

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882.

The Weather To-Day: For the Middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, fair weather during the day, north to west winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, higher following, with falling barometer, and cloudy, threatening weather during the night.

Fair weather is indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic states on Tuesday, followed during Tuesday night and Wednesday by increasing cloudiness and light snow or rain. Rain is indicated for the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio valley, followed by clearing weather on Wednesday. Snow is indicated for the lake region during Tuesday night.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 31.5; 11 a. m., 32.5; 3 p. m., 37.5; 7 p. m., 36.5; 11 p. m., 24.9; minimum, 24.8.

The democratic papers are making fun of the republicans in congress for giving all their time to reform, economy, and good government.

The house committee on education and labor will ask for a day to consider the proposition of an appropriation of \$10,000,000 a year for five years for the education of the people.

The presence of DONMAN B. EATON in the senate chamber as the unofficial and modest oracle of civil service reform is mentioned in the New York Tribune's Washington correspondence.

PETITIONS are crowding into the senate and house for an increase of pensions to the one and one-half cent veterans of the war.

It is queer logic that pervades the minds of the temperance people who object to the tax on whisky on the ground that the tax sanctions the traffic.

The President has certainly hit the nail on the head in the nomination of JOHN P. OLMSHEAD to the district commissionership.

THE newspapers are still talking about Representative SPEER's "hygoness" letter to his district, representing that he renounced his independent notions and begged to get back into bonhomie, with all its objectionable features.

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year after JACKSON'S inauguration fifteen hundred changes were made in the civil service. It is therefore an exceedingly trifling task for an ambitious politician to contemplate with complacency a proposition to retain republicans in office in the event of democratic success in the next presidential election. "To be or not to be" a civil service reformer is a problem too profound for ordinary democratic statesmanship. It bears too painful a resemblance to the old blue doctrine of election—"You'll be damned if you do and you'll be damned if you don't."

The official organ of the administration, Mr. HATTON'S NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, published a false statement yesterday which brings this matter directly before the public. The REPUBLICAN declares that "from the adjournment of congress until the night of the election there was not a removal by the President in the state of New York, except in a single instance, and that was for alleged misconduct, and upon the report of a special agent. The exception made by, presumably, the case of the Salamanca postmaster, who was removed for alleged irregularity of accounts. It is ridiculously untrue that this is the only removal made between the adjournment of congress and election. In fact, after the session ended, the President removed a whole batch of New York postmasters and other officials, whose successors the senate had neglected to confirm. One of these cases, and the most notorious, was that of the Utica post-office. The President tried to get the senate to consent to the removal of EDWIN CLARK in the middle of his term, and the appointment of Judson T. Stevens in his place. The senate failed to give its consent. As soon as the senate adjourned, the President removed Clark and gave a commission to Stevens—Albany Journal.

For the benefit of the Albany Journal, which we will assume desires to be fair, THE REPUBLICAN will state that it is not "the official organ of the administration" or any other kind of an organ of the administration. Its editorial opinions are no more controlled by the administration than are the opinions of the Journal. Probably not so much so. THE REPUBLICAN is neither controlled by what the President does or does not do, while the opinions of the Albany Journal are possibly controlled entirely by what the President does not do. No doubt if the President should receive instructions from the Journal man and always act favorably that paper would find no fault with him. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, however, does not consider it necessary to advertise its independence or its non-organship by abusing or misrepresenting the President.

And now as to assertions of the Journal. THE REPUBLICAN stated that the whole case, which has been iterated and reiterated, that the President had used the patronage under his control to influence the action of nominating conventions was manifestly false. The Journal is the first paper to deny the statement, and its denial is rhetorical and lame. The Journal says "it is ridiculously untrue" that but one removal was made in the state of New York between the adjournment of congress and the election, and it adds: "Immediately after the session ended the President removed a whole batch of postmasters and other officials," and then, with the characteristic fairness of the Journal class of papers, it names the case of the postmaster of Utica. THE REPUBLICAN challenges the Journal to a publication of the "batch." It must know the names of the persons so removed. Its bare assertion will not do. The two cases it cites show its lack of knowledge of the whole subject. The Utica postmaster was removed before the senate adjourned, and the Salamanca man was not removed until after the election. True, when the last removal was made papers of the Journal stripe immediately made the charge that he was removed because he was unfriendly to the President; but when the facts were made public, and it was shown that he was removed on charges equally sustained, they dropped him with alacrity. The Journal evidently doesn't know what it is talking about.

And now why didn't the Journal deny the assertion of THE REPUBLICAN in reference to the position in the gubernatorial fight of the prominent New York federal office holders? Did the President demand of the United States district attorneys that they should support any candidate for governor? Did he demand of the collector of New York that he support any particular candidate? Did he intimate to the postmaster of New York that his support of either of the candidates was desired? Does not the Journal know that three district attorneys supported candidates for governor other than the one which was said to be the administration candidate? Has the Journal heard that any one of these prominent officials who did not give their support to the candidate whom it was said was the President's candidate, even the one who followed his opposition to Mr. FOLGER in the ballot-box, has been removed? Why not be fair and meet the case squarely? If THE REPUBLICAN were an "organ," as the Journal so wittingly remarks, it would endorse the President in not removing Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD after his desertion to the democratic stamp, which it does not do. THE REPUBLICAN does not hesitate to say that if Mr. WOODFORD is not manly enough to voluntarily vacate the position he received from a republican administration, after taking the stamp for the democratic ticket, he should be invited to step down and out. If THE REPUBLICAN is "an organ," it wants to be excused a few minutes while it says it cannot endorse the President's leniency in this case.

Of course the Journal will probably say this is political bitterness, and it will probably say it, forgetting that for four long years that paper insisted upon the removal of the postmaster at Albany for no other offense than that he did not agree with the present proprietors of the Journal.

Once again will the Journal give the names of the "batch" of removals made to influence the action of the Saratoga convention and will it answer THE REPUBLICAN'S question? We do not intend that it shall do so.

Three Important Steps: A republican triumph is quite within the grasp of the present congress. The recommendations in the President's message sound the key-note of success. It may not be, and doubtless is not, practicable to carry out those suggestions in every detail in so short a session, but the country will recognize and appreciate the difficulties of the situation if an honest effort is made to compass the difficulties as far as possible. Congress has already taken three important steps which, if completed, will make this session stand out in bold relief in the history of the reform legislation of the republic.

These three steps are the abolition of all internal revenue taxation excepting on liquors—possibly retaining tobacco on a revised scale; second, the adoption, substantially, of the schedule of imposts reported by the tariff commission; and third, a civil service law. These are the chief measures in the public estimation now. To omit any one of these will be a responsibility which this congress and the republican party cannot afford to assume; a neglect of the material interests of the coun-

try which would greatly imperil the republican party at the polls next autumn. At the same time it does not follow that the foregoing is the only legislation needed. The three measures we have referred to are especially prominent in public thought. There are other measures, as a bankrupt law, the postal savings-bank, reduction of letter postage, and increase of merchandise postage, and various items usually embraced in the appropriation bills, as well as other important measures, all demanding attention. But the three measures now uppermost in public thought demand the first attention of congress, and it is a happy augury for the country that these three are now unexpectedly advanced in committees, as well as discussion in open house, and are likely to be matured at an early day of the session.

Garfield and Dorsy: The New York Herald yesterday devotes several columns to the publication of letters written by the late President GARFIELD to ex-Senator DORSEY pending and after the campaign of 1880. Of course the letters were given out by Mr. DORSEY. Some weeks ago, when DORSEY gave to the public copies of several letters which he had written Gen. GARFIELD, some papers disputed the genuineness of the letters, followed with insinuations and assertions that GARFIELD never recognized DORSEY to the extent of occupying time to correspond with him. Of course this was foolishness. It will not be denied, and if denied, the publications in yesterday's Herald furnish the proof that the late president was on quite intimate terms with Mr. DORSEY. There was no reason why he should not have been at the time the letters were written. Mr. DORSEY was the secretary of a committee which had carried on a campaign that had resulted in Gen. GARFIELD'S election. His services were recognized by republicans of all factions, and for men or journals to deny it now for any purpose is the sheerest nonsense. What Mr. DORSEY'S purpose in publishing the letters may be has nothing to do with the relations which existed between himself and Gen. GARFIELD. These close intimacies were known to all men who had a knowledge of the great campaign which resulted in victory for GARFIELD; and to none was this fact better known than to some of the men who have since his death assumed the guardianship of the memory of the dead president. The very men who now cry out the loudest against political tactics similar to those employed in that campaign were active participants in and endorsers of the policy then pursued by DORSEY, HUBBELL, and others, and none indorsed the DORSEY-HUBBELL tactics more completely than did Gen. GARFIELD himself.

If there ever were any doubts in the public mind as to the relations existing between Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. DORSEY, the Herald's publication will certainly remove them.

The Fourteenth Amendment: To-day will be commenced a three days' argument in the supreme court in a railway tax case, which will involve a discussion of the scope of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The claim is set up by the Central Pacific railway company of California that an attempt has been made in that state to apply a different rule of assessment to the company's property than that applied to the owners of other property, and that this is in violation of the equality of rights guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment. For the state Attorney General HART and Judge RICHMOND will appear, and for the company ex-Chief Justice SANDERSON, Senator EDMUNDS, and ex-Senator CONKLING. The fact that the two last named gentlemen were members of the senate and of the judiciary committee of that body when the amendment in question was proposed will invest their arguments on the subject with special interest. The amendment is a new magna charta, and its construction from time to time, as questions arise under it, is of the first importance.

Our Quaker Poet: The seventy-fifth birthday of the poet WHITTIER was the occasion of many deserved congratulations. Of all Americans who have striven to cultivate high aspirations among his countrymen we count WHITTIER as the noblest. He has been the bard of freedom, and in his old age he has not turned cynic, as has his old compeer, LOWELL. Ever tender and true, he has also been stalwart and heroic. We hope he may live to other birthdays, and that on each one he may see the country further advanced toward the higher plane which it has ever been his work of life to contend for.

AMUSEMENTS. THE NATIONAL—MR. KEENE. When it is considered that Mr. Keene is comparatively a stranger here, his reception last evening may be regarded as something in the nature of a compliment. It was, all things considered, a pleasant and a favorable large, fairly representative, and upon the whole rather demeritless.

During the engagement of Mr. Keene last season this journal took occasion to express an opinion of his powers from which there is now no reason to vary, except perhaps in his favor. Mr. Keene's Richard is a peculiar work, distinct in its faults as well as in its merits, and equally open to argument in both directions. It pleases him to present the character somewhat after the older conventional fashion, as perhaps might be expected in one whose training was with the actors of this older school, whose founders patterned their methods upon the lines laid down by his illustrious namesake of England. But this preference displays itself only in the main outlines; and involuntarily a regret intrudes itself that he does not permit his own and evidently nicer instinct to overcome the prejudices which tradition has evidently imposed on him, and responded to by many delinquent actors. Evidently also he has a fine and trenchant faculty of thought; and it is patent to anyone who will listen to him carefully that the robust features of his portraiture need to be softened by his own invention, which he has done to the extent of occupying time to correspond with him. Of course this was foolishness. It will not be denied, and if denied, the publications in yesterday's Herald furnish the proof that the late president was on quite intimate terms with Mr. DORSEY.

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GENERAL PERSONAL. Chattanooga is termed the coming Pittsburg of the south. Anthony Trollope was the author of thirty-seven novels. Will Arab have more fun in Ceylon than in Egypt? He will.

Mr. Patrick Calhoun, a grandson of John C. Calhoun, is a young lawyer in the south. "What would you do, Mr. M., if your wife died?" asked Mrs. D. "Mr. M. (who is very methodical) "I would bury her."—Philadelphia Item. Miss Adelaide Phillips left all her property, amounting to about \$20,000 to immediate relatives.

In 1881 Berlin had a fine child—45,546, 521 twins; 4 triplets, males; 1 quadruplet, female; 31,855 died. H. Ten Eyck White, who recently married the poetess, Miss Francis Driscoll, of Milwaukee, is the funny man of the Chicago Tribune. A prize exhibition of St. Bernard dogs was lately held in London. The highest prize was won by a monster St. Bernard, whose master refused \$50,000 for him not long ago.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, denies that he paid the bulk of the republican campaign expenses in that state last fall. He has also declared that he has not received any of the \$100,000 county committee to pay campaign expenses. Sheridan, being on a parliamentary committee, one day entered the room when all the members were seated and ready to begin business. Seeing no vacant place, he looked round the table and said, "Will any gentleman move—that I may take the chair?"

Joe Howard, who knows a thing or two about New York papers, "understands" that the Herald clears \$550,000 this year, that the Sun has paid 10 per cent. each month on its capital of \$500,000, and that the Times nets \$200,000. Others, he says, have done well, and some others haven't. Our vigilant politicians have had hundreds of complaints, submitted, about the fact that the latest hand-out is the following from the Louisville Courier-Journal: "A New York sculptor has just finished a large statue representing summer. It is the first policeman ever done in marble."

And oh, by the by, my son tells me you don't make a shirt case stiff enough. He's in the guards, you know, and they go in for being very particular. "Well, ma'am, all I can say is, I've got a son in the guards myself, and I allow washes for 'im when he comes 'ome, and he don't make no complaints."

A well-known Bostonian, who has recently returned from Europe, was asked how he enjoyed his stay abroad—which he had divided about equally between Paris and London. "O, very well," he replied, a trifle indifferently, "but I did not have a good dish of beans while I was gone. I am glad to get home."

Robert Morris, sr., the well-known colored lawyer, has just died. He was prominently identified with the early abolitionists, and in 1851 was arrested for alleged complicity in the rescue of the slave Shadrach. He was the first colored man admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and had a large and lucrative practice.

Captain Hagen, of New York, has recovered a trunk containing clothing belonging to Mr. Labouchere, which was stolen while on its way from the Albemarle hotel to the Cunard steamer Servia on Wednesday morning. The trunk was found empty, but the greater part of its contents were recovered the same day.

This humorous antiquary once again illuminating our country's young lady, who had been married over a year, wrote to her father in the city, saying: "We have the dearest little cottage in the world, ornamented with the most charming little creeps you ever saw." The old man read the letter and exclaimed, "Twins, by thunder!"

A clergyman met a rustic, and thinking it a good opportunity to make a religious impression asked: "John, I fancy you to suddenly appear, which of us two would be taken?" The rustic thought a moment, and then replied: "Me, sir." "And why?" "Well, because I might be your only chance to get me, while he's pretty sure of you, sir, all the time."

Judge Daly says the air of "Yankee Doodle" was stolen from an old Basque waltz dance at St. Louis. The air of the "Star Spangled Banner" was appropriated from a drinking chorus called "American in Heaven." It is only necessary to add that "Old Hundred" was stolen from the French, and that the war dance executed by Cain over Abel was not original.—Nat Durban.

A tame deer belonging to Samuel Long, of Sheridan, Berks county, Pa., was scared by a dog, and it jumped the fence and ran away. The frightened animal made a circuit of ten miles, and in its journey attracted the attention of hunters and many dogs. After an exciting chase, attended by much excitement, the deer safely reached home, and many hunters were disappointed.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says "the brain woman interest us less than the heart woman—white roses are more common than red." The brain is often endowed with hearts that are filled to overflowing with love and tenderness, while the heart woman are often silly, affected, and sentimental. Red roses often fall on the taste, while the white roses are always pure and beautiful.—Joseph Stettin.

They brag of their big fruits and vegetables out in Nevada, and now they are glorying in the smallest baby, born in Chaudronville a few weeks ago. The father and mother are strong and healthy and of fair proportions. When it first saw light it weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut. The mother's wedding ring was pulled over its foot up to the knee. Three such babies could play hide-and-peek in a cigar-box. It is in good health.

P. T. Barnum was liberated from the Danbury (Conn.) jail fifty days ago, and the other day he was sentenced to a three-year term in Joliet, celebrated at Bridgport. His imprisonment was for an alleged libel published in a local newspaper. At the celebration Mr. Barnum delivered an address on "The Freedom of the Press" speaking in the same court-house where he had received his sentence. After the speech a cannon was fired, and the veteran was toasted at a public dinner.