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The Sentinel is prepared to-day to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address delivered on yesterday, Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention. Price per 1,000, \$3.50; for 500 copies, \$2.

WRITERS of communications to the Sentinel are reminded that the writing on both sides of a sheet renders their work unavailable. We are compelled not infrequently to omit publication of articles which otherwise we would cheerfully print, because of writers disregarding this injunction. Remember to write on only one side of your paper.

READ our new Governor's inaugural address.

GOVERNOR GRAY wears his honors gracefully.

ANYBODY to beat Morton and his money is the sentiment at Albany.

LET taxes be removed from the necessities of life before they are lifted from the luxuries.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MANSON was accorded hearty applause by the inaugural audience.

OUR exchanges from various parts of the State say the wheat crop is a large one and in good condition.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD talked a good deal of good sense to a reporter of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, which may be read in another column.

IT is said that the gifts declined by Cleveland to date include a Newfoundland pup, a pair of boots, a cask of rum and a large quantity of advice.

RAILROAD business, like the iron trade, is generally a true index of the country's business situation. More than forty railroads in this country passed into the hands of Receivers last year.

THE United States may be a very infantile Nation compared with England or France, but in one thing at least, as far as age goes, we beat every other Nation in the world--we have the oldest written Constitution.

A JUDICIOUS reduction of \$30,000,000 in the revenue from customs will give more relief to the industries and labor of the country than the total repeal of the \$100,000,000 of internal revenue from whisky and tobacco.

THE Terre Haute Gazette well says that the people of Indiana made no mistake when they elected Isaac P. Gray Governor. He will make a safe, conservative, conventional and capable Governor. He will attend strictly to business.

SWEET potatoes are twenty-five cents a bushel in Florida, but whisky is thirty cents a glass. This is just the kind of thing that Randallism is at war with. Mr. Randall would put down the cost of whisky and put up the cost of the necessities of life.

THE evidence against St. John is very flimsy. Plumb, of Kansas, seems to have had something to do with the alleged "dicker." Let us have the facts. There were some Republican bosses and managers in the scandal who should be exposed.

A REPUBLICAN Postmaster in Chenango County, New York, committed suicide on Christmas Day. Some really die, don't they? But it is reported that all officeholders with long terms to serve are particularly careful of their health, keeping a physician within call.

THE Weekly Magazine well says that the plain principle comes to the fore that those who are making finely off the people ought to devise measures for the benefits of the people, and make some compensation for the benefits which they are enjoying at the hands of the people.

By pasting inside your hat the following, which is the official vote in the Presidential election, you will carry around some entertaining information. The footings show that the total vote cast was 10,040,893, Cleveland receiving 4,910,975, Blaine 4,815,622, St. John 151,443, Butler 133,428. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine is 65,953. The division of the States into Republican and Democratic discloses some interesting facts to those who are interested in political matters. The Northern Democratic vote was 3,194,832; the Southern Democratic vote was 1,716,143. The total Republican vote in Republican States was 2,999,331; the total Re-

publican vote in Democratic States was 2,246,091. The St. John vote in Republican States was 99,982; in Democratic States, 52,369. The Butler vote in Republican States was 93,127; in Democratic States, 40,361. The Democratic vote in Democratic States was 2,719,068; the Democratic vote in Republican States was 2,191,777. The Northern Republican vote was 3,589,056.

THE Huntington Democrat has been re-mitted, by the retirement of Senator W. J. Hilligass, to the proprietorship of Colonel I. B. McDonald and Mr. W. E. Emery. The latter gentleman, late of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, assumes the editorial role, and the readers of the Democrat are assured a performance well worth the price of their tickets. Messrs. Emery & McDonald constitute a strong duo, and Democratic strains will flow as mellifluously from them as bird song from nightingales. The Sentinel will ever be an attentive listener.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In noticing the favorable reception by the press, some days ago, of the letter of the President-elect to the Civil Service Reform League, we do not wish by any means to be set down as subscribing to the peculiar tenets of that association. As far as the matter now referred to is regulated by statute of course such regulation should be observed, not because it is either just or right, but because it is the law. We favor the principle of fair rotation in office, and we are opposed to any further extension of the policy of perpetuity in public positions. We say any further extension of it; because we have already in the United States very numerous classes of persons who hold positions in the public service for life, or during good behavior.

All the officers of the army are of this class. They are not removable, as the phrase goes, except for cause. There may be some strong reasons for this in the peculiar nature of the service. So let that pass. All the officers in the navy are held in the same manner. And yet we think a great naval or military commander is born such; that is, he is born with the capacity to become such, and needs not to be born again, either at West Point or Annapolis, to show the patent of his excellence. Many passages in our history prove this. All the affairs of the Federal Judiciary (and they are now quite numerous) belong to the same class. It was said the United States Judges must have life tenures to secure their complete independence and non-partisan disinterestedness. Yet in a recent celebrated case these vaunted qualities failed, and the Justices of the United States Supreme Court in the cause submitted to them followed unanimously, without dissent, the political leadership of Mr. Blaine and Governor Morton, with all the subserviency of the veriest place men. This may not be conclusive, but it is a well-known instance going toward the decision of the question how far perpetual official tenure has a tendency to make its incumbents either independent of, or disinterested in, the conflicts of party.

It will not be denied that in this country the people are sovereign. The will of the people expressed under the form of law should administer the Government. This will make the laws, and in the choice of rulers, from the least even unto the greatest, should execute them. To wholly sever and separate a large order of persons engaged in the management of public affairs from any responsibility to the sovereign, either direct or indirect, must itself be a great evil, and in the end lead to much greater in the creation of an extensive class of neutrals, exclusive, and absolute masters of the public, and not their servants.

We believe not only that all men were created free and equal, but also, as far as law can make them, so their rights and opportunities should be equal. Every citizen should have the like, and the same chances, with his fellows to the honors and profits of official life. It may seem all very proper, under a pretense either well or ill founded, to provide by law that the term of certain functionaries shall be permanent. But this special privilege and favor granted to them is, in fact, a disqualification and exclusion of all others. It is a limitation and denial of the equal rights of the masses of their fellow citizens. The practical operation of the present act of Congress, said to extend to the cases of 14,000 persons, is, whatever it may be called, a virtual disfranchisement of an equal number and a practical exclusion of the whole number of all other citizens from these positions. What chance has now any one of a given number of 14,000 persons in private life to-day for one of these places? An old man of such a number has none; a middle-aged man has a small chance. It is only quite a young man who, after waiting vainly for a resignation, may at last abide the death of a present incumbent. Now, we feel that all this is outrageously wrong and unjust in a system of government based upon equality of rights. We must abandon either the doctrine of civic equality or this new dogma of official perpetuity. We prefer to

discard the latter. It is anti-democratic, illiberal and despotic, tending directly to the building up of a place holding aristocracy, irresponsible to popular action and opinion.

The term rotation in office does not occur in any of our constitutions; but all of them, both State and National, are clearly framed upon this principle.

Inference to this great principle the equal right of all men to posts of public honor and emolument, the terms of Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Justices and even constables are limited by law. These are all removable. Good behavior, merely, however unquestioned, does not lengthen their official life a moment beyond the time when the people whom they serve may desire to end it. Because such is the operation of our beneficent system of equality of civil rights that others may justly entertain a laudable ambition to serve the country in these various capacities.

Why not make the President and Cabinet life offices? We think one of the strongest and best reasons against such a measure is that others having the same right to and desire for the public service in these positions shall not be by any law excluded therefrom. We know there are other reasons against such a proposal, but this is one, and a sufficient one, under a scheme of polity like ours, grounded upon an absolute equality of civil and political franchises. Nor is it any excuse for, or defense of, the doctrine of official life tenure, that the protected places are subordinate, and, therefore, should be perpetual. This is merely saying that the ambition of the few may be, or may have the chance to be, gratified. The aspirations of the many are too insignificant to be favored, and may be crushed without parley. The objects of ambition among men are various, yet the right to a chance of gratifying it should be the same. One man may wish to be President; another to be a Treasury Clerk or Consul, and yet another to be a Constable. The stations differ widely. But their attainment ought to be possible alike for all.

And it may happen, too, that the man duly commissioned and qualified as Constable may really enjoy his place more than the President. The Constable and the President are removable, but it is proposed to make the Treasury Clerk not so.

Any aspirant for that position must fail; he has not even a chance of success. Why? Because one who already holds it is retained under the law therein. We say that in a free country and a professedly popular government this answer is a very lame and impotent conclusion.

It is said that to make all official positions removable is to breed and continue the breeding of a class of what are termed spoilsmen. The system of rotation in office many have such a tendency. But this evil itself is, we think, greatly exaggerated. It is much enlarged upon by so-called advanced reformers, without any very definite statement of its extent or character. We do not believe that the spoilsmen spoken of ever constituted any controlling element in the great mass of the whole nation. The greed for office, intense where it prevails, does not effect large classes of our people--is, in fact, wholly unknown among many classes. Moreover, these unscrupulous placemen must belong to one or the other of the political parties in the country. If they find themselves, after a contest, in the party of the minority, this is quite a punishment, a wholesome check upon such unprincipled adventurers. But if they find themselves upon the winning side, this is one of the misfortunes of victory. A successful party filled with and controlled by placemen is on the direct road to defeat. Only a small portion of such place-seeking camp-followers can be satisfied--its majority rapidly crumbles to pieces by desertion.

So that even this evil effects some good, tending as it does toward a change of administration, and on the whole we do not think such changes have occurred too frequently for the welfare of the country.

Besides, even if this evil existed in such proportion as is claimed for it, is it not better to lessen it by other means--curb, correct, or even endure it--than to deny and destroy one of the cardinal elements of civil liberty? Let every citizen have the opportunity of gratifying his lawful ambition for any public position he may desire.

This is equal and exact justice, and justice after all is the strongest support of any Government. Furthermore the power of removal is not removal. Persons actually necessary to the public service are, have been, and will be retained, under all changes. But then such retention ought to be the exception, not the rule. The question of retention or dismissal we must trust to the appointing power, which may itself be removed for an improper exercise thereof. It

has been seldom abused. But the occasional abuse of it is far better than to disfranchise the whole people by a general law for the life tenure of any office.

The chances of life should be equal for all men. There should be no discrimination by Government in such matters. Any discrimination in favor of any class is necessarily effective against all others, and is so far a denial and abrogation of the equality of American citizenship.

GOVERNOR GRAY'S INAUGURAL.

The address of Hon. Isaac P. Gray upon his inauguration yesterday as Governor of Indiana is a State paper of decided merit. It is something more than the conventional acceptance of a public trust; it deals with principles which should permeate legislation and exhorts the law-makers to their observance. His approach to gubernatorial duties he briefly defines as "with a determination to perform the duties of the office faithfully for the public good." A volume of promises could express no more. He tells the legislators they are convened "to enact such laws as will promote education, suppress vice and immorality, punish crime, protect the rights of person and property, advance the general welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State;" and tersely reminds them that "a republican form of government can not endure longer than simplicity, integrity and economy characterize its administration and fidelity marks the conduct of its public servants."

These are true sayings and worthy of all acceptance. They are timely, too, remembering how far our National legislation has, within recent years, veered from these exalted standards and been prostituted to venal schemes for class and individual benefit, rather than "for the general welfare of the people." In the simplicity and directness of these and succeeding utterances there is a savor of the refreshing political atmosphere augured in the apt figure of our ocean of politics swept by the tempest of the late campaign, eliminating impure elements from the political waters.

Governor Gray puts the question "whether legislation has not been too much in the interest of capital and wealth and against the industrial masses of the country," and in the same connection points to "the development and fostering of railway and other corporate bodies of vast wealth by government aid," and "the aggregation of the money of our country in various combinations of power." While these evils have been wrought in the Federal halls of legislation, it was yet for the Chief Magistrate of the State, upon entering his office, to cite the people to them, that their influence may be thrown against any continuation of such abuses.

The several matters brought to the attention of the Legislature all deserve its consideration. The alien law, if open to the criticism his query indicates, should promptly receive the careful review of the Judiciary Committees. The same may be said of the question raised in the address as to the function of the Supreme Court Commissioners. The strong and ever growing sentiment in the State for fostering her higher institutions of learning, as well as the common public system, will endorse the recommendation in behalf of the Indiana University, while the honor in which the memory of the heroes of the war is held will appeal for a prompt recognition of the suggestion that Indiana mark the ground at Gettysburg where some of our volunteer soldiery fought and fell.

Whether Indiana, as a State, will derive any benefit from participation in the World's Exposition at New Orleans is a question which will be subordinate to a State pride that she be not behind her sister States in promoting the success and grandeur of the enterprise which has now assumed National importance. But should the management of the Exposition, as is now contemplated, invite an organized reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers of the war, we sincerely trust that Indiana shall be well represented in that congregation. The spectacle of veterans who fought each other in that war, mingling together as brothers amidst the products of the arts of peace from all the States whose sons they are, would surely tie the tongues and render inert the pens that would longer continue dissensions between the sections.

All in all, Governor Gray's inaugural address challenges cordial approval. It is liberal and patriotic in sentiment, wise in its suggestions and admirable for its force and grace of diction. It is a paper which worthily deserves recording with the archives of Indiana.

PERSONAL.

COLONEL ALEXANDER McCLELLAN, of the Philadelphia Times, is touring the South.

EX-GOVERNOR LELAND STANFORD, of California, will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

GEORGE BANCROFT still accepts invitations to banquets, but frequently drops asleep between the courses.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, the "boy preacher," is drawing immense audiences at the Ada Street Methodist Church, Chicago.

BISHOP JACKSON, who died in London the other day, had nine daughters, for whom he found husbands in nine vicars of his own diocese.

CONGRESSMAN PHIL THOMPSON, of Kentucky, suffered the loss by fire of the Thompson homestead at Harrodsburg, Ky., last week.

FRANCE ALBERT VICTOR enjoys the remarkable distinction of being the first hair to the hair apparent to the British throne who grew to manhood.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College, is believed to be dying at his home in New Haven from a sudden and aggressive development of heart disease and dropsy.

MATTHEW A., William A., and Daniel A. Grant, brothers of the same age, are living in Torrington, at the age of sixty-four years, and all striving to reach three-score year

and ten, at least, and as much beyond that age as possible.

MR. CHARLES GIBSON, Missouri's new candidate for Cabinet honors, is among the great scholars of the country, and was a law partner of Edward Bates while the latter was Attorney General in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

ANOTHER Recommendation for the Library. To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR--Miss Anna B. Richardson, of Hendricks County, would make a good State Librarian. She is an excellent scholar, having taught school several terms with credit to herself, and is still teaching. She and all her relatives are Democrats.

Worthy and Well Qualified. (Madison Herald.)

We notice from our exchanges that Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, publisher of the Lawrenceburg Register, is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue for this district. Dr. Hunter is a most worthy gentleman, and highly qualified for the duties of the office, and if appointed would make a credit to which his political friends could ever refer with pride. He has been one of the faithful workers in the Democratic party during all the long years that it has been out of power, having served efficiently on the State Central Committee, and during the last canvass was one of the Democratic Presidential electors at large, and did good work in the canvass. So far as the Herald has been able to learn, Dr. Hunter is the only candidate for this office from this Congressional district, and he deserves the hearty support of his entire district. There is no reason why this office should be given to Marion County, as there is a large portion of the State to be represented by this office outside of Marion County. So far as location is concerned, Dr. Hunter's is favorable, as the largest distilleries in the district are located in this county. Then, in addition to this, Dr. Hunter has and continues to publish one of the best Democratic weekly papers published in the State. He has not only worked during the campaign for his party, but he has worked every day in the year. He has been one of the "educators" who have led the people out from the bonds of Republicanism. Year by year the Democratic party has been beaten upon false issues, and this continued until the people became educated as to the real questions at issue, when the Republican party very naturally was forced to submit to defeat; and what has done more to bring about this result than the country press? Little by little, in its quiet way, the country newspaper has opened the eyes of the prejudiced, revealing the falsity of the assumptions of the Republican managers, until at last they are covered with defeat and disgrace.

A Bouquet for Speaker Jewett. (Jeffersonville News.)

The section of the Democratic caucus in electing Hon. Charles L. Jewett, our Joint Representative, as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, is a very solid and deserving tribute to a brilliant and zealous young Democrat. Mr. Jewett certainly has the ability to worthily fill the position, and his familiarity with the law makes him an able parliamentarian, so that his rulings will undoubtedly be uniformly correct. Mr. Jewett has many friends in this city, who will be glad to hear of his promotion. During the late campaign he was constantly on stump throughout the State, and no doubt his efficient work in behalf of the Democratic party was the cause of his getting such a handsome vote throughout the State.

Knows How to Keep Books. (Franklin Democrat.)

Miss Lizzie Callis, the present efficient State Librarian, will be a candidate before the Legislature for re-election. She has made a very efficient and accommodating Librarian, and her selection for another two years would give general satisfaction. The books are kept in good order, the rooms are always open to visitors and information is readily and gladly given. When elected two years ago Miss Callis proved her management by selecting as a deputy her chief competitor for the position of Assistant Librarian.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. J. Tolver, of Mitchell, is in the city. The Hoop of Gold Combination is at the New Occidental.

William Bolem and daughter, of Mitchell, are in the city for a few days.

Drs. S. J. Barrett, J. H. Hess and T. C. Woodburn, of Columbus, called on the Sentinel yesterday.

Hon. Maurice Thompson, of Crawfordsville, is in the city, en route home from a visit to the sunny South.

J. H. Huston and wife, Connorsville; Hon. Jason B. Brown, Seymour; L. M. Campbell, Danville; J. A. Bridgeland, Rushville, and L. Yarnes, Richmond, are registered at the Denison.

George S. Reese, Connorsville; Samuel J. Braab, Columbus; G. M. Overstreet, Franklin; G. C. Dancon, Russiaville; E. L. Floyd, St. Paul; B. W. Risley, Jonesboro; L. S. Kirkwood, Muncie; Alex. Pruitt, Edinburg; A. J. Barrett, Columbus; C. A. McDonald, South Bend; Colonel B. F. Draper, Columbus; Seth B. Henshard, Alexandria; Isaac Underwood, Pennville; H. E. Rose, Richmond; C. B. Kerr, Columbus; Fred Mackie, Westfield, are at the English Hotel.

A. O'Hara, Charles Negley, Gus Goons, Ed Gibbons, J. D. Smith, W. K. Smith, Misses Cora and Ella Smith, Allen Jaqua and wife, Misses Clara and Ella Jaqua, Miss Lou McDonald, Thomas McMahan, P. Gribben, H. E. Jackson, J. Belton, Union City; T. H. Judson, J. D. Loyd, Columbus; C. W. Johnson, Kanakake; William Rabb, Jr., Evansville; Eb Henderson, Martinsville; B. F. Welker, New Albany; John Lee, J. A. Hardee, Crawfordsville; Hugh Bond and wife, Fort Wayne; D. H. Strouse, R. McElhenny, Peru; O. P. Clark, Richmond; James G. Rodgers, Logansport; David A. Hancock, M. A. Kendall, Rushville; E. C. Smith, Mount Vernon; Ed. Kessig, Greensburg; D. F. Spann, Elmer May, R. P. Mustard, Anderson; George W. Ray, A. J. Wiggins, Shelbyville; C. C. Shirley, Miss Blanche Klam, John W. Kerns, Kokomo; Joseph H. Hendricks, Bloomington; F. S. Grimes and wife, Mrs. C. L. Brelsford, Greenfield; W. W. Milligan and wife, Thorntown; Miss Nellie Brown, Lafayette; P. M. Kent, Sr., O. P. Davis, Brookston; F. M. Trissel and wife, W. N. Evans and wife, Noblesville; John Branstetter, Peru; W. H. Ind.; W. J. B. Leach, Danville; H. B. Howland, Malot Park; J. B. Reed, Jeffersonville; Mrs. M. L. Andrews, Connorsville, are at the Bates.

Edward Hawkins, Laporte; Hon. E. S. Frazee, Rushville; Hon. Philip Schloss, A. J. Kelly, Terre Haute; Dr. E. H. Tarleton, Martinsville; John S. Delahunt, Jeffersonville; C. C. Dunn, Franklin; Captain A. J. Howard, wife and son, Jeffersonville; Hon. J. C. Loop, Cass County; Hon. H. Trout, Crawfordsville; Hon. David S. Gooding, Greenfield; Hon. Norman Beckley, Elkhart; Hon. C. B. Cory, wife and daughter, Fairfield; Colonel John D. Carter, Orleans; L. F. Cain, Jeffersonville;

Hon. Louis Donahat, Jonesville; Mrs. H. C. Cooper, Waldron; P. H. McCormack, Columbus; Dr. W. D. H. Hunter and wife, Lawrenceburg; Colonel Charles N. Branch, Anderson; George A. Buskirk, Bloomington; David Marks, Wabash; W. G. Smith, S. O. Irwin, Winchester; Charles E. Karmina, Shelbyville; John Seaton, Fort Wayne; Professor T. J. Charlton, L. A. Barnett, Danville; J. M. Leach, Kokomo; Captain H. Reynolds, Crawfordsville; Samuel R. Allee, Greencastle; A. J. Jaquith, South Bend; D. W. Osborn, Frankfort; F. A. Coffman, Anderson; Hon. E. B. Selers and wife, Monticello; Hon. J. A. Hart, Delphi; Hon. John G. Timmons, Idaville; Hon. Thomas Hanlon, of New Albany, are at the Grand Hotel.

A. G. Campfield, Winchester; James R. Johnston, Theo. I. Dickerson, Franklin; James Volaw, Portland; J. L. McDaniel, Cambridge City; P. A. McCarty, Petersburg; J. H. Sedgwick, Seymour; Dr. W. G. Smith and son, W. B. Miller, J. C. Hirsch, H. Irvine, S. O. Irwin, Winchester; E. H. Strouse and wife, Frankfort; C. M. Jackson, Greencastle; B. T. Buford, Danville; W. B. Cast, George Glascock, Hillsboro; M. C. Smith, Muncie; Martin A. Morrison, Frankfort; W. J. Huff, Monticello; L. H. Hamlin, Cartersburg; J. W. Stinegar, L. C. March, Greensburg; Miss Kate B. Staley, Greencastle; W. E. D. Barnett, Carbo; W. B. Place, W. Place, Logansport, are at the Occidental.

Labor Legislation.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Indianapolis, at a meeting held last Monday evening, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of organized labor in convention here assembled, consider it among our first and most important duties to make such legislation as will guarantee the broadest protection and most earnest efforts of the industrial masses; asserting the fact that labor is the prime producer of the wealth of a State or Nation, we claim that laws should be framed as to be secured by such means as the interest, progress and prosperity, more especially of every mechanical branch of industry, and believing that certain reforms are not only necessary, but vital in importance to the healthy accomplishment of the ends in view; therefore

Resolved, That the present system of contract labor, as conducted by the mechanics and labor reformatory institutions, is not only unjust, unfair and oppressive in its competition with honest mechanical industries, but is alike injurious to the honest and fair mechanic and the demands such reform as shall place the cheaply hired convict beyond the power of competition with honest labor on the outside of such institutions.

Resolved, That we favor the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in mines, workshops and factories, and urge such legislation as will bring about such reforms in this regard as shall secure a fair, equitable and beneficial rate of wages, and a fair and beneficial rate of hours of labor in all other States of the Union.

Resolved, That we favor the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of all laws that discriminate and discriminations in the administration of justice, and for the adoption of such measures as will provide for the speedy and satisfactory settlement of mining, manufacturing and building disputes.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of such laws as shall compel corporations, companies and other employers to pay their employes weekly, in full--in cash or currency instead of promissory orders--for labor performed during the preceding week.

Resolved, That laws be so framed as to secure to the employe, as well as the employer, payment for work done by a first lien upon their work.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of such laws as shall secure to every child the benefit of at least a common school education, and to further this we favor the enactment of laws which shall force parents or guardians to avail themselves of such facilities as will protect the child from the neglect of his education.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of such laws as will legally reduce the hours of labor performed by mechanics and other laboring men, that they have more time for social intercourse and intellectual improvement, and be better enabled to reap at least a portion of the advantages and profits conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of such laws as will enforce the inspection of all stationary and other engines, and shall enforce the guidance and supervision of all engines in the hands of competent and experienced workmen, lawfully licensed, upon proper examination, to take charge of the same.

Resolved, That our Legislative Committee urge upon the attention of the present Legislature the necessities of relief for the grievances complained of, and express the hope that they will enact such measures as will conform to the wants of the working and laboring masses of the entire State, and as are being secured by similar legislation in other States of the Union.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL, President. THOMAS E. ASH, Recording Secretary.

Local Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1.--Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Mary Ferriter vs. Caspar Doengen. Damages. Dismissed. Lovia P. Snook vs. Ingram Fletcher et al. Certificate. Judgment for \$208.11. Newton Kelsey vs. Randolph Faver. Account. Judgment for \$139.

Room 2.--Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Carrie L. Burton vs. John C. Barton. Divorce. Cause dismissed. Lemuel Eaglan vs. Simon Bunte. Finding and judgment for defendant. Simon Bunte vs. Silas Eaglan. Suits on note. Cause dismissed.

Room No. 3.--Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Elizabeth Leeds vs. George B. Leeds. Suit for divorce. A decree granted on the grounds of cruel treatment and failure to provide. Oscar Call vs. Lora Call. Suit for divorce. A decree granted on the grounds of adultery, refusing either the custody of the child. John W. Tont et al. vs. William Middleworth et al. Injunction. On trial by jury. Silas Eaglan vs. Simon Bunte. Damages. Finding for defendant. George P. Bissell, trustee, vs. Solomon R. Drney. To quiet title. Judgment for plaintiff.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. Pierce Norton, Judge. State vs. Edward Davis. Having unsound animals for sale. On trial by jury.

Election of Officers. The following officers have been elected by the First Baptist Sunday-school for the ensuing year: Superintendent--William H. Perkins. Assistants--Arthur Jordan and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson. Secretary--George Empey. Assistant Secretary--Fletcher M. Noe. Treasurer--J. A. Ferguson. Superintendent Primary Department--Mrs. Eva Schurman. Assistant Superintendent Primary Department--Miss Hawn. William C. Smook, who has served as Superintendent for ten consecutive years, was retired at his own request. At a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly on Monday evening, January 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President--Samuel L. Leffingwell. Vice President--R. H. Wilson. Recording and Corresponding Secretary--Thos. E. Ash. Financial Secretary--Milton G. Farnham. Treasurer--Joseph Messick. Trustees--Simon Smallish, William B. Lewis, T. E. Schick. Sergeant-at-Arms--Patrick King.