

The National Republican.

Terms to Subscribers: Daily edition (by mail, postage prepaid), per year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.80; three months, \$1.00. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier—Per year, \$4.00; per month, \$35c.

Advertisements: Single copies sent on application. Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it.

Entered at the P. O. as second class mail matter. Postage on single copies, 2 cents.

Amusements: NATIONAL.—"In Paradise" and "The Rocket." FORD'S.—"Emeralds."

Auction Sales: TO-DAY. By WEEKS & CO.—Every Thursday morning, sale of furniture, carpets, and household goods of all kinds.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883

MR. SPRINGER is thankful that he has one friend who will stick to him closer than a brother. He will give thanks for Riggs.

THE election of Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cox, Mr. Randall, or Mr. Springer, or either of them, to be speaker will be fatal to the democratic party.

"THANKS, Oh, Father, for the 50 votes that I will receive on the first ballot and the 11 additional I am sure to get on the second."—Mr. Cox.

MR. RANDALL is thankful for the "business interests." He has attached his anchor thereto, and feels greatly charmed at the prospect.

IT pays to be a lawyer in Philadelphia. Mr. H. C. Terry, a legal gentleman of that city, has just recovered a fee of \$50,000 from the corporation.

AFTER many days the announcement is made that Mr. Phelps's letter to Mr. Keifer was not private. This important matter having been settled the procession can move on.

WE present this morning a choice collection of opinions, editorial and otherwise, on the speakership candidates. They are all valuable. You can pay your money and take your choice.

THE opening entertainment of the Metropolitan club last night will stand as one of the most important social events of the season. The club is to be congratulated over its prosperous end.

COMMODORE WALKER ridicules the story that the United States steamer Shenandoah, now being fitted out at Boston for duty on the Pacific station, is unseaworthy. He describes the vessel as a staunch craft.

THAT sweet-scented geranium of reform, Aleck McClure, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, is just now engaged bombarding Secretary Chandler. The latter's political methods are very shocking to McClure's sensitive nature.

THE resolutions of the International Arbitration league, now in session in Philadelphia, should be transmitted to France and China, as those two countries appear on the verge of settling their differences in the old-fashioned way of fighting.

THANKSGIVING will be observed by nearly all the churches, and, as on such occasions pastors usually take the opportunity to speak of secular matters, some clerical criticisms upon public men and political movements may be expected from the pulpit.

CHARLES ALGERNON DANA, of the New York Sun, is the gentleman who hoisted the "bloody shirt" in the speakership fight. Mr. Dana was formerly clerk in the war department, and at one time was an applicant for the appointment of collector at New York. Latterly Mr. Dana has gained some reputation as the journalist who always double leads his editorials. If Mr. Dana was not so old he might be said to have a bright future in front of him.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, in a letter which is published in the dispatches this morning, makes a suggestion that will receive universal attention from the nation at large and be widely canvassed by the press. It is an outgrowth of the untenable Pennsylvania scheme for a division of the surplus revenue among the states, and, while condemning that scheme, suggests a method by which the whisky tax can be continued and made to lighten the burden of state taxation. Coming from such a source, this plan is bound to receive the thoughtful attention of the lawmaking power, and if found feasible will certainly be approved by the people, whose local taxation it will cut down.

That the internal revenue taxes will have to be abolished, or diverted from the federal treasury, seems tolerably certain, since protectionists and free traders alike join in attacking them; but it is more certain that the people regard whisky and tobacco as peculiarly rightful subjects for taxation, and will be very averse to seeing them relieved from their present imposts. Hence, if there are no constitutional objections to Mr. Blaine's suggestion there is no reason to doubt the favor with which it will be received.

THE action of the committee of the French chamber of deputies upon the Tonquin question yesterday amounts to a practical assurance of war between France and China. It may, indeed, be averred that the Chinese government backs down from its declared position, and permits the French to occupy the Nih and Sontay without opposition, but this is of course hardly to be looked for. By a vote of 9 to 2, the committee resolved to recommend the granting of men and supplies to the full extent asked for by the ministry. As the committee may reasonably be presumed to represent the average sentiment of the chamber in its composition, it is very likely that the report will be concurred in. As an indication that the ministry

are taking such concurrence for granted, it is announced that Gen. Camponon, minister of war, has taken measures to dispatch 6,000 more men to Tonquin at once. Mr. Ferry having, however, asked the committee to delay making its report for three days, it is to be hoped that better counsels may prevail, and a means of averting this unfortunate prospective conflict be found.

The Sworn Facts of the Danville Massacre.

Mr. Daniel Dugger, a democratic Danville merchant, in testifying about the Danville massacre in the Sims contested election case, swore that previous to the shooting he saw a white man named Noel and a negro named Lawson engaged in an affray. He thus describes the affray: "Noel was beating him over the head with a small black stick with a little round head to it, and the negro was crying murder. I saw him do nothing but attempt to shield himself. This was the 'fatiguing' in which the committee of forty 'best citizens' reported that a white man engaged with a negro in the street. The committee said the former had two white friends in attendance to see fair play, and that he assured them he would use no weapon. 'A small black stick with a little round head to it' may not be a weapon, but is very suggestive. The slungshot has a little round head. It is defined by Worcester as 'a metal ball attached to a strap or string.' But a little round head to a small black stick, 'a metal ball,' ought to be a great success in the hands of a white man engaged in a fistfight with an unresisting negro, with armed friends of the assailant looking on to see fair play while he beats the negro over the head. If a man should be beaten hard enough and long enough over the head with a stick having a small round head to it he might die of pressure upon the brain. In the Danville case Mr. Dugger testifies that while Noel was engaged in beating the negro Lawson, 'Mr. Dugger was standing in the door with a double-barrel shotgun in his hands in an attitude of being ready to fire,' and that 'a negro man ran over to where this difficulty was occurring and attempted to jerk from the hands of George Lea a pistol which he had presented, defying any one to interfere or separate the parties in the fight, policemen and all.' Dance and Lea appear to have been the men of whom the committee of forty said they were selected by Noel to see fair play when he could no longer resist the negro Lawson's challenge to him for a fistfight. Nothing could be fairer play than for a man to beat another over the head with a round-headed stick while two friends of the former stand with shotgun and pistol ready to prevent the negro from taking any advantage of the situation. At the point where Lea had his pistol 'presented, defying any one to interfere or separate the parties in the fight (?), policemen and all,' a negro ran over and attempted to get the pistol away from him. This was a lawful and laudable act. Says Mr. Dugger:

The efforts of this man to get the pistol from the hands of Mr. George Lea jerked Mr. Lea down; when he did so, Mr. Taylor (another bystander) struck the negro man in the mouth, which made him stagger, and as he rose Mr. George Lea fired at said negro, whose name I do not know.

This shot inaugurated the "riot." A crowd had collected. Mr. Dugger says that when the officers approached, some of the colored men said to them, "That's the man that shot," pointing to George Lea.

He then proceeds thus: A good many white people came up very much excited, with pistols. A good many colored people had collected, too, and Mr. E. M. Hatcher came out in the street and right in front of the colored people, and halloed to them: "Get, every one of you." Some were going away and others were looking on, when he shouted: "STAND BY ME AND FIRE," when a crowd of white men formed across the street and FIRED INTO THE CROWD OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. Dugger did not think the private difficulty occurred on account of any political reason. Noel and Lawson might have beaten each other to their hearts' content on private grounds. Noel's friend Lea might have shot at the negro, who attempted to grab the pistol with which he was preventing interference, and colored men might have pointed Lea out to the officers as the offender—all this without a massacre or a skirmish in "the war of races." But the readiness with which "a good many white people," "excited," and "with pistols," rapidly collected, and, upon the order of Hatcher, fired into the crowd, some of whom had turned their backs and "were going away," while some were merely "looking on"—this was no affray, no riot, no private difficulty. It was an outbreak for which bourbonism was as responsible as is the incendiary for the death of the inmates of the house he fires. It was only an explosion of the train laid for the purpose. It was the inevitable result of the ferocious onslaught made upon the negro in the false Danville circular, and by the frantic negro haters on the stump and in the press. It proved the truth of the New York Sun's dispatch from Richmond, dated Nov. 7, which said:

The whole state was literally under arms, and such was the explosive condition of affairs that the slightest jar would have caused a small-sized war all over the state.

"A small-sized war" was caused in Danville by a "jar" between a negro and a white man, the latter, according to the committee of forty, being willing to accept the challenge of a negro to fight in the public street. "This unworthy provocation never would have interested any respectable white man but for 'the explosive condition of affairs' created by the inflammatory appeals of white democrats to the race prejudices of their followers.

The testimony of Mr. Dugger is that of a staid business man, 52 years of age, and a democrat. We have quoted its main points, and not one of which is contradicted or qualified by the context. We conclude with the following additional extracts from it:

I did not see, either before the firing commenced, nor after it had ceased, nor while it was going on, a SINGLE COLORED MAN WITH A PISTOL OR OTHER FIREARM IN HIS HANDS. I WAS STANDING IN A SECOND-STORY WINDOW, about thirty or forty feet from the point where the affray began. I would have been able to see some of the weapons of the colored people if they had attempted to use any. The white people were facing me, and the colored people had their backs to me. The colored people scattered and ran away when the general firing commenced. I saw none with weapons as they turned and ran. One of the dead men was shot in the chin; another in the back of the head.

I have always voted for the conservative (democratic) ticket, with the exception of some personal friends, and in the last election voted the straight-out democratic ticket.

The testimony of this witness will be fully

corroborated by that of Judge Blackwell who saw it from the same window as that at which Mr. Dugger stood. We shall publish it in due time. Also that of other reliable witnesses, both white and black.

The Danville massacre may seem a small affair to the friends of its perpetrators—only seven negroes killed. But its occurrence doubtless prevented fifty still more bloody ones all over the state on election day. This one butchery was the final stroke which completed the work of making the democratic party of Virginia one vast armed mob before which negroes cowered, and with which it was too late for the white reactionists to prepare for an armed struggle on election day, even if that had been deemed the proper way to resist the bourbon revolution.

Mr. Carlisle. The democratic party is to elect the next speaker. In the north as a party it has no strength. It is essentially a southern party. There it is supreme. It elects the governor and controls the electoral vote of every southern state. In the north practically it elects nobody, except in off years, when the republicans conclude to "discipline" their leaders. The legislation of the coming house of representatives will be practically the legislation of the southern democracy. Whether it is adjudged to be good or bad by the country, the southern members will have to shoulder the responsibility. They cannot get away from it. This being so, and it being manifestly their option to say who shall be elected speaker, it seems only humanly natural that they should stand together and elect one of their own number to that high dignity.

They now have a rare opportunity to come to the front under auspicious circumstances by reason of having such an unobjectionable candidate—from a democratic standpoint—as Mr. Carlisle. It cannot avoid the adherents of Messrs. Randall, Cox, and Springer to slily obtrude the sectional issue, for Mr. Carlisle, very fortunately, was a consistent union man during the war. In eloquence, in readiness as a debater, in personal dignity, and broad-minded grasp of great public question, he is without a peer in the house. His position on the tariff is in essence the position of his party. In other questions of domestic economy, his courageous course on the floor of the house has left no room to doubt that his views are those with which his party sympathizes. No one doubts his great ability or that he would make an eminently capable presiding officer. The country at large will feel that in electing him the democrats have for once had the courage to act up to their opinions, and that they have elected a truly representative man.

Mr. Randall. It is not THE REPUBLICAN's funeral, but as a disinterested looker on we are bound to have our opinions as to how our democratic brethren should end their speakership travails. And it seems to us that every consideration of public good and party policy demands at their hands the election of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. He is honest. He has no superior as a presiding officer. He has proven his claim to being one of the few level-headed statesmen that the party possesses. He has the confidence of the great business interests of the country, north and south. He is as unsectional as it is possible for a democrat to be. His course at the time of the electoral commission contest marked him as a patriot who could rise superior to the claims of party in a great crisis. Mr. Carlisle is objectionable to the north, but the south has no unfriendliness to Mr. Randall. Mr. Cox is useful on the floor, but the country suspects him of levity of character, while it has confidence in Mr. Randall's stable, well-balanced characteristics. The democratic party can ill afford to throw aside such a man as Mr. Randall, while it is making a bid for the confidence of the north.

Mr. Cox. In all seriousness it seems to THE REPUBLICAN that the treatment Mr. Cox's candidacy is receiving at the hands of his party brethren is singularly short sighted. He enters the contest as the representative of the great Empire State, and has its earnest support. It is true his opponents try to whistle his claims down the wind by saying his New York support is not serious, that his state vote is merely complimentary, and will go to Carlisle or Randall after the first ballot, &c., but this claim is not substantiated by any good evidence of its truth. He has the earnest backing of Mr. Dorchester and John Kelly, and such men do not go into a fight in any half hearted way.

It is fortunate for the republican party that Mr. Cox's candidacy is being met in this spirit. The democracy, with its iron grip on the solid south, needs but little more than the electoral vote of New York to elect the next president, and the more pains they take to throw ridicule on Mr. Cox's candidacy, and through him affront New York's master spirit, Mr. Kelly, the better it will be for the republicans. It is simply one of the characteristic democratic party mistakes that can always be depended on to inure to the benefit of the republican party when needed.

Mr. Cox is one of the veterans of his party. Constant in service, the resources of his ripe scholarship, his bright, versatile mind, and his incisive, trenchant eloquence, have never been spared when the democracy was sore pressed. In many a hard contest the men who now try to laugh him out of court have been glad to welcome his dextrous aid. But it is his misfortune that by his excess of gifts afford duller men a chance to belittle him. The flashing wit that is the delight of his friends in New York enables his opponents to obscure his greater qualities behind the sneering allegation that he is a volatile, light-minded joker, and without the graver qualifications that should characterize a speaker.

To the Front Once More. American Journalist. John Pinney has stopped from reporting a man to a seat in the congress of the United States. This is the man who, when with Gen. Crooke on an Indian campaign as a correspondent of the Chicago Times, borrowed a carbine and went up on the skirmish line.

Journalistic Amities. Memphis Selector. The courtesy of Mississippi and Tennessee editors is proverbial. A Mississippi editor, speaking of an opposition candidate, courteously refers to him as a "jug-bellied run." Even a Tennessee editor couldn't get off anything more Christelike than that.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The question of the reorganization of the senate is now attracting considerable interest. It has been stated in some of the newspapers that Sen. Edmunds will resign the chair, thereby rendering necessary the election of a presiding officer. What authority there is for such a statement we do not know, but presume that there is none. The Vermont senator frequently keeps his own counsel. The present situation of affairs is a pretended conversation concerning the senate organization between him and a democratic senator, which recently appeared in a city paper, was a pure fabrication. It seems to be the delight of certain small newspaper novelists to see how many tales they can invent concerning public men, and pass them off on an unsuspecting public for news.

If the rumors of resignation be true that Senator Edmunds will prefer his place on the floor of the senate to the chair, then the question of the succession will become important. The senior member of the body in length of service is Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and he is high authority in parliamentary law and senate traditions. He was president pro tempore of the senate for the first year ending March, 1873, and will be strongly urged for the position now if there shall be a vacancy. If a western man should be taken, there seems to be more talk of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, than of any other. He is a fine parliamentary and lacking in no quality necessary for the place.

As to the committee, some important changes will be necessary, as in the case at the commencement of the congress. This comes of the fact that some senators go out, and their places have to be filled with careful regard to the seniority of those who remain and certain usages as to their ranking order on the several committees. This involves a partial rearrangement of chairmanships, as well as of memberships on committees of highest importance.

The question of the several officers of the senate will, with all other questions, be determined by the republican caucus. The attitude of Gen. Mahone in the senate to ward the republicans during the past two years has been that of a friendly ally. This will remain unchanged, and his colleague, Senator Riddleberger, will occupy a similar position. These gentlemen have thousands of white political associates in Virginia, with whom they have just emerged from a conflict between modern so-called democracy and its foes. Wherever they can most effectively antagonize the bourbon, who have just achieved a victory through violence and bloodshed, they will do it. They recognize their obligation to the party which has made them the representatives of Virginia in the senate, and while they feel certain that the coalition which is being formed, this state will be willingly and earnestly extended by the readjusters to national affairs, it would obviously be premature in them to precede the action of their party in the matter, or to assume that such a coalition is desired by the republican party in the absence of any authorized expression of such a desire. The call for the national convention made broad enough to include the Virginia liberals, and if so made with the general approval of the representative men of the party, would make it the duty of the readjusters of Virginia to take counsel with one another on the subject. The Virginia republicans, although a branch of the coalition, have a distinct state organization, the central organ of which is the republican state central organization composed of twenty-seven members. Of this committee J. H. Rives is chairman, and of its executive committee James D. Brady is chairman. This committee was appointed by the regular republican state convention which met at Lynchburg in 1881, and endorsed the readjuster ticket. The bolt therefrom evaporated within forty-eight hours, leaving a small, straight republicanism. They did attempt to run a candidate for governor, but no one would consent to disgrace himself by accepting their nomination, and they went in with the bourbons, where they have been ever since. The call of the national republican committee will be a manifest approval of the course of the Virginia republicans in extending their party in opposition to the bourbon democracy.

This lengthy explanation of the party status of the Virginia senators has been made in order that the readers of THE REPUBLICAN may understand that their independence is not of the kind which splits the difference between bourbonism and its opposite, but is mere fidelity to party obligations and to the cause of the republican party. If the opposition to bourbonism is not united in 1883, it will not be through any fault of the free-tried coalitionists of Virginia or their patriotic representatives in the senate and house of representatives.

As remarked, just before this long digression, the selection of the officers of the senate will depend wholly upon the republican caucus. The caucus is desired for disturbance will not be tolerated. In March, 1881, a caucus nominated candidates for the several offices. One of these was Capt. Riddleberger, now a senator. The democratic side of the senate, by dilatory motions, prevented any election at the extra session, and before the senate met again in December the republicans had lost the control of the senate, which they had only held by the courtesy of Mahone and the casting vote of the vice president. On Monday next the republicans will be in control for the first time since President Garfield's tragic death. There is no visible sign of any friction in the organization, nor can it be learned that any is probable.

Political Studies. Cleveland Leader. Mr. Cox, even in the midst of a spirited contest for the speakership, finds time to keep up his studies and re-research in science and literature. He gave a lecture to New York on the subject of "Mendelssohn and his Music." For a day or two he has been ruminating among his books for points for the lecture, and says he has even sung German Mendelssohn songs to study the rhythmic value of his musical master. He has a correspondent found him, and while talking of the canvass for the speakership he cannot avoid giving it a musical aspect. "There is harmony," he says, "between the gamut and the prism, and the brightest color in the prism is like the brightest tone in the gamut, which represents my canvass for the speakership. While my opponents are waging the contest fiercely against one another I am enjoying them and winning votes."

A Letter from His Father, La De Da. Interview with Mr. Cox. The newspapers contain all sorts of stories about what the members of the delegation are going to do, but I cannot believe that these tales are true. I see it is said that Mr. Belmont will vote for Carlisle. I do not believe it. He has promised to vote for me, and will do so by the factor on the subject. What object could he have in going against me?

Engene Field on Mahone. Chicago News. The people who fondly imagine that Mr. Mahone is not handy with his pen are very, very much mistaken. He is much more of an Admiral Crichton than he generally gets the credit of being. He has had every educational advantage, has read everything, is a thorough politician, a skillful debater, and socially one of the most delightful men in the east.

The Other End of His Boom. Philadelphia Press. Father Dana's departure for Europe gives rise to the report that the Holman boom is desirous of establishing diplomatic relations with the efforts monarchies of Europe. We are not disposed to believe that he has any such views. It is nothing more nor less than a little international fiction by way of the canard lynx.

Journalistic Amities. Memphis Selector. The courtesy of Mississippi and Tennessee editors is proverbial. A Mississippi editor, speaking of an opposition candidate, courteously refers to him as a "jug-bellied run." Even a Tennessee editor couldn't get off anything more Christelike than that.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

Full Programme of the Exercises at the Reunion Next Month. The executive committee of arrangements met at 1115 Pennsylvania avenue last evening, and Commissioner West informed the committee that the war department would provide domiciles at the Soldiers' home for the delegation of veterans coming from Hampton under Gov. Woodfin. The citizens' committee on hospitality have been called to meet at the board of trade rooms, 517 Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday, first of December, 12 o'clock m., to make suitable arrangements to extend proper courtesies to visitors from abroad. Mr. Wm. H. Clagett will act as chairman pro tempore. Letters were read from Gen. Daniel Ruggles, Chief Engineer, George Sewell, U. S. N.; Gen. Nelson Viall, Gen. William Hoffman, Adjt. Gen. Drum, H. A. McEllean, of Boston, and others who will attend the reunion. The reunion takes place at Abner's hall on the sixth, seventh, and eighth of December. On the evening of the seventh the oration will be delivered by Hon. T. J. Macey, of South Carolina. On Saturday, the eighth, the veterans will call on the President, escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the evening the visitors from abroad will be banqueted by the citizens.

THE CARPENTERS' UNION. Large Meeting of Workmen in the Interests of Labor. The carpenters held a public meeting at their hall, corner Thirtieth-and-a-half and E streets, last night. An increased interest was manifested on the part of several non-union men present, who expressed it in short addresses, and still further by paying the initiation fee on their application for membership. Several addresses were made by the members, among them being George Suter, President G. Edmonston, G. W. Hooley, E. J. Lorton, and others of the carpenters, and by J. O'Brien, of Typographical union, N. O. L.

A notable feature of the meeting was the number of young members addressing their fellow workmen on the benefits of trades organization. One member declared that in the best two years' schooling he had ever had, and the benefit, apart from the advanced wages thereby secured, was equal to one year's pay as a carpenter.

STREET CAR COLLISION.

A Potomac Boat Club Horse Interferes With the Railway. About 12:30 yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon belonging to William Bromley, the janitor of the Potomac boat house, ran away on Thirtieth street, West Washington, and on reaching the corner of avenue collided with car No. 25, of the Metropolitan line, which was coming down that avenue very rapidly. The wagon was badly smashed, and the driver, Charles Doll, colored, was thrown out with several cuts on his face without being much hurt. Two little white boys who were in the wagon escaped by jumping from the back of it. The car was thrown off the track, but not damaged, and neither of the horses received any injury.

A STAND OFF.

Dual Presentation of Tables at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. A committee composed of Miss Carrie Waring, chairman, and Mr. John B. Hyman certify that the table which was won at the author's carnival by the Junior Sparta Social club was presented to them with all the honors at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, Nov. 28, 1883. At the same church the table that was voted the Junior assembly, a colored social organization, at the author's carnival, was formally presented to the club last evening at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church by Mr. Everett W. Ward, Jr., president. Mr. U. G. Black, responded on behalf of the club in appropriate terms.

Death of an Old Journalist.

Col. Simpson P. Moses died at his residence, on D street, near Second street northwest, yesterday morning. Col. Moses was a lawyer and a journalist, well and favorably known. He was born in South Carolina, and began journalism on the Charleston Mercury. Thereafter he was connected with a number of prominent journals. Some two years ago he received a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered. Col. Moses leaves a widow and several children, all grown. He was a man of unusually attractive social qualities, and everywhere beloved.

The Ball of Garfield Post.

A pleasant ball was given last night at Grand Army hall by James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, G. A. R. Among those present were Mr. J. Wiggins and daughter, Mrs. M. Osborn and daughter, Mrs. T. Curtin, Misses Aultman, Nellie Childs, Ella Lee, Mary Dean, Hagan, Drew, Laura Bowers, Minnie Bowers, Jennie Drew, Emma Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Winans, Misses L. Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Saxton, Misses Maggie Stepp, Emma Traught, and Minnie Schultz.

Prof. Birmingham.

The friends of Prof. Birmingham, the East Washington dancing master, have expressed much indignation at his arrest on the charge of the larceny of a violin. He was honorably dismissed in the police court, and now threatens to begin legal action against his prosecutors.

The Impending Crisis.

Ecceyus Journal. From extracts from southern papers published here it is evident that vote by ballot at the south is going to be a sham and a fraud unless the ruffian element is perpetually made to stop. If the election of presidential electors there is to be determined by terrorism, abduction, and assassination, every honest democrat will join with every honest republican in declaring that the government should not be turned over into the control of men who have thus won it by murder.

The men who were not permitted to steal half of this nation by war cannot now be permitted to steal the whole of it by murder. The nation the north causes the south to understand this the better it will be for all. In such a case it is criminal to be silent, all can see what is coming, and all should join in a protest against it that even the south cannot understand.

This is not civil war, it is a nation boasting of its free institutions, protesting against that freedom being made hideous with murder and usurpation.

A Mad Throwing Bluff.

Correspondence in New York Tribune. Mr. Carlisle said to-day that he had tried to conduct his canvass on high ground, but that if his opponents should attempt a resort to slander and throwing they would soon find that he was prepared for them, and ready to wage an aggressive campaign on that plan also. He, of course, sincerely hopes that no necessity may drive him into such a course.

John McLean Is Also for Randall.

Cincinnati News-Journal. The boxes are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall. The boxes are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall; it is the people are all for Randall.

A Straw.

Kansas City Journal. We confess our faith in the election of Carlisle as speaker of the house of representatives is somewhat shaken by the developments. Subon Hutehins, of the Washington Post, and formerly of Missouri, is for Randall, and Hutchins is a man who does not often get left. He is pretty sure to drop on the winning side.

Wanted—A Pair of Legs.

Chicago News. Gen. Hancock is still kept busy by his lame leg. He will look the good and so has Thurman. Hand-dicks has a sore toe, and Thidden has to be helped up by a valet. It begins to look as if one of the first duties of the democratic party should be to advertise for a pair of sound legs.

Mr. Storey's Compliments to the Democratic Party.

Chicago Times. That malodorous reminiscence and historic "bring that goes by the name of the democratic party."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Parting. Our hands were clasped to say good-by— That little word that means so much; But something hiding in her eye, Lent strange sensations to the touch.

"Good-by," she lipped; but never stirred The four soft fingers in my own, As if the civil heart demurred, Reluctant to be left alone.

So, dumb before the lips that spoke, I bent and kissed them on the sly; The fingers loosed, and then she broke By a smile with a sweet "good-by."

Now when I pause to say farewell— But wisdom I have grown from this— I know as true as tongue can tell, A lingering hand means just a kiss. —Pack.

The United States has 101 doctors to every 10,000 persons. In England the proportion is 6 to 10,000; in France, 3; Germany, 2 and a fraction; Hungary and Italy, 6, and Switzerland, 7.

ANDREW MCCLELLAN is the name of a jolly old gentleman in South Carolina who recently married a charming widow of 27. The bride's groom is only 116 years old, and is as spry as a kitten.

The mother of twenty-eight children is still living in Atlanta, though twenty-three of her offspring are dead. A few of that kind in Texas and the Panhandle would be dotted with farms and the best pastures pushed across the Rio Grande.

The eminent basso, Karl Fornes, tells American parents that they make a grave mistake in sending their children to Italy, to study music when they can attain much better results at home. He says musical science is at its lowest level in Italy, and the great singers are not Italians.

A DAUGHTER of one of the first counterfeiters of the greenback, a man who became famous in his business, but finally suffered imprisonment, is now the wife of a well known Ohio millionaire. When she was a girl her father compelled her to assist him in preparing notes. She is a good wife and a cultured lady.

HOLLAND, in the last three centuries, has recovered from the loss 90,000 acres. The Lake of Helder became terra firma between 1849 and 1852; and the Zuyder Zee, a body of water, was transformed into 500,000 valuable acres. Holland has now 1,479,000 oxen and cows, and her present output of cheese is estimated as worth \$3,000,000.

Kisses are worth more in Indiana than in Pennsylvania. It cost a man \$300 for kissing a school teacher in the former state, and a jury in the latter state is allowed \$200 damages, recently to a woman who swore that he had kissed her 30,000 times. An Indiana man's kiss may do more damage than a Pennsylvania's.

ONE VAN SYCKLE, a democratic politician in New Jersey, shot at an editor, and tried to cow him. The editor rose in his just wrath and so punished the editor's question, and the democrats of New Jersey are likely to suffer the loss of a most effective voter. When will people learn that editors have fists as well as fingers?

TWO INDUSTRIOUS girls have responded to the card of a button manufacturer at Seymour, Conn., who offered \$50 to the young lady who, on or before Nov. 29, would make the most of buttons, no two alike. It is said the search of the button huters has resulted in the most extraordinary collection of "old stagers" ever seen in one pile.

KING THEBAWA's wife has borne him a daughter, not a son, and the court of Mandalay seems to be in a pretty state of commotion. King Thebawa's wife has borne him a daughter, not a son, and the court of Mandalay seems to be in a pretty state of commotion. King Thebawa's wife has borne him a daughter, not a son, and the court of Mandalay seems to be in a pretty state of commotion.

COTTON seed oil was unknown ten years ago. There are now eighty-five mills in operation and twenty-five more in course of construction. During the past season about 500,000 tons of seed were crushed, the product of oil being estimated at over 250,000 barrels. About \$100,000,000 is already invested in the mills, which now form one of the important industries of the south.

A FRIEND of mine, who was recently in St. Petersburg, and who had, when there, a good opportunity to look into the eyes of one of our writers, writes Labouchere "that the present emperor is an obstinate, big-headed fool, incredibly ignorant, and that unless he is pushed forward by his eunuchs he is not likely to trouble the peace of the world by any grandiose schemes of foreign conquest."

GROENED was broken Nov. 12, at Crystal Park, Cal., for a railway, which is intended to run to the summit of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 14,200 feet. This will be the highest line of railway on the North American continent, and is expected to be completed by the first of next July. The calculation for the first year's business is a net income the carrying of 30,000 people to the summit of Pike's Peak, 15,000 to Seven Lakes, and 10,000 to Crystal Park.

SPEAKING of the origin of some names in Oregon, the Oregonian says of Grant's Pass: "When Grant was a lieutenant he was camped there with a party of soldiers, and they got into playing quacks on \$1 on the sinner. The game stood over to three. Grant picked up his cards and had the right bower, ace, and king. He concluded to pass, thinking he could cure his opponent, a burly miner. The result was that he lost his dollar, and the place was called Grant's Pass."

SEVENTEEN United States senators are worth, in the aggregate, \$1,000,000; Miller, of California, \$1,000,000; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, \$7,000,000; Brown, of Georgia, \$3,000,000; Palmer, of Michigan, \$7,500,000; Sabin, of Minnesota, \$2,000,000; Bowen, of Colorado, \$2,000,000; Hale, of Maine, \$1,000,000; Miller, of New York, \$1,000,000; Van Wyck, of Ohio, \$200,000; Sherman, of Ohio, \$200,000; Van Wyck, of Nebraska, \$200,000; David Davis, of Illinois, \$200,000; Bayard, of Delaware, \$1