

NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

In a rowing contest at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Hanlan beat Ross by a quarter mile, making the best four-mile time on record—27:57 1/2.

The funeral of Tom Thumb took place at Bridgeport, Ct., with Masonic ceremonies. Fully 20,000 people viewed the remains.

A very disastrous fire took place in Brooklyn. It originated among a quantity of jute lying on Harbeck's dock, and the flames soon spread to three vessels lying at the wharf loaded with cargoes of jute and salt, all of which are a total loss.

Flames nearly extinguished the town of Ephrata, Pa. The loss is estimated at about \$300,000.

Gunn, Curtis & Co., mercantile and label printers, of Boston, Mass., have failed. Liabilities, \$120,000; assets, \$75,000.

Thirty suits, covering damages of \$50,000, have been begun against the Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, for the series of accidents on Decoration day.

E. W. Holbrook & Co., dry-goods manufacturers, New York, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are about \$25,000, with preferences of \$67,000.

Dispatches from Portland, Me., state that William H. Phipps, the head of a bankrupt firm of merchants in the Cuban trade, lost over \$100,000 of joint money and securities in speculation. The liabilities of the insolvent are \$347,000.

A Pittsburgh dispatch chronicles the failure of the Manchester Iron and Steel Company for nearly \$1,000,000.

WESTERN.

According to agreement every mill in the West has closed for a month.

The upsetting of a lamp caused the destruction of the buildings and machinery of the Silver Cord mine at Leadville, which cost \$70,000.

The Hon. William L. Ewing, Mayor of St. Louis, was married at Vincennes, Ind., to Miss Mollie Fleming, of that city.

While Gen. Terry, Senator Edmunds, Chief Justice Waite, Lieut. Arthur and Surgeon J. C. McGuire, U. S. A., were riding on horseback around Mount Washburn in the Yellowstone Park, six pony riders by Chief Justice Waite bucked and threw their riders violently to the ground. He struck on his side, injuring and probably fracturing a rib. The hurt is very painful.

Walter Brown, of Kansas City, has entered 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Clark and Comanche, Kan., at \$1 per acre, for capitalists, who will fence the tract and raise cattle.

George Brainard, City Marshal of Wilmington, Ohio, was shot and killed by burglars.

Frost appeared at several points near Davenport, Iowa, on the night of July 18.

At a German Methodist picnic near Newport, Ky., Otto Hager killed George Neir with a knife and escaped.

Twenty-five small wooden buildings in Virginia City, Nevada, were burned. Loss, \$25,000; partly insured.

Encouraging crop reports come from all parts of Nebraska. The yield of corn and barley is said to be very large. The wheat harvest has commenced and the crop is found to be excellent.

The Boston Theater Company is doing an excellent business at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The great spectacular drama of "The World," which gives wide scope for good acting to the talented people composing the company, was played last week, and will be continued another week.

SOUTHERN.

A bank ledger which was expected to furnish evidence for the conviction of Marsh T. Peck has been stolen from the office of the State Treasurer at Nashville, and a reward of \$250 is offered for its return.

The iron propeller Niagara, which cost \$300,000, took fire off the coast of Florida. Her passengers and mail were sent on board the Commodore, after which the Niagara was run ashore off Indian key.

Two negroes fought a duel near Helena, Ark., one having a musket and the other a rifle. They fired with fatal effect, and both died during the night.

The least in New Orleans last week was so oppressive that horses and mules dropped dead in the street.

Roland Swain, of Nashville, Tenn., has confessed taking the bank ledger from the State Treasurer's office to the residence of Col. Polk, the defaulter, for which he was given \$175, on the following day, by a third party.

The Louisiana State Board of Health has passed a resolution denouncing Dr. J. E. Rauch, of the Illinois Board, as a meddler, and inviting him to stay at home and attend to his own affairs.

WASHINGTON.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieut. N. Holmes, of the Thirtieth infantry, recently tried by court-martial at Fort Bliss, for duplicating pay accounts.

A circular has been issued from the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General officially notifying the Postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postage rates, to take effect Oct. 1, and directing them to make preparation

for it. The Postmasters are notified that it is desirable to have a small stock of 3-cent postage stamps and stamped envelopes as possible on hand when the reduction of rates goes into effect, and they are accordingly directed to limit their requisitions for stamps and envelopes of this denomination to such quantities as, upon careful estimate, they may deem sufficient to last until the 1st of October.

POLITICAL.

Arrangements for a series of joint debates have been made by Gov. Sherman and Judge Kinne, Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa. The first meeting will occur at Independence on the 26th of August.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue has appointed Isham Young, of Knoxville, Tenn., revenue agent, vice C. M. Horton, removed.

The President has appointed Henry C. Stafford Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa., vice Matthew B. Barr, resigned; E. P. Freeman, to be Register of the Land Office at Red Wood Falls, Minn., vice William E. Dunnington, suspended; Charles E. Gardner, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento, Cal.; Carrie G. Bell, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bayfield, Wis.; Benjamin W. Thompson (West Virginia), Agent of the Indians, Sisseton Agency, Dak.

The Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Committee has declined the proposition of Gen. Weaver, Greenback candidate for Governor, to take part in the joint debates arranged to take place between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

The State Central Republican Committee of Virginia elected John F. Dezenford Chairman, and passed a resolution endorsing James G. Blaine for President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cotton-worm has done much harm. The army-worm is ravaging the tobacco-fields in the region of Lancaster, Pa., and has attacked the grass in the parishes adjoining Alexandria, La.

The members of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers employed by the various lines struck with remarkable unanimity shortly before noon of Thursday, July 19.

The cause of the strike was a refusal of the Western Union and other companies to accede to the demand of the operators for advancement and readjustment of salaries. The operators' desks from Maine to California were abandoned promptly at the word from the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood, the men walking away in a quiet and orderly manner.

In large measure the places of the regular operators were at once filled, either by persons in the employ of the company who had risen from the operator's ranks to positions of greater responsibility, or by men who had been secured in anticipation of the strike.

The Boston office was the most badly crippled on the line of the Western Union Company, being entirely cut off from communication with New York. The press was furnished with its usual quantity of news, though the commercial world suffered much on account of the inability to secure telegraphic service with the leading commercial centers.

In New York 800 operators went on the strike, in Chicago 750, and in other cities the number was proportionately as large. There was no violence or disorder of any sort upon the part of the strikers.

The Toronto Globe says the Canadian crops have suffered no more from the wet weather of this season than from other causes in previous seasons. The general average will be about 85 per cent.

Business failures increased eleven in number for the week ending July 21, as compared with the preceding seven days. The total was 168.

A general railroad war has been temporarily averted by the action of the meeting in New York city of the trunk-line managers.

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz has orders to advise all vessels bound for ports in the Southern States to stop at Ship Island for inspection, in order to avoid being sent back there from the port of destination.

Haagman's day was commemorated at Canton, Ohio, by the execution of George McMillan for killing his wife; at Lexington, Ky., by the hanging of David Timberlake, (colored) for a criminal assault on Maggie Lawson, (colored) and at Memphis, Tenn., by the swinging off of Robert Wilson, (colored) for shooting Frank B. Russell.

FOREIGN.

In the Northern German countries the prospects of a good harvest are excellent.

Bradlaugh has brought an injunction against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons to restrain that official from preventing him from entering the House.

Waddington's appointment as French Ambassador to the Court of St. James is regarded generally in Europe as a guarantee of the continuance of amicable relations between France and Great Britain. Admiral Pierre's fall is considered probable.

The majority report on public charities made to the Legislature of Massachusetts pronounces the charges made by Gov. Butler against the management at Tewksbury Almshouse groundless and cruel.

Nine persons were killed and two severely injured by an explosion in a St. Petersburg powder-mill.

Four batteries of British field artillery are being fitted out at Aldershot for some destination unknown.

The English newspapers assert that the misunderstanding with France, arising out of the Tamate affair, will be amicably settled.

Parnell presided at a meeting of the organizing committee of the Irish Land League in Dublin. Michael Davitt was present. A resolution amalgamating the evicted tenants' fund was unanimously adopted.

The South Dublin Union consented to the emigration to Canada of eighty workhouse inmates.

Cholera claimed 140 victims at Cairo, Egypt, on the 30th of July, and the death roll was growing day by day. There were twenty-nine deaths from the disease at Mansurah, twenty-four at Samanoud, twenty-eight at Ghizeh, forty-four at Chierbin, and three at Damietta. Cairo dispatches give an alarming picture of Egyptian cus-

tom. The clothing of persons dying in the hospitals from cholera is often taken for use by relatives, and corpses in their coffins are borne on men's shoulders through the streets. A driver conveying a patient to the hospital gave him a drink from a water-bottle used by customers at a cafe. English correspondents urge their Government to take control of sanitary measures at once. A London cablegram says the European powers are increasing their quarantine regulations against persons, goods, and vessels from Egypt, owing to the prevalence of cholera there.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The ravages of the cholera in Egypt are spreading to an alarming degree. At Cairo, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. of July 22, there were 481 deaths from the disease. There was in the same period thirty-three at Mansourah, ninety-three at Shirbin, and over 150 deaths in other Egyptian towns. All efforts to confine the plague have so far proved unavailing. All business and agriculture are suspended. The Sanitary Commission has decided that all passengers must undergo a medical examination before leaving Egypt. The disease is very sudden in its effects. People frequently fall dead in the streets. The epidemic is spreading northward as well as southward. Europeans at Alexandria have made the unpleasant discovery that the drinking-water canal connects in the cemetery with the place where corpses are washed.

Iwakura, the second officer of the Japanese empire, is dead. He was noted for his efforts in introducing Western civilization into his country, and was greatly instrumental in opening intercourse with the United States and European nations.

The international rifle-match at Wimbledon, England, resulted in the defeat of the American team sent over from New York. The grand total was 1,051 for the British team and 1,006 for the Americans. The Lord Mayor of London entertained the visitors. The shoot was finished in a pouring rain. The Irish riflemen were victorious in the shoot for the Elich shield, defeating their English and Scotch competitors.

Chief Justice Waite has arrived at Toledo, Ohio. He is still suffering from the injuries received in his recent accident.

Since March 1, Chicago packers have slaughtered and salted 1,030,000 hogs, being 130,000 less than during the corresponding period last year.

Oscar Wilde is wandering about London dressed in the style of George IV.

The Hon. James M. Priest, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, is dead. He was a native of Kentucky, and went to Liberia in 1835, and had many responsible and important positions in that republic.

There is great distress among the Irish laborers in London. Many of them are refused employment at the wharves and docks. There is a dead-end made against men of Irish nationality at the east end of London, where the Irish have hitherto been preferred. Now English, Scotch, and foreigners are chosen, except where necessity compels employers to engage the Irish.

This is supposed to be from the dread of dynamite, with which the extreme men have threatened to destroy English shipping.

The Shamrock club, of Montreal, defeated the Torontos in three games of lacrosse, thus retaining the champion belt.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington has information that cholera exists at Campeche and Oaxaca, Mexico.

Paupers are now being promptly returned to the countries whence they have come. Eight were sent back from New York.

At a meeting of Cuban patriots in New York, Gen. Bonachea and others urged that every means be taken to assist in freeing Cuba from the Spanish yoke.

A. G. Bell is declared by the Patent Office to have been the original inventor of the telephone, as against all others of the many distinguished electricians whose names have since become familiar to the public through the greatest discovery of the decade.

A fire at Little Falls, N. Y., destroyed the factory of West & Co. and the four and feed store of W. H. Waters, causing a loss of \$50,000. The planing-mill of Barber & Henderson, at Montgomery, Pa., worth \$35,000, was burned.

THE MARKET.

Table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Flour, etc.) and their prices in New York, Chicago, and other locations.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A New York Journal Sweeps the Political Horizon.

The candidates who are most popular with the people.

The New York Times publishes a very comprehensive forecast of the Presidential campaign. It covers seven and a half pages of that paper, and presents all shades of opinion. Early in June the Times sent letters to over 400 points in the thirty-eight States, asking answers to the following questions:

- 1. Who is most frequently spoken of by Republicans in your vicinity as their first choice for President in 1884?
2. What other names are mentioned?
3. Who is most frequently mentioned by Democrats in your neighborhood as their first choice for Presidential candidate in 1884?
4. What other names are mentioned, in what order as indicating their popularity?

The Times says that answers have been received from 344 of these points, the number varying from forty-four in New York to one in Nevada, or an average of nine from each State. The attempt has been made to obtain the preferences of the people—the voters—rather than the choice of the workers of political machinery. The information has been gathered by trustworthy men of both parties, whose interest obliges them to keep thoroughly informed on political matters, and their reports show that they have made personal canvasses in order to present the drift of opinion. That they have given as they found it is proved by the fact that in many instances the showing was not in accord with their own personal preferences. The result as given may be trusted, therefore, as accurately outlining the present desires of the members of the two great parties.

The attention of the Republican party is now directed toward the following Presidential candidates, forty-one in number: Adams, Charles Fran. Hawley, Connecticut; Dr. J. Massachusetts; Hoyt, Pennsylvania; Allison, Iowa; Lincoln, Illinois; Blaine, Maine; Logan, Illinois; Conger, Michigan; Low, S. D., New York; Cook, New York; Mayne, Wayne, Pa.; Grant, New York; Sherman, Gen. W. T., Ohio; Foster, Ohio; Sherman, P. H., Ohio; Frelinghuysen, N. J.; Sherman, John, Ohio; Grant, New York; Sherman, Gen. W. T., Ohio; Hale, Maine; Washburne, Illinois; Halsey, New Jersey; Wilson, Minnesota.

Of these eighteen are mentioned in various sections of the thirty-eight States as the first choice of the Republicans. Mr. Blaine, however, is a head and shoulders in front of the others, being named as the preference at 101 or nearly one-third of the number of points where a choice is expressed. Apart from his own State he finds most favor in the Middle and Western States, nearly all the great Republican States, and his strength is probably greater than is thus indicated, as in many instances a preference is expressed for others in the belief that they will enter the race.

President Arthur is next in strength, and his friends are pretty evenly distributed throughout the country, and the favorable feeling toward him is almost everywhere increasing. The names of the other 18th the office-holders are noted as of course in his interest. It is clearly shown in the letters from the South that a large part, or indeed the entire vote of that part of the country will be cast in the National Convention for Chester A. Arthur. There is no reasonable doubt to be entertained at present that the 396 votes of the thirty-eight States will be divided as follows: President Arthur, 101; Blaine, 101; Arthur, 64; Edmunds, 57.

Robert T. Lincoln stands pre-eminently among the candidates in the States of Ohio, Grant, John Sherman and Gen. Logan coming between him and the leaders. He is everywhere kindly spoken of, and his ability and honored name make him regarded as a good man for the office. The possibility of his selection is rarely left out of the discussions.

The following of all the gentlemen after the names of the candidates are given are merely the expressions of complimentary wishes for the aspirants.

The number of aspirants for the Democratic nomination is forty, and their names are as follows:

- Bayard, Delaware; Kelly, New York; Black, Pennsylvania; McClellan, New Jersey; Brown, Georgia; McDonald, Indiana; Butler, Massachusetts; Morrison, Illinois; Canfield, Kentucky; Shuck, Indiana; Cleveland, New York; Palmer, Illinois; Cox, New York; Parker, New Jersey; Patterson, Pennsylvania; Payne, Ohio; Davis, David, Illinois; Pendleton, Ohio; English, Indiana; Randall, Pennsylvania; Field, California; Randolph, New Jersey; Flower, New York; Thurman, Ohio; Harrison, New York; Trumbull, Illinois; Hendricks, Indiana; Trunkley, Pennsylvania; Hewitt, New York; Vilas, Wisconsin; Hoar, Vermont; Wood, Indiana; Holman, Indiana; Wallace, Pennsylvania; Jewett, New York; Whitebeck, Wm. F., Ill.

Eighteen of these stand forth as claimants of the nomination, and in some cases the party even more markedly than Blaine leads in the Republican feeling. Two-fifths of the points reporting award him their choice.

McClure comes next to Tilden, 73 1/2 points to the latter. Geographically the Eastern, Middle and extreme Western States alone disfavor him, and in these he is displaced mainly by Butler, Bayard and Tilden. He makes very strong showing as second choice. Apparently he is looked upon as the next best man to Tilden.

Bayard has a meagre following, 51 1/2 points, and is apparently a hopeless one, judging from the talk of his admirers. With most of them his candidacy has become a treasured sentiment, a quadrennial sacrifice at the altar of friendship.

The aggressive Dutch comes next. Massachusetts's status him, and that is about all there is of him.

Thurman has a very modest support, and the field follows.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

As Iowa tramp left the small-pox with a fellow-traveler his name was Tilden.

The youngest editor in the world is 11 years of age, and he publishes the Awa.

Just after a Massachusetts ball-room had tied his ball on a tree the wind tore the tree up by the roots.

Blaine has changed his doctors often of late, and his last attack is attributed to unsuccessful treatment by a new hand.

Blue, Green and Gray are the names of three merchants doing business in the Bowery, New York, within a block of each other.

Congressman Brewington, of Michigan, has thus far had no postoffice quarrels to settle. His interest in iron mines in the Upper Peninsula are valued at \$7,000,000.

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

Gossip About Passing Events in America and Europe.

The cholera, Bradlaugh's case, Irish Affairs, the Lotteries, Etc.

Twelve-Year Cholera Periods. That most dreadful of human scourges Asiatic cholera, is surely making its way westward, and it will in all probability reach our shores by the summer of 1884, if not sooner.

Some interesting facts regarding the periodicity of this pestilence have recently been published by a writer in the Detroit Post and Tribune, who has evidently given the subject considerable attention. A correspondent writes to him, saying: "I notice that the cholera is now raging in Egypt. By the way, did it ever occur to you that the cholera appears at exact intervals of seven years, viz.: 1822, 1829, 1836, 1843? The correspondent omits, however, as is pointed out, the severe cholera epidemic of 1817 and the milder one of 1853. The cholera period, it has been proved beyond doubt, is not seventeen years, but twelve years. Starting with the great epidemic of 1782, it followed the twelve-yearly return of it in 1794 and 1806-81. It appeared again every twelve years in Asia, and three times twelve, or thirty-six years after, came the terrible Indian epidemic of 1817. In twelve years from 1817 the cholera broke out again in 1841. In 1865, twice twelve years from 1841, the epidemic again broke out in Asia and reached America the next year."

The years here given are those upon which the plague actually made its appearance in its native home, not the years upon which it reached America. Sometimes the plague takes one year, sometimes three or four, to complete its circuit of the globe. The question is often asked: "Cannot the plague be stopped or checked?" It has never been stopped or checked yet.

British and French Relations. The statement as to the complications in Madagascar made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, confirms the reports telegraphed some weeks ago, and bears out the opinions then expressed, that England would not rest quietly until the French had been driven from the island.

Madagascar, it should be remembered, is the third in size of the large islands of the world, and has an area five times as large as that of Illinois. It has for many years been the understanding among the European powers that the native authority in Madagascar be upheld, and that no commercial privileges be extended to all. But for many years France has sought every pretext to extend her authority, and within the few months she has entered upon open hostilities. On the 23rd of May the French fleet bombarded Majunga, the largest seaport town on the west coast, and drove the natives from that side toward the capital. On the 15th of June the natives occupied Tamatave, on the east coast, the principal trade port of the island, and advanced on Tananarivo, the capital.

While these operations were being pushed in Madagascar the Malagasy Embassadors were negotiating with the French authorities at Paris. When the capture of Tamatave was announced negotiations were broken off, and England submitted inquiries, the answers to which may precipitate war.

The Bradlaugh Case. It is an interesting question to Americans, and, indeed, to all believers in representative government, how long an English constituency will submit peaceably to be disfranchised unjustly by Parliament.

The exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the seat to which he has been repeatedly elected, and the unjust and arbitrary abuse of power by the majority in Parliament would seem to be self-evident. His constituency is clearly entitled to representation, and he has a moral and legal right to choose their representative. True, their choice is subject to certain legal restrictions as to eligibility, but these necessary conditions have now all been complied with. Mr. Bradlaugh is prepared to take the customary oath, and acknowledging that it would be binding on his conscience, has an absolute legal as well as moral right to a seat in the House. That the House should obstinately and repeatedly refuse him this right, and thus practically disfranchise his constituency, simply because its members dislike his opinions on religious subjects, is an astounding thing to Americans, and one which throws much light on English conservatism and English prejudices. In no other free country would such an abuse of power be tolerated so patiently by the aggrieved, or tolerated by public opinion.

The Parnell Party Gaining Ground. Now that we have a full account of the election in County Monaghan, which resulted in the return of Mr. Healy to Parliament, we can estimate the bearing of the incident upon the prospects of the Parnell party in the next House of Commons.

If in a county where according to tradition and precedent the agricultural interest against England should have met with little encouragement, the Home Rule candidate can obtain a majority of nearly 100 over the combined vote of his Conservative and Liberal competitors, nothing apparently can hinder Mr. Parnell's friends from controlling the majority of the Irish delegation in Parliament at the next general election. In view of such accessions to the strength of the advanced party, it is not surprising that the Imperial Legislature almost anything short of complete independence—it is unreasonable to say that nothing can be gained for Ireland by one of his friends. Mr. Healy's election proves that almost every reform coveted by Irish patriots may be speedily secured, provided the legitimate endeavors of honorable men are not thwarted by the advocates of assassination and explosion.

The Postal Authorities and the Lotteries. The decision of Postmaster General Gresham in the matter of the Louisiana Lottery Company will give general satisfaction to all people who believe in the dangerous and demoralizing influences of lotteries.

In accordance with his decision he has forwarded instructions to the Postmaster at New York and New Orleans to discontinue the delivery of money orders to agents of this particular lottery. This is but a repetition of the order issued by Postmaster General Key, which was suspended when the company agreed to appeal to the Supreme Court. The appeal, however, was not taken, and the order remained in suspense until Postmaster General Gresham's recent decision. It is probable now that the company, which is a very strong one, will make its appeal to the Supreme Court; but in the meantime the Postmaster General is to be congratulated for having done his duty in the premises, and for having acted in accordance with the spirit of the statutes which provide that no lottery shall be carried in the mails.

The Late Tom Thumb. The death of Gen. Tom Thumb is the loss of a notable factor in the world of amusements. He had occasioned a great deal of happiness, innocent, if not of the highest order, to send a thrill of delight to the mere sight of the little man courting through the beholder, and when he went through his simple programme the children were delighted. It is pleasant to think that a freak of dwarfishness could be utilized so well for the public, and it is also pleasant to know that the General had his share of the benefits derived from his littleness. With all his boyishness Tom was a man. The man who was the famous dwarf was very sudden. He had just risen from bed, and shortly after he was heard from by his brother-in-law who had been going to his room, he was found lying on the floor dead, and was buried at Bridgeport, Ct., where a large concourse attended the funeral ceremonies.

THE GARFIELD NOMINATION.

Interview with Wharton Barker, the Man Who Suggested It.

Correspondence between Garfield and Barker.

[Philadelphia Telegram.] The publication of the Dorsey disclosure in the New York Sun has brought to the front Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia. During a brief interview, Mr. Barker admitted that the management of the Garfield campaign at Chicago, before and after the convention of June, 1880, was wholly in his hands.

"The oft-repeated charges," he added, "that the late President Garfield was not true to the Hon. John Sherman I know to be absolutely false. But as I some day propose to write a history of the campaign, I will stick to Garfield's nomination and election. I can to-day only produce a copy of connected memoranda prepared by me eighteen months ago, but never published."

The memoranda to comprise a batch of correspondence, forming a complete narrative of the events that occurred prior to June, 1880. These indicate almost conclusively that the movement to bring Gen. Garfield to the front as the Republican candidate for the Presidency had its origin in Philadelphia, and was brought about at the suggestion and through the influence of Wharton Barker. The movement first manifested itself as early as May, 1879, in the editorial columns of the Pennsylvania Monthly, a periodical controlled by Barker. It was not until Dec. 29, 1879, however, that Mr. Barker directly expressed the question of Gen. Garfield's possible candidacy. On that date he addressed a letter to the General himself, and after a personal conference with him early in January, 1880, active steps were taken for immediate organization. Under date of Feb. 2, 1880, Mr. Barker wrote to Gen. Garfield, stating among other things:

"The opposition to you here is very or two since you were a free-trader, but your letter to me called out by a short article in the Pennsylvania Monthly, giving reasons why Gen. Garfield would not do, and why you would do, has changed the opposition into support. In a word, that letter of yours, stating how you became a member of the Goldwater club, Wharton Barker. The movement first manifested itself as early as May, 1879, in the editorial columns of the Pennsylvania Monthly, a periodical controlled by Barker. It was not until Dec. 29, 1879, however, that Mr. Barker directly expressed the question of Gen. Garfield's possible candidacy. On that date he addressed a letter to the General himself, and after a personal conference with him early in January, 1880, active steps were taken for immediate organization. Under date of Feb. 2, 1880, Mr. Barker wrote to Gen. Garfield, stating among other things:

"It is becoming every day more apparent that the friends of the leading Presidential candidates are becoming embittered against each other, to such an extent that never over of the three may be nominated there would be much hostility of feeling in the conduct of the campaign. It will be most unfortunate if we go into the campaign handicapped by the animosities of the leading politicians."

On May 10 Mr. McKim received this note from Mr. Barker:

"I want to see you before noon, if possible. You can make no other appointment that will without doubt destroy Grant's chances, and make your voice almost supreme at Chicago, June 2. Please let me know when I can see you. I shall be at my office all day, on July 11, at the Chicago Convention, Gen. Garfield wrote as follows to Mr. Barker: "More than a month has now passed since the Chicago nominations, and on the whole I think things are looking as well as we can expect, in view of the great disappointment many of our friends felt in failing to receive their choice. I think, however, that the party is settling down to earnest work, with many elements in our favor that have not worked in harmony. It will be a close struggle, and we have a fighting chance to win. We will need all the wisdom and effort of our best men to make it successful."

On Oct. 17, Gen. Garfield wrote again, saying:

"Next to defeat, the most dangerous thing is partial victory. The victory in one or two States was not partial in so far as those States were concerned, but it would be utilized by pushing the enemy at every contested point. Now is the favorable moment to ask for further exertion, and I hope you will not let the fine energy you have displayed hitherto until the contest is ended."

Gen. Garfield again wrote to Mr. Barker, on Jan. 4, 1881, as follows: "Yours of the 1st received. I note what you say in reference to the Senatorial conflict now pending in Pennsylvania. Any intimation or pretense from any quarter that I have taken part in without the least foundation. The very essence of good government requires the free action of the people and their representatives in their selection of Representatives and Senators. The visit of Senator Tilden to Philadelphia in reference to that subject. If I am quoted by any one as having expressed any purpose to interfere, he has done me wrong. Please tell me, on his part, you allude when you say 'dangerous prospect' to have been made with seeming authority."

Mr. Barker wrote on Jan. 10: "In answer to your question, I have to inform you that Senator Gresham, on his arrival in Philadelphia, began taking an active part in the Senatorial campaign. It was then given out that he had been called to Mentor, that it was a matter of choice for him whether he accepted for Ireland or one of his friends a seat in your Cabinet, that voters need expect nothing from Washington for themselves and their friends, for the old distribution of patronage was to be revived, unless they gave their votes for the Cameron nominee."

The last letter of the batch is from Gen. Garfield, on Jan. 15, 1881. In this he says: "The report to which you refer is absolutely without foundation. The gentleman named came here of his own accord on business not at all connected with either of the parties to the report referred to. I am confident that no one has suggested or solicited any such report. The cause of sound politics everywhere requires the utmost freedom of action in regard to the choice of persons to hold office, whether to be Senators or members of the Cabinet."

GLEANINGS.

DENVER newboys furnish 200 fish-worms for 25 cents.

Down in Tennessee gilded trade-dollars have been passed for \$20 gold pieces.