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Demoralization in Politics.

It is a painful commentary on the prevailing demoralization in politics that the recent alleged attempt at bribery in the Legislature at Albany has generally been treated as a joke.

And even the Democrats have easily fallen short of the duty devolved upon them by such an occurrence. Even the patriotic Gen. SPINOLA—strictly honest as he is said to have fallen far short of doing his whole duty in the premises.

ERASTUS BROOKS has arisen more nearly equal to the occasion than any one else. But what has even Mr. BROOKS done compared to what he ought to do?

On this subject a man cannot go so far that he will not be sustained by the people. If public officers, especially of a legislative character, are to be bought and sold, then the people are at once reduced to the condition of serfs-of-outlet and swine.

If what Mr. BRADLEY says is false, he is one of the greatest criminals of the age. If what Mr. BRADLEY says is true, then Mr. SPINOLA has no proper mate but the serpent—the serpent that entered the Garden of Eden.

Hardened, debauched, habitually corrupt legislators may laugh over the matter. The honest, plain people of the country will never laugh at the idea of public officers being sold, because full well they understand that it is in effect bartering away the people's rights and liberties.

The crimes of the Czar were not the confirmation of corruption in the Government of Russia.

The people desire no Czar, either single-headed or many-headed, in this country. We warn the legislators at Albany, of all parties, that they cannot possibly over-estimate the importance and the gravity of this charge by a Republican Assemblyman against a Republican State Senator of an attempt at bribery, and of the actual payment of two thousand dollars in money in furtherance of that attempt.

Sherman, Foster, and Garfield. It must have been a hard task for JOHN SHERMAN to bestow even the faint praise he uttered at Cleveland upon FOSTER and GARFIELD. Until very recently he has habitually denounced both of them, without stint, for having betrayed his cause at Chicago.

It seems to be obvious that the great amount of money expended to provide college instruction would be laid out to better purpose if it were more concentrated. Take Ohio, for instance. It had thirty-six colleges in 1879; more than any other State in the Union, and nine more than New York.

It is in the Western States that this tendency to multiply colleges is most marked. Illinois has 29 colleges, Indiana 15, Iowa 19, Missouri 15, Tennessee 21. And in all the showing as to students and income is about the same as in Ohio.

Thanks to a personal dispute, the champion sculler has at last succeeded in finding an arena willing to make a match with him. The sculler is a man of the best class in that leading HANLAN's sculling club, and the stakes are \$1,000 a side. The hopes of Wisn are based on the fact that the race is to be rowed in lapstroke boats, without outriggers. In the propulsion of this sort of boat Wisn is proficient; but HANLAN also knew about lapstroke before he knew about shells, and the science which makes strength available on the outrigger will probably not be wanting when the fulcrum is carried back to its old place on the sculler's feet.

It has been asked, and the question is still unanswered, whether any high official was standing behind ostensible owners of this pet institution, which suddenly changed hands at a convenient time, and became the adopted of SHERMAN as soon as he entered the Treasury and began the negotiation of loans which made millions of his peculiar friends. The surface of that business was only scratched in the last Congress. There is a wide field for further inquiry, which may or may not be prosecuted.

At all events, GARFIELD and FOSTER, who now have an inside view of these and other financial operations, are silenced for the time being. FOSTER has got his money back, and is reconciled for Governor. GARFIELD is endorsed by his accuser. They are content, and everything is lovely outside. But inside there is not a particle of change in the relations of this illustrious trio. The same hate and the same distrust exist now that existed before the hollow truce was signed at Washington.

The investigation into the contingent expenditures of the Treasury, which is believed to taint SHERMAN seriously, through the illegal and corrupt acts of a favored subordinate, is controlled absolutely by Secretary WINSTON. The publicity already given to notorious facts was made in the heat of the exposure of the Star route frauds and in a spirit of rivalry. Mr. SHERMAN complained loudly that the Administration was seeking to injure his good name. If there ever was any such intention, it is now restrained. Mr. WINSTON asserts that the inquiry was ordered for his own satisfaction, and that report will be made to him directly. The public will never see it unless by his consent, and that consent is not likely to be given, even if the whitewash brush should be vigorously applied. The "country" of the vic-

Department forbids one Secretary from impeaching the conduct of another, and the present policy for the coming campaign in Ohio is to unite all the factions of the party, and to vindicate the President at any cost. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that Mr. SHERMAN will not be allowed to suffer in his speech to the Convention, "Wisn is an Ohio boy," and as such the present Secretary will see to it that his predecessor does not come to grief by any injudicious revelations of his clerks. On the first of July some of the small tribes will quietly drop out of office, but the big fish will manage to escape into deep water, where they cannot be conveniently followed. Still, we are assured the reform goes bravely on!

Foxhall's Great Run.

Yesterday America scored another victory, this time over the Frenchman and in the race for the Grand Prix de Paris. Mr. JAMES R. KEXX's colt, Foxhall, with FORDHAM on his back, beat a field of French horses, besides a few from England, of whom several had run in the Derby.

The Grand Prix de Paris is France's what the Derby is in England. Although winning the Derby, which is run on English soil, the horse, the race horse, may be looked on with a shade more envy than winning the Grand Prix. Foxhall brings us no less honor than did Mr. LOVELL's colt in England. Foxhall is not a naturalized citizen, nor were his parents. All of our turfmen will find satisfaction in the fact that the blood of the great Lexington, the representative American sire, runs in his veins.

It was no doubt a source of regret to Mr. KEXX that this colt was not entered for the Derby. In the other great races yet to be run in England, he will have the chance to prove which is the best horse when he meets Riquole, Robert the Devil, and Lead Or.

Too Many Colleges.

This is the season when the colleges distribute to their graduating classes the diplomas which inform the world that the young men have been proficient in the various studies. Between the first of June and the end of August perhaps six or eight thousand sheepskins, entitling their recipients to write B. A. or other letters after their names, will be publicly bestowed.

In proportion to the whole number, the colleges of the Union contain very few of the young men of the country, and as we have grown in population the proportion has become smaller. In 1879 there were 361 colleges in the United States, and they had in them only 31,616 students in all, or an average of less than ninety in each. These young men were instructed by 3,536 professors, and the value of the grounds, buildings, and apparatus of the colleges aggregated \$37,293,544. The interest on that sum at five per cent. amounts to \$1,869,677 annually. That represents about \$25 for each student. It is true that there were 23,436 scholars in the preparatory or high school departments connected with many of the colleges; but these schools were nothing more than the nurseries of the greater institutions, and would not have been maintained except to furnish them with students.

This was only a small part of the cost to the colleges of instructing those 31,616 boys. They spent of their income from productive funds \$24,681,077, and this sum, added to the interest on their permanent investment in plant, makes \$4,541,544, or over \$149 for each student in the college departments. They received, besides, in tuition fees, \$1,923,069. This was about \$60 a student; but as that sum included the amount obtained from over 23,000 pupils in the preparatory schools, the average fee was less than \$40.

We see, therefore, that our colleges are really philanthropic institutions for the spread of what we call the higher education. The beneficiaries pay less than half of the cost of their instruction. Very many of them, indeed, get their tuition for nothing, so strong is the anxiety of a large part of the colleges to obtain scholars. And even though such great inducements are offered to young men to enter, there are on the average less than ninety students in each of the 361 colleges of the country.

It seems to be obvious that the great amount of money expended to provide college instruction would be laid out to better purpose if it were more concentrated. Take Ohio, for instance. It had thirty-six colleges in 1879; more than any other State in the Union, and nine more than New York. In 1879, the population of Ohio was 3,800,000, and it had 31,616 students in all the colleges of the country. It is in the Western States that this tendency to multiply colleges is most marked. Illinois has 29 colleges, Indiana 15, Iowa 19, Missouri 15, Tennessee 21. And in all the showing as to students and income is about the same as in Ohio.

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The Army Salutes the Railway Kings.

It appears from the Baltimore newspaper that Fort McHenry, Maryland, recently fired a salute in honor of the return from Europe of Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Fort McHenry is a national post, garrisoned by regular troops under the command of Col. Horn of the Second Artillery.

Turning to TIDBALL, whose Manual, published by authority, is the latest as well as the fullest official work of reference on this subject, we find in it no warrant for such honors as were paid to the railway king. Nor is there any warrant for those misplaced salutes in the United States Army regulations.

Part Tenth of TIDBALL'S Manual treats of Salutes and Ceremonies. This chapter is prefaced with a copy of the official authorization of its statements, signed by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. In paragraphs 790, 791, and 792 the prescribed salutes are divided into two classes, national or international, and personal. Of course, the honors to Mr. GARRETT were neither national nor international. The personal salutes are also of two sorts, those for military and naval officers and those for civil and diplomatic authorities.

Mr. GARRETT'S salute must come, if anywhere, under the latter head. But on examining these salutes we find them due only to the President and Vice-President of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, and the Governors within their respective States or Territories; to a visiting committee of Congress, to the sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign State or his representative or consort, to the viceroy or governor of a province of a foreign State, to ambassadors, envoys, ministers resident, charges d'affaires, and consuls-general.

In this list we find no class that would include railway kings; and the mention of persons to whom salutes are due implies the exclusion of all others. But paragraph 792 settles the question. For, after indicating the celebration of public events, such as Decoration Day, which has just passed, and the Fourth of July, by saying that salutes are desirable and proper in these cases and will be governed by orders, the regulations proceed to say: "Personal salutes are, however, strictly confined to the foregoing."

Thus the artillery salute of Fort McHenry to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company finds no place in the prescribed ceremonial of the service. It is noteworthy as an entirely unauthorized tribute.

Reported Illness of Mr. Blaine.

We are pained to receive intelligence from Washington that Mr. BLAINE, the Secretary of State, is not only seriously, but alarmingly ill. Mr. BLAINE'S most intimate friends, personal as well as political, have seldom been able to see him, even when they have called at his residence, of late.

The commissions of officers whose appointment Mr. BLAINE most earnestly desired, though made out by the clerks, remain unsigned by the Secretary of State. This district is without a Judge, simply on account of a lack of muscular strength in Mr. BLAINE'S right hand to sign his commissions.

We are sorry for all this. We have been compelled to differ essentially with Mr. BLAINE on important matters; but he possesses a great deal of the true American spirit, and a common wish to what the country, we cordially wish him a speedy restoration to robust health, and desire to see him accomplish a career of public usefulness.

In his speech at Cleveland, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN said of his friend GARFIELD: "Let him give an Administration pure, simple, worthy of a nation like ours, and we will send him our approval twice over again."

Does Mr. JOHN SHERMAN mean by this that he is in favor of a second and a third term of GARFIELD? It is merely his complimentary way of saying that he is like the late Garfield, a candidate before a nominating convention once or twice more, in order that he might have the pleasure of paying once or twice over again the hot bills of the GARFIELD delegates?

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LOADING DICE IN POLITICS.

Amusing Corruption in the Richest Agricultural County of the United States.

LANCASTER, Pa. June 11.—About a year ago a New York newspaper, in a series of articles on "What We Have to be Thankful For," graphically depicted the wealth of our agricultural resources, and by a series of cuts vividly illustrated the variety and magnitude of our natural products. First on the list of agricultural products was the sheep, and the wool of the aggregate of its health and yearly yield from the soil, was Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in itself a single Congressional district, rendered conspicuous for many years before the country as the home of President Buchanan, and for its eminent representative in the House, the famous Republican leader Thad Stevens.

It is the largest Republican constituency in the State, running up its majority Presidential years to about 3,000, and electing the local nominees of that party, however disreputable, with unflinching certainty. For many years its county seat, the town of Lancaster, enjoyed the distinction of being the largest inland city in the United States. Of pre-revolutionary establishment, it was the seat of the Federal Government during a few of the dark days of that period, and for years the State capital had been in its hands. The late Governor, and Tom Paine, expounded long enough to write some striking tracts in the cause of liberty; here Fulton made his first experiments in improved methods of navigation; here a line of fine famous lawyers illustrated the dignity and respect of their profession; here is the seat of a college and theological seminary, and the most advanced and largely attended normal school in the State. Such a community, and in a country a half dozen now religious sects have taken their rise; and while the rural population, as a whole, have been distinguished for thrift, simplicity of manner, and honesty of character, the dwellers in the city have had wealth, tradition, honorable ancestry, and all the attributes which are supposed to attach moral and social worth to a community, and to secure fair dealing among its members in the ordinary course of life. Such a community is not the one which would naturally be expected, wherein to locate a story of political demoralization, corruption, and ineffectiveness of the electoral privilege. And yet the experience of Lancaster County for the past ten years has been such as to most vividly point the moral of political degradation in our free country; for if such results as have been witnessed here, and such results as have been attained are possible in this county, it is not possible in any other. The people here are not the ignorant, but the educated; they are not the poor, but the rich; they are not the ignorant, but the educated; they are not the poor, but the rich.

The county is divided into five wards, each of which elects a representative to the County Council. In the last election, the representatives of the four wards were elected, and the fifth ward, which is the town of Lancaster, was represented by a man who had been a member of the County Council for many years. The county is divided into five wards, each of which elects a representative to the County Council. In the last election, the representatives of the four wards were elected, and the fifth ward, which is the town of Lancaster, was represented by a man who had been a member of the County Council for many years.

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THE GREAT NEW COMET.

Count Loris Molkoff is taking much needed rest at Washburn.

The British Government will soon include a Minister of Agriculture.

The English "Rational Dress Society" has a new member in London.

Sunday Fur coats are in vogue in Boston.

Not many tourists go to shed tears on the tomb of Washington.

Few boys are preferred to any others as office boys by numbers of Christians in New York.

It is said that the check given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in payment for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, \$14,000,000, was the largest ever drawn in this country.

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