The Sun.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1887.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furnishes them with the entire paper.

Reapportionment.

A large part of Gov. HILL's message is necessarily devoted to reminding the Republicans in the Legislature that the previous Republican Legislatures have left undone the things they ought to have done. Probably there is small ground for hoping that the Legislature of 1887 will be any better than its predecessors.

In renewing his recommendation for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, and in again pointing out the plain duty imposed by the Constitution upon the Legislature in this regard, Gov. HILL tells the Republicans a truth which they will some day have to recognize:

"No party can long retain power which refuses a fair enumeration of the people solely in order to prevent an honest reapportionment of the State. Political control may be retained by such methods for a time, but sooner or later the wrong will be righted. If this Legislature does not assume the honor and credit of doing it, some other Legislature, in the near future, surely will."

Sooner or later the sense of justice of the people of New York will make the Legislature correct the inequalities of representation, and give to the Democratic party its full rights. Perhaps WARNER MILLER's successor will be the last Senator from New York to be elected in consequence of a Republican fraud upon the Democratic voters of New York. In the long run the Republicans will find that it doesn't pay to disobey the Constitution.

The Overtures to Mr. Gladstone.

It is settled that a meeting will take place during the coming week between Mr. GLADSTONE's chief lieutenant on the one hand and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, two of the seceding Liberals, on the other. In some quarters apprehensions are expressed lest an agreement between the parties to this conference should involve some material sacrifice of Irish interests. We do not share such misgivings, for the following reasons:

In the first place, the overtures came, not from the Gladstonians, but from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They were made in a speech at Birmingham, delivered immediately after the disclosure of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's resignation from the SALISBURY Cabinet. The latter event, marking as it did the defeat of an attempt to infuse a democratic spirit in the Tory councils, cut off the leader of the Birmingham Radicals from the hope of gaining, through a reconstruction of parties, a place of eminence and influence equivalent to that which he had lost in the Liberal front ranks. With a Democratic-Conservative party dominated by Lord RANDOLPH, and pledged to the progressive programme sketched at Dartford and Bradford, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could sympathize and eventually combine. But with Lord RANDOLPH superseded by Mr. GOSCHEN, who, in flinty opposition to English Radicals and Irish patriots, out-Tories the most hidebound frequenters of the Carlton Club, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN saw himself in danger of complete and freezing isolation. Accordingly, he lost no time in knocking at the door of his old friends. He wants to get in out of the cold, and if Mr. GLADSTONE is advised to make some pretence of killing the fatted calf, it is because the reclaimed prodigal could only by a guarantee of welcome persuade his comrades to follow him back into the camp.

But if a bridge is made for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it will be a flimsy, temporary thing, and cannot, from the nature of the situation, be framed from the main timbers of the home rule platform. For what has Mr. GLADSTONE to wish for from any combination but the means of securing a dissolution of the present House of Commons at the earliest date possible? That end would be further off than ever, even if all of his 72 fellow Unionists would follow Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, provided their propitiation were to be purchased at the cost of alienating the 86 Parnellites. As a matter of fact, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN could hardly, in the teeth of Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. GOSCHEN, bring over a Unionist contingent of 54, the reënforcement indispensable to give the Gladstonians and Parnellites an aggregate of 336 votes, which is a majority of 2. It is therefore certain as the outcome of a sum in arithmetic, that no terms will, or can be offered to any section of the Unionist deserters, which have not been previously examined and ratified by Mr. PARNELL.

Let us suppose, however, that for the purpose of overthrowing the present Government and compelling an immediate appeal to the constituencies, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL should assent to the following propositions: First, the Parliament at Dublin shall confine itself to affairs specifically Irish, which shall be defined by statute; and secondly, for the present and until improvements on the plan are suggested by experience, Ireland, in addition to her local legislature, shall continue to send representatives to Westminster. By such an arrangement the Home Rulers might not gain everything at once, but they could scarcely lose anything by taking a long step in the right direction. For in the next House of Commons the Parnellites are likely to hold a still more authoritative position than they do now, and it would then be relatively easy for them to amend and enlarge the statutory functions of an Irish Parliament, should these appear to be inadequate. But they can do nothing until they have managed to break up the Unionist faction that interposes a bar to the dissolution of the present House of Commons—an assembly from which neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor Mr. PARNELL have anything to hope for. In Mr. CHAMBERLAIN they have the needed instrument of dislocation, and it is therefore not improbable that they may use him.

Is Catholicism Losing Ground in Catholic Countries?

No one thinks of disputing that the Catholic Church has made great gains during the last quarter of a century in Great Britain and the United States. There is, nevertheless, a current notion that the admitted progress among nations traditionally Protestant has been counterbalanced by grave losses in countries historically and still nominally Catholic. That this impression is ill founded is vigorously maintained by the author of a striking article in the last number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. The writer, Mr. A. F. MARSHALL, contends that even in the examples of Italy and France, which are usually cited to prove the contrary, the Church of Rome is actually stronger than before the political revolutions which began in 1859 and culminated in 1871.

When we remember that GAMBETTA and the heirs of his ascendancy in the Chamber of Deputies have insisted upon treating clericalism as an enemy, it seems at first sight a bold paradox to affirm that under the French republic Catholicism is better off than it was under the pious despotism of LOUIS XIV. Mr. MARSHALL, however, does not hesitate to pronounce an absolutism, which used religion as a handmaid, more pernicious to the growth and spiritual influence of Catholicism than a republic which threatens by abolishing the Concordat to thrust religion quite aside. He declares that LOUIS XIV. did more harm to religion than M. CONSTANS or M. PAUL BERT, for the reason that "it is better to have a Government which is even anti-Catholic in temper, and which, therefore, avoids the scandal of hypocrisy, than to have a Government which so combines religion with the world that the latter is senior partner and director."

That France has no longer a Catholic Government is, of course, undeniable, but there is among her people, according to the writer in the *Review*, a larger proportion of fervent Catholics than there was two hundred or twenty years ago. Let us mark the grounds for this assertion. "Leaving out of the reckoning," says Mr. MARSHALL, "the peasantry of France, who have always been what they are now, intensely Catholic, the upper classes and the upper middle classes are higher-toned Catholics to-day than they were when vulgar Cæsarism *used* the Church. The Bishops are higher toned, because they rebuke an *infidel* Government instead of shutting their eyes and ears to an *immoral* Government. The aristocrats are higher toned, because they keep their religion and their politics distinct, and no longer aim at an impossible mixture. The business classes are higher toned, because they have their principles differentiated and know exactly which is the Church, which the devil. In the old Versailles days the world, the flesh, and the devil were all in active fraternity with the show of faith."

There seems, in truth, to be no lack of good sense and sound reasoning in these conclusions, but how, it may be asked, can they be reconciled with the irreligious taint which is commonly supposed to defile French literature? The taint is averred by Mr. MARSHALL to be much less pervasive than it appears to foreign and cursory observers. "The French Catholic literature, in the sense of Catholic journalism, is," we are assured, "abundant in bravery as in circulation." Even of the secular papers "the vast majority are most respectful toward religion." That the small minority are "blatant and atheistic" is accounted a sign of health, since religion and irreligion thus have their separate camps, and nail their respective flags to the mast. There is none of the hypocrisy with which journalism in Protestant countries has sometimes been reproached.

As to Italy it is not gainsaid that the Catholic Church has been deprived of her former temporal power, and has seen many sources of revenue cut off by confiscation. But is the hold of the Church upon the people weakened? Has she suffered any actual loss of Catholic souls? According to Mr. MARSHALL, "the answer is, and most emphatically, she has not. Numerically there are as many professing Catholics as there were before the Garibaldian aggression, and as to the force of the Catholic religion in the Italian life, it is as keen as it was before the persecution." Proof of this averment is submitted in the fact that those who exercise the franchise constitute a much smaller proportion of the Italian population than do those who rigorously abstain from taking any part in the elections. As most of these abstentions are acknowledged to be due to the Pope's interdiction, it is forcibly argued that "the Papal party is an *imperium in imperio*, and that the Papal *imperium* is the national one." In other words, the Church has lost no ground in a religious sense, even in the peninsula, for "the elements of the Italian life which are *now* anti-Catholic would have been so under any circumstances."

Where so impressive a case can be made out for the self-sustaining power of Catholicism in France and Italy, little need be said of Spain and Austria. But the argument of the *Catholic Review* is materially fortified by the experience of Prussia, which since the acquisition of Posen and the Rhine provinces has included a large Catholic population. Mr. MARSHALL does but state facts which cannot be contested when he says that the *Kulturkampf* has had the effect of increasing the number of Catholics in every State and province of Germany, and of forcing from BISMARCK the admission that LEO XIII. is one of the wisest statesmen of the age.

Canada's Fishery Troubles.

The real strength of the bond of mutual interest existing between a large part of Canada and the big republic to the south of her is manifest in her present worry over the fishery dispute. Nominally she has had everything her own way during the past year. She has harried the Yankee fishermen and pounced on them with great severity when found intruding on her mackerel waters. She has arrested, examined, detained, warned off, lectured or fined scores of Portlanders and Gloucester men, and has often imposed the maximum penalty for trivial and technical breaches of her customs regulations. The solitary vessel, the Highland Light, found committing a genuine poaching offence under the treaty of 1818, by actual fishing in Canadian waters, she instantly confiscated and sold, with tackle, apparel, and cargo; and then bought in the hapless craft, turned it into one of her own fishery cruisers, under the name of Vigilant, and set it to watching its old Yankee comrades. She may have winced when Congress authorized the President to issue a retaliatory proclamation, to check her performances, but plucked up fresh courage when nothing was done under this authorization. Her most recent achievement, apart from seizing one more Yankee vessel, is a response to Secretary BAYARD's allegations that amicable fishery negotiations are going on at London by publishing the royal assent lately granted to a change in her statutes, whereby she will be able to condemn and confiscate a Yankee fishing vessel for even running into Halifax harbor and hoisting its colors in honor of the Queen's next birthday, since this last is a purpose not specially provided for under the treaty of 1818.

But with all her complacent lowerings of the Stars and Stripes and flings of Yankee fishermen, Canada is really distressed over her fishery troubles. She feels that she is risking much in adopting a policy avowedly hostile to American interests, and by resorting to needlessly extreme measures against her big neighbor. She is irritating a large part of Nova Scotia. She is injuring the livelihood of many of her own citizens, who constitute a very great portion of the crews of American fishing vessels, or have been accustomed to sell supplies to these vessels. Her fleet of cruisers costs her a good deal to maintain, and the Government is to augment it by three more steam vessels. The question not merely concerns technical right, but the expediency of arraying herself against the United States, instead of moving along in commercial and friendly harmony. If Mr. BAYARD's London negotiations come to nothing, as Ottawa expects, Canada would still have Congress to fear. And should she really undertake next season under her new law, as she threatens, to condemn and sell American vessels for mere presence in her waters, putting the highest penalty on acts not considered offences at all in the American view, and treated hitherto in Canada as offences only punishable by fine, the Washington Administration would be driven by public sentiment to put in execution the retaliatory measure of the last session of Congress.

It is not surprising, therefore, to hear talk at Ottawa of a possible disruption of the Dominion Cabinet on this among other issues, and of an attempt to resort to the old license system. The license system, however, seems to have proved a failure when tried during the interval after the expiration of the treaty of 1854 and before the next reciprocity arrangement, according to Mr. WOOLSEY's statement:

"A license was charged American smacks of so much per ton, which opened to them the whole inshore fisheries of the provinces. This was fifty cents the first year, one dollar the next, and two dollars after that. Under the two-dollar arrangement the fourth year but twenty-five vessels were licensed. As the smacks were from fifty to eighty tons burden, this indicates that our fishermen, about 1870, did not consider the Canadian inshore fisheries worth on an average one hundred and fifty dollars apiece to them. When the license system failed, the provinces prepared to enforce the rigor of the law, but a new agreement was at hand, and the home Government moderated their zeal."

It is true that at that time the mackerel had changed their old habits. They had almost deserted the Bay of Fundy, and for years were scarce throughout the whole Gulf of Newfoundland, though they became meantime plentiful off the coast of Maine. Last summer's experience, on the contrary, shows that they have now begun to favor the Canadian side of the dispute, as they were schooling in great quantities close in to Prince Edward's Island and elsewhere in Canadian waters. Hence it may be worth while now, even if it was not thirty years ago, for American fishermen to take out licenses to fish in those waters, especially as such licenses would no doubt carry free the convenient though petty commercial and visiting rights which now involve a fine of $400 on the attempt to exercise them. While the license remained at only fifty cents per ton, the greater part of the American mackerelmen, we believe, took out licenses; and many of them even at one dollar. The question of the proper fee will doubtless be studied by the Dominion authorities in the light of experience, should license be restored.

But what Canada needs to seriously consider is that it is against her true policy, in the largest sense, to endeavor to enforce non-intercourse regulations made seventy years ago for her by the mother country. Even were it not true, as the American view holds, that those regulations have all been enlarged and modernized by subsequent acts of Parliament and Congress, it would be still against the spirit of the age to treat as a severely punishable offence the mere presence in her harbors of a large class of American vessels, unless for one of the four purposes specified in the treaty of 1818.

More Brooklyn Bridges Needed.

According to the calculation of the late WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, one of the most active and far-sighted men identified with its early history, the utmost capacity of the Brooklyn bridge would be reached when it was used as a means of travel by 36,000,000 people annually, and this would occur early in the next century.

At the time he made the calculation he was looked upon as a sanguine man who was carried away by his enthusiasm over an enterprise in whose success he was ardently enlisted. But how has it turned out? In 1886, or fourteen years before the conclusion of the century, the number of persons who crossed the bridge reached the aggregate of 27,436,707, and at the past rate of increase of the traffic, the present maximum carrying capacity will be reached before 1890.

The *Brooklyn Citizen*, to which we are indebted for those figures, points out that "the time is at hand when the Bridge Trustees will have to give their best thought to the problem of doubling the railroad facilities of the bridge," and when also "it will be in order to duplicate the structure for the accommodation of the Eastern District." The population of that portion of Brooklyn derive comparatively few benefits from the present structure, and they even fear that it will do them actual injury by diverting travel. Therefore they will be pretty sure to make themselves heard before long in demanding a bridge of their own, and the unexpectedly favorable financial showing of the present structure will help to give force to their cry.

A single bridge between New York and Brooklyn meets only a small part of the needs of travel, and the better it serves the convenience of those so situated that they can make daily use of its facilities, the more dissatisfied are the inhabitants of portions of Brooklyn with which it does not connect. They feel that it is unfair to tax them for the maintenance of a bridge over which they cannot travel, and which draws population from them, and so injures their business interests. The connection with New York which they want is at points where the travel is naturally large, and where, with greater facilities, it is sure to increase rapidly.

There is, unquestionably, one new bridge needed over the East River, and it is that projected from New York to Blackwell's Island and thence to the region of Hunter's Point. This is necessary for travel already enormous, and which would be far greater if such a method of communication were established. Then the whole of the western end of Long Island would be opened for settlement to the population whom Manhattan Island is unable to accommodate, save in crowded tenements which defy sanitary laws, and the problem that has so long vexed students of our social conditions would be happily solved.

The necessity for these additional bridges is so obvious that in due time they are sure to be built, and then the two cities will probably be united and made one grand capital.

Agent Beecher.

On the fourth day of last August, the Senate being in executive session, the case of HERBERT F. BEECHER, appointed Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, in recognition of his father's services to Mr. CLEVELAND, was called up. The nomination had been adversely reported upon by the Committee on Commerce. The Democratic members of that committee had early in the previous spring advised Mr. CLEVELAND to withdraw the nomination, as it could not be confirmed, and the President had so notified HENRY WARD BEECHER. The latter person, relying on the good offices of his former counsel, Mr. EVARTS, had insisted that the nomination should not be withdrawn. On the fourth of August, however, Mr. CLEVELAND finally withdrew it, to save young Mr. BEECHER and old Mr. BEECHER the mortification of rejection.

The principal charge against HERBERT F. BEECHER, upon which he was reported adversely from the Committee on Commerce, was the misappropriation of money intrusted to him as purser of a steamboat. Both the Senators from Oregon opposed him. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. HAWLEY, who was a relative of the young man by marriage, defended him to no purpose. If it had not been for the courtesy of Mr. VEST, who made the adverse report, the nomination would have been rejected and not withdrawn. It was impossible to resist the conclusion that young Mr. BEECHER's defence was not convincing.

Yet this young man, unworthy in the estimation of a majority of the Senate to be a Collector of Customs, has just been appointed a special agent of the Treasury. Was the question of fitness, of trustworthiness in financial matters, considered at all in making this appointment?

You see, the Mugwumps must be rewarded, and the new special agent of the Treasury has this recommendation: He is the son of a Mugwump, namely, of the notorious HENRY WARD BEECHER. And his father "has influence with the Administration."

This is an appointment which ought not to have been made.

The First Regiment.

One of the most novel organizations ever conceived is that promised by Capt. DEAN LA BANTA, formerly a Captain in the Twelfth Regiment of the New York National Guard. It is to be composed of young men who do not drink intoxicating beverages, and who are non-partisan in religion and non-partisan in politics. Thus its respective members won't drink, won't worship, and won't vote.

Capt. LA BANTA's regiment may turn out to be a body of very brave men, but they can't be very interesting companions. With religion and politics both barred, and no drink allowed, it looks as if the charm of any reunion among them would have to depend upon smoke; for that is still permitted. But Capt. LA BANTA seems to have a very strong prejudice in favor of military show. The regiment's uniform will be splendid, finer than anything that we have in our National Guard, or anywhere else in this country. Scarlet, yellow, gold, and blue, will all be seen when the regiment is in full dress, and it hopes to make its first parade on Decoration Day.

Of course if Capt. LA BANTA wants to collect this sort of citizens, we have no objection. They may all be moral, but we can't say that they are commendable. A non-partisan is apt to be rather a bore, and, moreover, a poor sort of a citizen. Still, if the regiment is formed we hope that all eligible parties will be enrolled in it. It will be interesting to know how many of the peculiar people who are invited into it, there are.

A careful and continuous scrutiny of the columns of the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville during the last three months induces us to the conclusion that HENRY WATTERSON does not think that it would be a good thing for the Democracy to renominate the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND in 1888. Does this show that G. C. is getting stronger?

Upon one topic Governor AMES of Massachusetts and President CLEVELAND appear to be in complete agreement. They both think civil service reform is a good thing, and yet both of them in their last messages refrained from recommending its further extension. Perhaps their reasons for this peculiar course were identical also.

We commend to public attention the letter which we publish this morning from the pen of Col. A. H. MARKLAND of Washington. It relates to Gen. GRANT's first nomination to the Presidency, and the negotiations on that subject. At that time the Democrats were strongly disposed to make him their candidate, but this purpose was headed off by GRANT's earnest friend, Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, who, for reasons stated by Col. MARKLAND, thought it was the duty of the General to turn a cold shoulder to the Democrats and accept the Republican nomination. Previously to this GRANT had been inclined to reject the overtures of either party and to remain at the head of the army.

Col. MARKLAND knows perfectly whereof he writes. He was intimate both with Gen. GRANT and with Gen. RAWLINS, and his word is conclusive evidence as to any facts that he may state. Besides, though now retired from affairs, he has had very extensive experience in political life, and understands matters of that sort as clearly as the most skilled statesman.

We are glad to believe that the alarming report that Mr. THURMAN was taken seriously ill at the Columbus banquet on Friday evening was much exaggerated, and we trust that the venerable statesman will soon be out again, in the enjoyment of his usual vigorous health.

Those who fancy that Governor HILL will have the delegates of New York in the Democratic National Convention only to hand them over to Mr. CLEVELAND, are not so confident of late as they were formerly. The Governor appears to be capable of looking out for his own interests, as well as for those of the party he belongs to.

The logic of the situation would seem to indicate that Dr. MCGLYNN will probably decide to leave the Roman Catholic Church.

Ensign HOWARD of the United States Navy, with but one companion, has traversed Alaska for a thousand miles, travelling and living with the nomadic tribes as if he were one of themselves. He discovered a river called by the natives Ikitukpuk, and actually refrained from calling it something else, thinking, he says, that "he ought to leave it to the Navy Department to name it."—*Hour.*

We suggest that this stream had better be named Jones River, to indemnify poor old GEORGE JONES for the mistake made by the *Times* rollicking expedition to Alaska last summer, in naming after him a stream that already enjoyed a civilized appellation. This has been a dreadful disappointment to poor JONES, and he has not had a blissful hour since. Moreover, it would be a public advantage to change Ikitukpuk into Jones, because nobody can speak the former and everybody pronounces the latter with facility. Of course, this change ought not to be made without previously asking Mr. JONES's consent.

Gov. LOUNSBURY of Connecticut owns a large hotel in Macon, Ga.—*Evening Call.*

We trust it pays better than some large hotels we wot of.

If the Hon. JOE BROWN of Georgia should resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, would the Hon. HENRY WOODFEN GRADY succeed him? We suppose not. Mr. GRADY already occupies a post of greater power and greater independence as editor of the *Constitution*, and would naturally prefer to continue there, leaving some other citizen to be taken from some place of inferior importance to fill the seat vacated by Senator BROWN.

That interesting weekly journal, the *Oyster Bay Pilot*, publishes some striking comparative statistics, showing in what respect the United States has the advantage of other countries, and in what respect other countries are superior. "In regard to commerce," says the *Pilot*, "only three nations, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, are ahead of us." This relates, of course, to foreign commerce, for, as to domestic commerce, or the interchange of products among our own citizens, the United States is far ahead of all the world and the rest of mankind. The mass of people here are generally better off, earning more, and spending more than the same number of people in any other land. Compared to our domestic trade, the largest possible foreign trade that could be imagined for this country would be only a drop in the ocean.

Our clever contemporary, the *Hour*, alleges that President CLEVELAND is in the practice of "distributing his own photographs to boom his Administration." That he has given away his photographs, there can be no question, but that it is for the purpose of booming his Administration we don't believe. He relies upon very different and more efficacious means for that purpose, and personal vanity of the kind mentioned does not seem to be among his foibles.

AFTER THE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Some of the Men Who Want Charge of the Assembly Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The fight for the fat places on the committees is actively going on. It began before Husted's headquarters had been opened. It blazed like a little fire of kindling wood before the caucus, like a furnace after, and now it roars like a gas well on fire. Quite a number of the old members are likely to be disappointed, as they were not sufficiently outspoken about their preference for Speaker, and so far as the Senatorship goes there is no telling how they will flop. These are the men who get left in politics, and Gen. Husted will surely mete out their political deserts.

Here is a list that provides for most of the big guns: Ways and Means, George Erwin, ex-Speaker; Appropriations, Fremont Cole of Schuyler, one of the candidates for Speaker; Judiciary, Baker's old committee, Candidate Arnold would like to get; General Laws, Kruse of Cattaraugus, who may be shifted; Railroads, Frank B. Arnold of Otsego. If Baker keeps the Judiciary, though Hogeboom and half the old Assemblymen want it; Cities, McCarthy of Syracuse, who wants to oust Hamilton; Insurance, Newton Martin Curtis (it is a profitable committee, and Curtis thinks that he came out for Husted in time to earn a reappointment); State Prisons, a possible reward to Capt. Manville for supporting Husted without consulting Congressman Burleigh; Canals, Gallagher of Erie, who has a troublesome record but wants this committee.

Gallagher might be willing to lead the Erie delegation to Morton if he could. Each of the old members wants a committee, and there are not enough to go around. Gen. Husted expects to take this problem, which would puzzle an ordinary man, home to Peekskill with him, and slowly to review it. What the result of a week's working of the bold General's mind will be not even he can tell.

New Faces from the City at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Of the twenty-four New York members in the present Assembly, ten served last year, and Ives, Kunzeman, and Kenny served in 1885. Timothy D. Sullivan of the Second district is the first new member on the list, and perhaps he is one of the best known. He is a tall and boyish looking, with cheeks as red as Gen. Husted's daily rosebud, and deep-blue eyes, a little awkward and bashful, but not likely to make a show of himself. It is probable that he is the youngest member of the Assembly. He is not yet 24. As the head of the Sullivans of the Sixth ward, he has a power and acquaintance like unto Warden Walsh's. He is an undertaker, but there is nothing sad about him. He wears a silk-faced frock coat, a turnover collar, a bright necktie, and a pot hat.

William J. McKenna of the Sixth district is tall, slim, stooped, and pensive. He has been a bookkeeper for a dozen years, and no one could take him for anything else. His hair is black, and he has a Powderly moustache. His cheeks are thin and sunk, and have a consumptive flush. He wears a cutaway coat that does not set well, a wavy black tie, whose ends dangle over his hollow chest, and dark trousers.

Geo. H. Henry of the Seventh district is one of the two new Republican members, and he is one of the burliest and most broad-shouldered men in the delegation. His beard is sandy red, and his hair and face are different shades of the same color. His taste in clothes leads him to wear mixed goods, but they are not remarkable. In this he is a great change from his predecessor, Arma Virumque Van Allen, famous for his low waistcoat and uncovered diamond mine. Mr. Henry is a real estate agent. If a man were to judge from his appearance, he would put him down for a prosperous, amiable butcher.

John Martin of the Ninth district is the man who defeated John W. Jacobus. He is a mild-mannered, small man, and his expression is one of peace. He has a good face, light hair, and a short moustache. He is a machinist, and he wears his best clothes in the Assembly.

George F. Langbein of the Tenth district is a little lawyer who clings to the other New York members, and feels lost when he is parted from them. His hair is black, and his moustache grows longer in the middle than at the ends. The frock coat he wears hasn't been buttoned for a long time, and needs rebinding. When he walks he throws out his shoulders and brings his head up like a game cock threatening fight.

Leonard A. Giegerich of the Twelfth is another east side lawyer, medium height, good physique, black hair, and wears the usual cutaway coat that wrinkles in front of the shoulders. Most of the new members seem to think there is some rule requiring them to wear a black coat with braid, silk facings, and flapping tails on their first entrance to the Assembly.

William P. Muiry of the Thirteenth district is an exception to this diagonal coat habit. He is the man who beat the ex-wicked Gibbs. Muiry is a sturdy, red-cheeked young man, with a light moustache and a lot of solid flesh on his bones. He would make a good No. 2 in a four-oared crew. Though he is a lawyer, he doesn't feel at home in Albany. Muiry is not a politician.

George H. McAdam of the Fifteenth district is a young lawyer, and quite a change from Werner Bruns, who defeated him in 1885. He is below medium height, bald, wears a full, close-cropped sandy beard, and his eyes are mild and blue. He has a seat in the front row, but he is going to wait for a few weeks before he says "Mr. Speaker." McAdam of the Twilight Club is his brother.

Wm. H. Horsidge succeeds the lamented Major Haggerty in the Twentieth district. He is an east side butcher, and well spoken of by his friends, but he can't kiss as many babies in a day as the Major can in an hour.

Ernest H. Crosby of the Twenty-first district is the only unadulterated reform party in the Assembly. He is Howard Crosby's son, tall and well shaped. He has a black bang that comes down on his forehead in a thick wave and black bushy whiskers that come up so far as to leave only three inches of unobstructed face. Young Crosby is a lawyer. He is at present bewildered by the advice of his respectable and wealthy constituents, who think that he should vote for Miller, Morton, and Hiscock and these independent candidates, while the bills that he is expected to introduce or to have repealed would keep the whole delegation busy during the session. Crosby has as troublesome constituents as any Assemblyman in New York. He can't explain anything to them by saying, "Oh, that's good politics."

John F. McIntyre is another young lawyer, who brings some new blood to Albany from the Twenty-second district. His friends have a good opinion of his abilities. He and Ives are regarded as the bright young men of the east and west sides.

According to their occupations as given by themselves, New York city sends to the Assembly this year nine lawyers, Langbein, Giegerich, Muiry, Hamilton, McAdam, Ives, Crosby, McIntyre, and Cantor; three clerks, Finn, Hayes, and Hagan; two real estate dealers, Henry and Kunzeman; one merchant, Power; one undertaker, Sullivan; an accountant, McKenna; one cigar dealer, Smith; one merchant, Martin; one manufacturer, Dalton; one painter, Kenny; one butcher, Hornidge, and one surveyor, Shea. Brennan is the only one who came out frankly and admitted that he sells liquor. Of the lawyers two are so only nominally and three more make more out of Albany than in the practice of their profession in New York. One of the real estate agents makes his living in other ways, and hardly half of the others of the delegation earn their living from the occupations they have put down.

The Smith Family in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Smith family have a large representation in the present Assembly, to the exclusion of the Jones and Brown families. There is Charles Smith of 89 Bowery, who represents the Eighth Assembly district, and John J. O'Brien. He puts himself down as a cigar dealer. This is his fourth consecutive term. He is a big man, fat, and as wide across the shoulders as a narrow door, with black hair and moustache, a low forehead, a high arched nose, and a complexion like an old meerschaum pipe that has not colored evenly.

Sullivan county sends the farmer Smith. His first name is Martin. He is a Republican, and lives at Fremont Centre. This is his first term.

Assemblyman Robert H. Smith, the manufacturer, comes from Orange county. He lives at Cornwall, served in 1885 and was a pretty good Assemblyman for a Republican.

Walter G. is the Editor Smith. He is a Cornell man, a Tompkins county Republican, and runs a paper at Ithaca. This is his first term. He has one of the best-shaped heads in the Assembly, a long face, wide high forehead, good lower jaw, a sturdy nose, and little blue eyes set back in his head. His voice is like a club.

If there were a few more Smiths, they would rule the Assembly. None of them are Democrats.

Gen. Grant was an Artist.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Col. Frederick Grant has a small aquarelle painting in a gilt framing, representing a group of Indians, and showing evidence of artistic skill and training. "It is one of a series painted by my father," said Col. Grant to a reporter.

A Popular Subject.

From John Swinton's Paper.

President Cleveland discussed the labor question after a fashion in his recent message to Congress. Gov. Hill of this State made it the paramount subject of his message to the Legislature. Mayor Hewitt of New York, in his message to the Board of Aldermen, takes a squint at the toilers of this city, merely to say that healthier tenements, better sanitary regulations, more "breathing spaces," and purer air and water ought to be provided for them. They all take a turn at it.

Accepted and Paid For.

Young Man (to publisher)—Did you accept that little matter I mailed you last week?

Publisher—Yes.

Young Man—I didn't know. I received no check for it.

Publisher—You didn't put any price on it.

Young Man—I said to send me what you thought it was worth.

Publisher—Well, that's what I sent.

Nothing Like It.

There is no other such compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SUN. $1 a year.

AN IMPORTANT CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

Grant and the Presidency—He was First Averse to Being a Candidate—Negotiations with Prominent Democrats—How He was Persuaded that it was His Duty to Run.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* That is an important fact which you have lately published that a correspondence took place early in 1884 between Mr. Blaine and Gen. W. T. Sherman concerning the proposed candidacy of the latter for the Presidency; and it recalls circumstances which occurred years before. As early as the fall of 1867 Gen. Grant suggested the name of Gen. Sherman as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, rather than have his own name used. Gen. Grant was averse to being nominated for the Presidency. He really did not want the nomination from either of the then existing parties.

I was in a position to know his views on the subject, and the time, place, circumstances, and manner of his giving them were sufficient to impress me that he was in earnest in desiring that the nomination should go to some other person. He valued his commission as General of the Army. He felt that he could be of more value to the country as General, with a good man as President, than he could be as President himself. He was not a party man, but his inclinations were rather with the Democrats. He only wanted a Union Democrat in the Presidential chair and himself to remain as General of the Army. He thought that quiet and good order in the country could thus be better secured than by a strictly old-time partisan of either party being elected President.

He was approached by prominent representatives of both parties and, to my knowledge, overtures from both were made to him. Of course, these representatives of the two parties were Union men, and men who had been Union men when that was a question during the war.

On one occasion I was present at Gen. Grant's residence on I street when the subject of his nomination by the Democratic party was discussed with him by representative members of that party. I went there with them. Gen. Grant stated to them that he did not desire the nomination from either party, and he gave, among other reasons, the one I have just mentioned, following it up with good arguments and saying very decidedly: "Why don't you take Sherman? He is better fitted for that kind of business than I am." At the same time he thought he had clinched the suggestion by adding that "Sherman has a more statesmanlike view of secession and the rebellion than any of us."

That talk more than ever satisfied his hearers that he was the man for the nomination. One of the members of the company who had been present at the interview, was so impressed with Gen. Grant's frankness, that he immediately visited New York to consult with leading Democrats of that State in reference to a movement looking to the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Democracy. His mission was apparently successful. I have his letter, written at the time, now before me, in which he says: "The programme"—that is, the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Democrats—"is the very thing." He then tells what leaders of the Democratic party have been consulted, and that one who was the acknowledged chief of the party said: "I can nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency in a State Convention in this State to-day."

There was a little fear that unless a very considerable number of Union soldiers united with the Democrats, the Republicans would nominate Sheridan and beat Gen. Grant. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867, really in the interest of Gen. Grant, by the Union Democracy. Gen. Grant gave it countenance, and his best friends were identified with it. It was thought the meeting would be a counter irritant to the views of what was known as Copperhead Democracy, but like many another well intended thing, it got astray. Because some of Andrew Johnson's friends were in it, it was suspected as being a Copperhead affair itself.

At one time, shortly prior to the meeting of the nominating conventions, it was still thought by some that Gen. Grant would be nominated by the Democrats. One of the most prominent and influential members of the party came to Washington and had an interview with Gen. Rawlins in reference to the manner in which the name of Gen. Grant should be brought before the Democratic Convention. In his earnestness about the matter Rawlins's visitor said: "We can nominate him and elect him, and then wipe out all the war legislation. Thus the Democratic party will restore the Union."

That settled the question in the mind of Gen. Rawlins that Gen. Grant ought not to be nominated by the Democrats, and that it was Grant's duty to accept the nomination of the Republicans. He so told Gen. Grant, and from that time Gen. Grant was in the hands of his friends, or, in other words, he was willing to accept the Republican nomination.

I am inclined to think, from what I know of Gen. Grant's views, at the time and after, that if that speech had not been made to Rawlins, Gen. Grant would in good faith have declined the nomination of either party. I know that he suggested the name of William T. Sherman for the nomination, and I doubt not that many a time in the first years of Grant's incumbency of the office he wished that Gen. Sherman had been nominated and elected. And it may be that many who had promoted the candidacy of Gen. Grant wished the same thing. Gen. Rawlins prepared a paper for publication, written in his well-known hand, in which he warned the people against the Democratic party, employing almost the identical language used by the Democratic leader in the interview above referred to. For good reasons it was not printed. I have that paper now.

Very many who had a knowledge of these facts are dead. Of the few still living, not more than a half dozen are in public life. I merely want to emphasize the fact that Gen. Grant was originally averse to accepting a nomination from any party, and that as early as 1868 he proposed the name of Gen. W. T. Sherman as a suitable candidate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. A. H. MARKLAND.

A Circular from Cardinal Manning.

From the London Standard.

Cardinal Manning has just issued the following circular:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, Dec. 22, 1886.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST: Much time and many words are now being wasted in discussing whether the present distress is exceptional or not. Compared with a period of years it may not be found exceptional; but the cold, and hunger, and the want of clothing and of fuel, of blankets for the night and of work for the day, and therefore the sufferings of winter, as compared with the rest of every year, are always and in every sense exceptional; and at the present moment every thoughtful and Christian man will feel it.

The sudden and intense cold must bring upon the homes of our poorer brethren, especially upon the old, the sick, and the children, many and great sufferings. I am sure that in your sheltered houses, with sufficient if not abundant food and clothing, you have not forgotten those around you who are in cold and want. When you lie down on your warm bed at night, you have thought of those who have often not a blanket to cover them.

Therefore I call on you promptly and generously to send your offerings to the clergy of your Church, and to give food, and fuel, and clothing to the poor around you. The clergy will tell you who are most in need, and you can help them in the distribution of your alms. Reverend and dear Fathers, be so good as to read these few words on Sunday next at all masses and at the evening service, and give notice that a collection will be made on the Sunday following for the poor. May God, through their prayers, be your reward.

HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop.

Connecticut the Place for Hayes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am an admirer of Mr. Hayes, the man who was not elected President, and wish that he could be induced to move to Connecticut, where the persons who fail to get the most votes secure the offices. Connecticut is the place for Rutherford. He could be elected by the Legislature whether he was wanted by the people or not. When Lounsbury was inaugurated on Thursday, he (Lounsbury) marched in triumph at the head of a procession a mile long. What a farce and insult to justice! The new Governor makes an important suggestion in his message. He wants confirmed criminals incarcerated in prison for life. That is the reform he sees the necessity for, but the voters of Connecticut want to see another reform—i. e., let the man who gets the most votes of the people be the Governor. We have been Hayseed long enough. We want also to so arrange matters that New Haven and