

The Sun 1888.

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THE SUN,

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

President Cleveland and Washington Real Estate.

For several months the Cincinnati Commercial has been engaged in publishing occasional attacks upon President CLEVELAND, charging him with some official impropriety in the purchase of his estate at Oak View, near Washington, and charging, also, that the local authorities have improperly expended the public money in improvements of the streets leading toward that property which were not required by the public.

Now, we have not investigated the facts in this case, either in regard to Mr. CLEVELAND'S purchase of Oak View or in regard to the purchases or investments of other officeholders in Washington; but the circumstance that, while these savage criticisms have been frequently published by our Cincinnati contemporary during the last six months, Mr. CLEVELAND has not deemed it necessary to make any reply, is sufficient to prove that there is nothing in them which merits a response or requires an explanation.

At the same time, we remark that neither the President nor any other gentleman can properly buy land or build houses in Washington, and that all who have done so hitherto, whether Presidents, members of Congress, or clerks in the departments, have done wrong, and have been punished for it by the people, either by being defeated at subsequent elections or by some other adequate manifestation of public displeasure.

You may be interested to learn, Mr. GODKIN, that both of these precious public servants were products of your civil service examinations, precisely foregone by you reformers upon the Police Commissioners. Perhaps, you, personally, do not remember what admirable examinations they passed before the Board which you so ably supervise. For your information we have obtained and now print their records:

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Mr. LEE PHILLIPS'S letter, said by Mr. GODKIN to be a "neat exposure" of the Commissioners' "falseness, equivocations, and evasions," begs the question and dodges the point altogether, if any meaning whatever lurks in the abysmal depths of the subjoined monstrosity of English composition:

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But other the figures presented by the Police Commissioners must stand as conclusive evidence that the competitive examinations yield policemen inferior to those appointed under what Mr. GODKIN would call a system of favoritism and partisanship. The question is simply whether the respectability and efficiency of New York's police force have been increased by the intervention of the Examining Board which Mr. GODKIN helps to supervise. The facts show very clearly that an inferior class of men now get into blue clothes.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1889.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The cordial acceptance of the invitation of France to take part in the World's Fair of next year, recommended in a message of the President, is practically beyond doubt. The fact that so many European monarchies have combined to withhold official recognition of the enterprise on account of its commemorative purpose might well prompt our republic to all the more open and conspicuous sympathy. The President has called attention to the business advantages accruing to the United States from participating in the Paris exhibition of ten years ago; but while this point may influence the extent of the appropriation to be made by Congress and the manner of its disbursement, commercial considerations are not the only ones to be taken into account.

The Paris exposition of 1889, besides being a display of the products of industry and art, is designed to be also a centennial memorial of a great historical event. The year 1789, which witnessed the commencement of the French Revolution, is the birthplace of our present form of government, with the inauguration of Washington as its first President. It is also the date of the outbreak in France that attacked and destroyed the Bastille. Upon that event followed consequences which have been no less momentous to the world than those which have followed the Revolution in France. The National Republic has constituted the 14th of July a national holiday, and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, as the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 was intended to add magnitude to our own commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. It is for this reason that so many European monarchies have declined to officially participate in the exhibition, while on the other hand, Switzerland and most of the republics in New World have expressed their official sympathy.

But it must be remembered that this refusal of official recognition by many of the monarchies of Europe need not detract from the success or splendor of the undertaking. The citizens of the United States are entitled to a free, of course, to participate in it, and in addition Italy, Holland, and Belgium have decided to participate in the exhibition of the United States, showing that, at least, are not worried lest their dignity should be compromised, or their patriotism rendered less secure by that course.

The exposition is to be opened in the Champ de Mars, near the Louvre, and the various buildings contemplated have already progressed far enough to indicate that they will be ready for the reception of the fair. The decorations have been laid and the superstructures are going up. The official announcement of the opening of the exposition will be made on the 15th of May, 1889, and the contract between the French government, the city of Paris, and the Exposition Universelle, which is the subject of the present article, was completed on the 1st of January, 1888. The Exposition of 1889 is to be held in the Champ de Mars, near the Louvre, and the various buildings contemplated have already progressed far enough to indicate that they will be ready for the reception of the fair. The decorations have been laid and the superstructures are going up. The official announcement of the opening of the exposition will be made on the 15th of May, 1889, and the contract between the French government, the city of Paris, and the Exposition Universelle, which is the subject of the present article, was completed on the 1st of January, 1888.

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"Considerations like these [which he had previously urged] arising solely out of the defiant persistence of a large majority of her people in degrading and vicious social customs, and the maintenance of the same, maintain the higher and purer life in which Statehood can exist, alone delay the admission of Utah into the Union on an equal footing with all the other States."

It is amazing how any man in the position of a Senator should have had the temerity to write and print this sentence. It is amazing how any man in the position of a Senator should have had the temerity to write and print this sentence. It is amazing how any man in the position of a Senator should have had the temerity to write and print this sentence.

The Youth of President Cleveland.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. "I was born and brought up at Clinton, N. Y.," says Mr. Kellogg, Assistant Postmaster at Clinton, N. Y., in an interesting article published in the Forum. He lived previously to going to Holland Patent. We lived there sixty days of each other. My father was a farmer, and I was a boy on a farm. My father was a farmer, and I was a boy on a farm. My father was a farmer, and I was a boy on a farm.

A Growing Young Man.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Congressman John Wise of Virginia tells a good story about John E. Lamb, a young man whom he spoke during the late contest of the latter in the State. Wise did not know how old John E. Lamb was at the time he was speaking to him. He said that when he was speaking to him, he was a young man, and he was a young man, and he was a young man.

A Chip on his Shoulder for the English.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Lawyer Hinman's remarks have failed to elicit any demur from "Englishman." But permit me, as an American, to defend the Britons. The English have ceased to consider everything English perfection, as was the case in former days. It has taken a great many years and a lot of hard knocks to make them realize their position. It is the days of English glory that are past. But still they are to-day. What a pity the English are such big egos, such oppressors of the weak, so transcendent to the rest of the world, that they are so proud, so self-satisfied, and with their trifling airs, which they might better have used in some other way.

The Model Mayor.

From the New Haven Register. Abram S. Hewitt will pass into history as Gotham's model Mayor.

The Young Kentucky Mind.

Hamman inquired a little Kentucky boy, "What's your name?" "My name is Hamman," replied the boy. "What's your father's name?" "My father's name is Hamman," replied the boy. "What's your mother's name?" "My mother's name is Hamman," replied the boy.

A STRANGE SORT OF POLITICAL TEST.

All Federal Officers who Buy Land or Build Houses in Washington Territory are to be Tested by the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: I notice a striking paragraph in the last issue of the Sun, in which you state that you will test all Federal Officers who buy land or build houses in Washington Territory by the Editor of the Sun.

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In reference to marriage, there is no arbitrary restriction made in the following paragraph without adding the Gentiles to the monogamous Mormons. The aggregate, made up of the Gentiles and the monogamous Mormons, can act together in all internal and domestic concerns, so that a line of demarcation is never been established. If there is any such line, it is a line of demarcation, and it is a line of demarcation, and it is a line of demarcation.

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A Dream of One Pair.

From the New York Press. A case avenue man came home late the other night. He was very tired, and he was very tired, and he was very tired.

LOVE LETTERS OF FAMOUS MEN.

How Dr. Johnson, Goethe, Keats, and Walter Scott were used to write. As desired. From the London Echo.

Dr. Johnson was not a letter writer in the true sense of the word. His balanced style lacked flexibility; his strong nature abandoned in the use of his pen, and his independence of spirit, the looseness of his spirit, the dependence of his heart upon human affection. He could write with a flow, and his letters were so vivacious, as may be seen by the group of letters addressed to Mrs. Thrale during his journey through the West Indies. His letters were more delightful than his books. How pathetic and solemn in the glimpse we get into the life of a man, when we read his letters. It is his friend, Mrs. Thrale, who writes to him in his old age, and in his old age, and in his old age.

Mr. Lewis has thrown discredit upon the correspondence of Bettina; he treats it as a romance, and he treats it as a romance, and he treats it as a romance. He treats it as a romance, and he treats it as a romance, and he treats it as a romance.