Dabney modestly claims to have collected "a few facts in the interest of political science and good government." He is, we believe, professor of modern history at Bloomington. If his talent for facts in modern history is no better than his talent for facts in Indiana politics, the sooner the managers of the State University make a change the better. His interest in political science and good government must be of recent birth, or the country would have heard from him before he left Virginia in indignant protest against the wholesale frauds and disfranchisement of colored voters which have been practiced there for years. Perhaps the violence of his indignation now is owing to the fact that this was repressed while he lived in Virginia.

The first "fact" he promulgates is that the number of "floaters" or marketable voters in Indiana is 30,000. If not a fact in modern history this is at least news. The statement is made broadly that more than 5 per cent. of the votes in Indiana are purchasable, and that a considerable per cent. of the remainder habitually buy them. We do not hesitate to pronounce this a gross libel on the State. The proportion of purchasable voters in Indiana is no larger than in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois or any other Western State; in fact, not as large as in those States, which have larger cities than Indiana. No person knows, even approximately, for there is no means of knowing, the number of purchasable voters in Indiana, but 30,000 is a grossly exaggerated estimate. Probably 5,000 would be nearer the truth, and it is doubtful if half that number of votes were ever influenced by money at any election in the State. The Professor further says that 200 out of the 700 voters of Bloomington are purchasable. We do not believe a word of it. These sweeping assertions are followed by an alleged narrative of occurrences in that town on election day which bears internal evidence not merely of exaggeration, but of falsehood. His statements about "blocks of five," "drunken floaters," "voting cattle," "wretched creatures," etc., carry their refutation on their face, and hardly needed the indignant denial already made by some of the citizens of Bloomington. The animus of the letter appears in the writer's attacks on the Republican party and on negro voters. He probably never saw an election before at which white and colored men voted side by side, and his sensitive Virginia nature rebelled at the sight of the latter voting the straight Republican ticket. During the day he was horrified to see "a Republican worker drive up in a buggy, squeezed in between two filthy negroes, and deliberately place Republican ballots in their hands in full view of the assembled crowd." Dreadful, was it not? But in order not to be misunderstood, the Professor says: "It must not be supposed that negroes are the only purchasable voters in these parts. The Hoosier floater is but too frequently neither negro nor foreigner, but your genuine free-born American sovereign."

Two more quotations will suffice to show the spirit of the letter and the kind of "political science" advocated by its writer. Of the imaginary "floaters" he says: "It is hardly necessary to state that the majority of these wretched creatures were captured by that grand old party of great moral ideas, which possesses a monopoly, not only of wool, wheat, pig-iron, etc., but also of virtue." Now we are getting at the secret of the whole business. The Professor is a free-trader, and his supreme disgust at the result of the election has convinced him that the people are not fit for self-government. For, in conclusion, he sadly remarks that "the incubus of universal suffrage could hardly be shaken off without a bloody revolution, but undoubtedly legislation might palliate the evil." Your genuine free-trader sees no good in a system that rejects his theories. Cleveland himself, since his defeat, could hardly have a worse opinion of the American people, or give a false view of a popular election than does this professor of modern history and free trade, late of Virginia.

We have given more space to this letter than it deserves, in order to show the sort of sources from which the present howl about fraud in Indiana gets its inspiration, and the kind of facts it is based on. Meanwhile, it might be well for the people of Indiana to meditate on the propriety of the teachers in

a State institution disseminating slanders against the character of her people, and the honesty of their elections. The State University has already become conspicuous by its propagandism of free trade. The advocates of this policy generally have very little faith in the intelligence of the people, but those of them who are in the pay of the State might at least refrain from slandering it.

THE STORY OF THE FIGURES.

A few weeks before the election the Journal called attention to the rapid disintegration of the Prohibition party, as shown by the votes of 1887 and the early votes of 1888, as compared with the votes of 1886, showing a falling off in the States that had voted of about 30 per cent. We were told to wait until the presidential election—that would show the strength of the party. We have waited, and now what? The official returns are now all in except from Colorado, and the following from the strongholds of the party show the drift of them: New York, in 1887, gave 41,850; in 1888 it gave 30,231. New Jersey, in 1886, gave 19,608; in 1888 it gave him 7,904. Michigan, in 1886, gave 25,179; in 1888 it gave 20,042. Pennsylvania, in 1886, gave 32,458; in 1888 it gave 20,947. Ohio, in 1887, gave 29,700; in 1888 it gave 24,356. California, in 1886, gave 6,432; in 1888 it gave 6,701, and so on with the States through, with here and there an exception. But, say those who wish to keep up their courage, why not compare the vote of 1888 with the vote for St. John in 1884? First, because the party paraded the vote of 1886 as evidence of its rapid growth, and on that predicted not less than 600,000, with a probability of 1,000,000 or more in 1888. At their national convention no other basis was talked of than the 300,000 of 1886—a hundred per cent. in two years! It is too late now for them to go back to 1884 as the basis of growth. But allowing them to do so, what then? The exact increase on 1884, except from Colorado, is 93,383. But in the same time the aggregate vote of the Nation has increased 883,487. In other words, the aggregate vote has increased more than nine and a half times as much as its vote. But, say its organs, we have increased sixty-three per cent. in four years. But Belva Lockwood, who got only four votes in 1884, received ten in 1888, counting the two received in Louisville. This makes her increase at the rate of one hundred and fifty per cent., which is more than twice as rapid a growth as the Prohibition party has shown these four years. In short, the figures show the Prohibition party to be in a state of rapid decline. It may linger many years, but it has passed its zenith. A party which in four years gets only about one-tenth of the growth of the country may linger for years, but its death is only a matter of time.

AN interesting echo of the late election is found in a paragraph of Attorney-general Garland's report relative to the payment of special deputy marshals. He says: "The appropriation for the current fiscal year for fees and expenses of marshals is \$675,000, but by a special provision incorporated in the act, the sum of \$300,000 can be advanced to the marshals. Numerous special deputy marshals were appointed under the laws provided therefor, to serve at the recent election. To pay these will require a large sum, and if their pay be taken from the appropriation above mentioned nothing will remain for the expenses of the service of courts, and the business of the United States courts all over the country will be seriously impeded. I recommend that a special appropriation be made to pay these deputies."

It appears from this that a very large number of deputy marshals were appointed, and that their payment would swamp the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals in the regular course of duty, and thus impede the business of the courts. If not paid out of the regular appropriation they will have to be provided for in the deficiency bill, and that is probably what will be done. The total amount due deputy marshals is said to be about \$150,000. We should like to know, by the way, how much it takes to pay the army of bulldozers who were appointed in this State.

It is becoming evident that what the Democrats of that region want is a "Southern policy" that will not only deprive the negro of his legal rights, but will permit whisky to flow like water, revenue laws or no revenue laws. Government officials in this branch of service will be requested to confine themselves to the North and let the moonshiners distill their favorite beverage undisturbed. As usual, all the South wants is to be "let alone" in order to carry out any policy which may happen to please it, whether it is in harmony with United States statutes or not. It is barely possible that the coming administration will not regard the proposed policy as a good policy.

A PETITION is being circulated for the pardon of Sim Coy. It has been rumored since his sentence that he would be pardoned soon after the presidential election, no matter how it resulted, and this petition is probably a step in that direction. His pardon, after serving less than half his sentence, would be poor encouragement for the punishment of election frauds in future, and a blistering commentary on the pretended anxiety of the Democratic brethren for better election laws. We do not think we betray confidence in saying that if not pardoned before the 4th of March next he will serve out his time.

MEMBERS of General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, have discovered that a picture of the regiment on dress parade, published in April, 1888, in the Century Company's "Battles of the Civil War," is found on page 54. As this was the General's vote on the nominating ballot at Chicago two months later, the coincidence is regarded as a happy one. Believers in omens should keep an eye on these figures.

CHICAGO Methodist ministers have ordered a boycott on Sunday papers. Monday papers might retaliate by boycotting the preachers; but there is nothing mean about editors, and they will go on with their custom of making the Monday editions the least interesting of the week by printing sermons in them, as if nothing had happened.

CULTIVATED Philadelphia professes to be greatly horrified because a member of its school board thought "de luxe" was an author, but in this it is unreasonable. Editions de luxe have nothing in common with public schools, and

there is nothing in the duties of a director to make him acquainted with them. When it comes to a question of cheap editions of school books, doubtless the criticized Philadelphia is as expert as his brethren throughout the country in determining how short a time a new textbook will last and the consequent profit of introducing it.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS EDITH BONNEY, an American girl, has captured the first prize for oil painting at the Academy of Arts, at Bern, Switzerland.

A BRIDE has finally been secured for the young Emperor of China, and the wedding celebration will, it is said, take at least \$10,000,000 out of the imperial treasury.

On Thanksgiving, Mr. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, presented 2,180 turkeys to officers and employes connected with the works belonging to him. The cost of the gift was about \$3,750.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Nathaniel P. Banks, Galusha A. Grow, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall and J. Warren Keifer are the ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives who are living.

MISS BLISS, granddaughter of the venerable historian, Bancroft, is busily engaged in organizing a weekly dancing class for the present season. The number of members is to be limited and restricted to unmarried persons.

THE little Princess of the Netherlands, when she becomes Queen of Holland, will be one of the richest sovereigns of Europe. She is a bright, intelligent and clever maiden, with a good deal of character and determination.

THE Sultan has experienced an attack of patriotism. Knowing that his fleet ought to be stronger, and knowing, also, that the national emblem is empty, he has resolved to build a new iron-clad and pay for it out of his own private purse.

ABBE RICHLIN, formerly editor of the Union d'Alsace-Lorraine, which was suppressed by the German authorities, is on his way to this country, to visit the Bishop of Dakota, Mr. Marty. He has been in the States for some time, and is a member of a church in Strasburg.

THOMAS J. WENTWORTH, a member of the well-known Wentworth family of New Hampshire, and an old citizen of Baltimore, is dead, aged eighty-two. He served in the Seminole campaign in Florida, and was a cousin of "Long" John Wentworth. He has resided in this country for many years. Mr. Wentworth was engaged in iron manufacturing.

A GREAT man's life is not entirely free from petty annoyances, and Mr. Gladstone is no exception to the rule. A writer describes how one day recently he was noticed walking down the street in London, in two thick bundles, one in each hand, and a third in his pocket. He was seen to be looking at a newspaper which he was holding in his hand, and was accompanied by his wife and two children. He was seen to be looking at a newspaper which he was holding in his hand, and was accompanied by his wife and two children.

IRELAND has lost one of her most interesting figures by the death of Dr. Jon Aronson, of Royle, whose death is announced. He was especially famous for his great private collection of Icelandic sagas. He had been for many years keeper of the public library of Iceland, which now contains nearly 30,000 volumes. Few living men have done so much as he to preserve the memorials of the history of his country. He was born in 1820.

LITTLE English girls are wearing their hair cut rather short on the top of their heads and at the sides, and half curled, so as to rise above the forehead. The long hair is combed upward at night, and is then brushed out, so that when combed out it makes large waves. It is so short that it will only touch the shoulders, the ends are curled and combed out, and the intention is to make the hair look only about one-tenth of the growth of the country may linger for years, but its death is only a matter of time.

There is a lively movement in France in favor of gymnastics and athletic exercises generally, and M. Pasteur has just justified his approval of it in a letter to M. Paschal Grousset, who is one of its chief promoters. The eminent chemist declares that no one is better qualified to appreciate the value of the education which he is himself, for he entirely neglected it in his youth, and he attributes the extremely poor health which has been his lot for some years past to his neglect of physical culture.

OLD reports show that the doctors, ministers and people in other occupations were paid in the products of the farm 100 years ago. North Carolina, then called South Virginia, was sold to the "Emperor of Roanoke" for \$1,000 and a horse. Virginia courts fixed the price of the Carolina article at \$100 per bushel; oats, 4 cents per quart; whisky, 6 cents per pint; whisky with sugar in it 8 cents per half pint; beer, 4 cents per quart. Around Fort Pitt, according to the Dispatch, it was estimated necessary to issue a military order to keep down prices and keep up a supply.

The descendants of an Aboi Besham, of New Haven, are having a lively row among them for the possession of the store teeth of their revered ancestor. Aboi, in his old age, went to New York and purchased a full set of false teeth, with gold plates, valued at over \$100. He died, and the teeth were buried with him. Not long since, Gilbert Besham, a nephew of the deceased, announced that he was going to get those teeth, and last week opened the ground and secured them. The other members of the family, and a student for the possession of the teeth is the result.

TELEPHONE girls in London make from \$7.50 to \$8 per week; type-writer girls average \$6—a few make \$10; women telegraphers, civil service examination and those on government jobs make \$2.50 as a starter, and in eight years their wages are \$6.75, the usual maximum figure. Some on heavy wires get \$7.50 and \$8.50 per week; women in the postoffice work six hours per day, and receive at the beginning \$25 per year. An advance of \$15 per year is allowed till they receive \$100 annually. A few in the general service get \$1,500 per year. Sorters get 12 shillings per week or more, as high as 25 shillings per week. Some dress-makers make \$1 per day. The apprentice has to pay from \$150 to \$200 for her dress, and her board. She lives at the teacher's house and receives no pay. Board is free.

A MOMENT of leisure had come his way, and rather than idleness choosing, The coal-dealer's office boy sat one day, A book of attention perusing.

Then asked his employer, "What is the book you take such an interest in, sonny?" The boy at the title-page gave a look And answered, "The 'Way to Make Money.'"

"Of plans to make money there is n't a one," Beats mine, I am confident, sonny; Give them a hundred pounds to the ton, And you'll find that's the weight to make money." —Boston Courier.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE Republicans, when they come into power three months hence in the executive and legislative branches of the government, will see to it that the civil-service law is enforced in letter and spirit. The law is enforced in letter, but it is not enforced in spirit. The law is enforced in letter, but it is not enforced in spirit. The law is enforced in letter, but it is not enforced in spirit.

is this? What brand of religion? What class of intelligence—Minneapolis Tribune.

If the Democratic administration finds consolation in insistence upon a policy which, less than a month ago, was repudiated by the people, surely no one will find fault. But candidly, is it not an insult to the intelligence of the people of this country for a man occupying the high position of Secretary of the Treasury to officially declare that "the chief function of our government is to make men rich"—Omaha Republican.

The Constitution guarantees to the people in all States that each of the latter shall give them a republican form of government and insure them in the free enjoyment and exercise of every constitutional right. If the Nation is unable to control the States to keep this guaranty, and must at times while State sovereignties press the citizens' right, or wink at its subversion, then a republican form of government in a federal union is a failure.—Sacramento Record-Union.

It is probable that after the first poignancy of the disappointment passes away, the Southern brethren will think better of it and consent either to run their own postoffice or to some halfway do it for them without visiting him with any very heavy penalty of "ostracism." The Southern fire-eater is still in some respects the most dangerous element in the country. He is still too early to say positively that he has absolutely learned nothing after all these years of tribulation.—Nebraska State Journal.

The Warning.

I stand on a century's height; I fix an eagle's plummet, and ruthless glance Upon those who the falcon's (that plumed and beaked old robber of the air) Firm thrones in general, evens, goings on I confront With the condition that confronts me. Free trade and tariff, capital, labor, paupers and prices industrial. I lament to see in this world, I jab, thrust, dig, carelessly of howls and ejaculations. The bad blood must be let out, the church, the State, the nation—ruthless—ruthless.

I view with alarm the achievements of aggregated capital. I distrust the existence of trusts, combinations, and monopolies. While the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is crushed beneath a iron heel, I tremble to think of this country, my countrymen, is progressing to the goal. It is a fact, by Jiminy crimps, you hear me! On the straight path of equality she goes no more, alas, no more! And therefore, for what cause, on what account? Who does it?

Your ears for five minutes. With long feverish reflection Let this cry ring in them, and course like quicksilver Through your whole aural apparatus. Fix and engage itself solid as Park row sinkers Within the crannies, cupboards, nooks and corners, of the mind and workshop of the soul. The perpetuity of protection is defeating the vibrant bourgeois of the quinquennial progress! From the garb, the telephones of the future, I hear the ululating stridences: "About this time look out for capitalistic communism and financial capitalism!"

Consent, levitate the tariff and knock the farces out of it. Otherwise there will be multiplicity of woe, and shed to discharge indebtedness. We titubate on the sharp and ragged edge. The tariff and salvage of the decaying, a crisis. Have we come to the jumping-off place! There is a spectre which I see before me, rufous, sacred, and terrible. Red as blood. The white horses of revolution drive on, drive by. Tremble, the communism of combined wealth and capital! Tremble, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity!

I have done all in my power to save society from destruction. I have set down my foot with strong and pulverizing crunch Upon monstrous monopolies, and etc. If they are not crushed, neither am I. Firm, indomitable, I cling to the old opinion, pick the old chestnut. If a landslide of 14-stone sentences can make you fall, I wake and brace up. All right. I have taken the bugle from my pocket, the sword from its scabbard. I have blown strong blast, I have slashed a strong slash. I have spoken. Good evening! —New York Sun.

MRS. LOCKWOOD IS HAPPY.

The Candidate of the Equal Rights Party Neither Discouraged Nor Dismayed. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the defeated candidate for President of the United States of the Equal Rights party, takes her defeat philosophically, and does not feel discouraged in the least. In fact, she thinks the cause was never in a better condition than it is at the present time. Notwithstanding the attacks of the paragraphs, Mrs. Lockwood is decidedly attractive. She is quiet and dignified, and adds energy to a naturally modest character. She chatted pleasantly with a reporter, last evening, and discussed the question of equal rights in a very interesting manner.

"I have received a very courteous letter from President Harrison," she said, "acknowledging the receipt of my letter of congratulation." "How do you look on your defeat?" "I am not in the least discouraged, and believe that the cause of equal rights was never so far advanced in this country as it is now. But the party whose candidate I advocated more equal rights alone. For instance, I believe in arbitration, prohibition, money and labor reforms, and the control by the government of railroads and telegraphs."

"I feel more than encouraged. The question of equal rights is undoubtedly advancing. Two years ago it was understood that a majority of the members of the English Parliament were in favor of woman suffrage. However, this situation is not only one of equal rights, but a question of the general advancement of woman."

"What do you think of the prospects of universal peace, on the whole, that the prospects for that are becoming brighter. On Oct. 2, 1888, a treaty was signed between the United States and America, including the empire of Brazil will be held in the city of Washington. Each of these will be entitled to one or more delegates, while the United States will have ten representatives. The invitations for the conference were sent out by ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine during President Garfield's administration. The President at that time had given me reason to believe that he was in favor of such a conference. His untimely death, however, and the bitter political dissensions between the United States and the French Republic, prevented the party caused the subject to be lost sight of during the greater part of President Arthur's term. Out of the ten appointments to be made by the President to attend the conference, five of them would like to have them naming of one. That one, in my opinion, would be Alfred Love, of this city."

"The efforts to have a permanent arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and the republic of France were almost crowned with success a few days ago. But the French people think that this is eminently the time for such a law or code. To show how great the feeling is I need only say that the French people have petitioned signed by 212 members of the French House of Deputies and all of the officers of the five peace societies of Europe, favoring such a move."

"I have had a section of the Paris exposition set aside for our use. It will open in May, 1889, and promises to be a grand affair. We will send one or more delegates to the exposition. This will be principally for the purpose of becoming acquainted with our French brethren."

Mrs. Lockwood is the vice-president of the Universal Peace Union, and devotes a considerable portion of her time to that cause.

"Jeremiah" Cleveland.

Boston Transcript.

mist of time, but it was consistent with slavery. The democracy of to-day is by no means socially perfect, but the very fact that it has emancipated the slave, that all labor in this country is free labor, is evidence that it is nearer the ideal state than the much-praised democracy of our fathers.

A WASHINGTON-HARRISON LETTER.

How the Father of His Country Treated an Application for Office. To the Editor of the New York Evening Post.

Sir—The following letter, written by George Washington to Benjamin Harrison in 1783, possesses an interest in the present, which could hardly have been expected by the writer of it.

MOUNT VERNON, 9 March, 1783. My Dear Sir—My friendship is not in the least lessened by the difference which has taken place in our political sentiments, nor is my regard for you diminished by the various views which you and I are as various as our ages, and where the motives of our actions are pure, the operation of the former is so more to be impeded than as a single than the appearance of the latter; for both, being the work of nature, are alike unavoidable. Liberty and charity, instead of clamor and misrepresentation (which latter only serve to foment the passions without enlightening the understanding), ought to govern in all disputes about matters of importance. Besides, I have often appeared in some of the leaders of the opposition, the impartial world will decide.

According to your desiring endeavors to prevent inflammatory measures from being adopted, I would greatly to your credit. The reasons my dear sir, why I do not write to you for a long time are two—first, because I found it an insupportable task to answer the letters which were written to me, and I do not think it necessary to answer your private concerns which they required, and there are little besides politics worthy of notice secondly, because I did not incline to appear as a single man in an interesting subject that has agitated the public mind since the date of my last letter to you. For it was my sincere wish that the Constitution, which has been submitted to the people, might, after a fair and dispassionate investigation, stand or fall, according to its merits and demerits. Besides, I found by disagreeable experience that almost all the sentiments extracted from me in answer to private letters, and which were sent to the public gazettes, as well as some other sentiments ascribed to me which never had an existence in my imagination.

In touching upon the more delicate part of your letter, the communication of which fills me with real concern, I will deal with you as a friend, and not as a politician, which is due to friendship, and which I wish to be a characteristic feature in my conduct through life. I will therefore declare to you that if it should be my inevitable fate to administer the government (for heaven knows that no event can be less desired by me than this), I will do so with a desire to reconcile contending parties, as far as in me could be done, and to preserve the peace of the office with that impartiality and zeal for the public good which ought never to suffer connections of blood or friendship to be a consideration in the least. I will not, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts, to execute the different trusts which are committed to me, but by my errors shall be of the head, not of the heart. For all recommendations for appointments, so far as they may depend upon personal merit, I will regard shall be had for the fitness of characters, the pretensions of different candidates, and so far as proper, to political considerations, which will be invariably my governing motives. You will perceive then, my dear sir, that I cannot with propriety say anything more on the subject of appointments, which has been made to me for the office immediately in question without having received any such information as would enable me to do so. The gentleman who now occupies it has done, of obtaining the appointment from the executive of his State, and I have no objection to his doing so, as he is, yet he is quite unknown to me, and therefore I cannot speak with authority upon the subject of his personal merits. I conceive, however, that it will be no pleasant thing, possibly very much the reverse, to displace one man under these circumstances of actual occupancy, merely to make room for another, however considerable his abilities or unimpeachable his integrity may appear to the public eye.

"I am, sir, etc."

Benjamin Harrison was the great grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States. He was a large and powerful man, and adopted the sentiments expressed by his ancestor.

T. E. V. S. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Run on the English Plan.

It seems that Secretary Endicott is not the only member of the present administration who think that English goods and English methods are a better thing for the country than the old-fashioned. Some time ago, when Secretary Whitney had to secure plans for a new war vessel, the Texas, he passed by American draughtsmen and builders, and had an English plan made, which he paid \$15,000. He was informed at the time by American contractors that the plans would not do, and that a ship constructed after the proposed model would be a failure. But being a firm believer in the supposed supremacy of English products, he kept the plans and had the ship started. Now, after a large amount of money has been expended he finds to his great chagrin that the proposed vessel will not carry its own weight and will have to be altered and practically rebuilt. It is a pity that the Secretary of the Navy should be so much misled as to choose it for a model has proven a failure and must also be rebuilt. After he has taken account of the money expended and the money that will yet be required, to satisfy contractors and to make the vessel into something that will hold together, Secretary Whitney may conclude that an English plan is not a pledge of superiority. It seems to have been the ambition of this administration to run as much as possible on the English model. But it will not be so in the future.

The Negro Problem.

Philadelphia North American.

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