The National Republican

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CO., Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN DURING THE SUMMER.

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MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884.

Mr. HENDRICKS didn't know the gun was loaded. He will not blow into the muzzle again this year.

A "TARIFF for public purposes exclusively" is a "tariff for revenue only" dressed up in a new coat.

THE rhymesters will have a tough time in making their terrible efforts jingle with Cleveland and Hendricks.

MR. DANA pretends to think Mr. Hendricks's nomination a strong one. He dismisses Cleveland with a few words.

MR. HEWITT to Mr. Hendricks: You will know better next time. I monkeyed with the hair trigger myself last winter.

THE republicans are better pleased with Cleveland's nomination than the democrats are. It is a very happy state of affairs.

WORKINGMEN who believe in protection to American industry will not take kindly to "a tariff for public purposes exclusively."

THE state of Mr. Tilden's health has suddenly ceased to be a topic of exciting national importance. Hendricks's sore toe remains.

MCDONALD to Sherman: "I know how it is myself now. This next best friend scheme is no good. I will go to the next national convention as a delegate."

A "TARIFF for revenue only" lost the democracy the presidency in 1880, and "a tariff for public purposes exclusively" will knock them out quite handsomely in 1884.

DEMOCRATIC leaders have been accustomed to refer to the Irish contingent as "our voting cattle." Irishmen are asserting their independence. They will no longer consent to remain in political slavery.

SELF-RESPECTING Irishmen are forming Blaine and Logan clubs all over the country. Thinking men of that nationality will vote the republican ticket this fall. They have rebelled against democratic claims of absolute ownership.

THE secretary of the navy removes a section of Mr. Hendricks's scalp in his reply to the Hoosier candidate's reckless misstatements. Mr. Chandler never speaks unless he has something to say, and then he says it. When he gets through he stops.

IT is hardly fair to cast reflections upon Cleveland because at one time in his career he was called upon to hang two men. He was then sheriff of his county. Still some people will dislike the idea of having a man who was once legally the public hangman installed in the proud office made glorious by the immortal memories of Washington and Lincoln.

THE press report of the democratic ratification meeting at Indianapolis Saturday night says that "at the close of Mr. Hendricks's speech ex-Senator McDonald was introduced and spoke briefly." Probably he did speak briefly, but, all the same, it's safe to wager that his remarks in private, at home, were not so brief, and that they would make what Horace Greely used to say "mighty interestin' readin'."

ANOTHER conspicuous character was Wade Hampton, a quaint, manly soldier, or what is left of him, as he lost one leg in the war.—*Joe Howard, in Philadelphia Press*

Might not a portion of that $10,000 salary Joseph is said to receive be profitably expended in obtaining historical information. Let the versatile writer of "Types of the Convention" be informed that Gen. Hampton lost his leg in a skirmish with a mule on a hunting expedition only a few years ago.

THE house of lords is face to face with a very disagreeable problem. Having rejected the franchise bill, a condition of public feeling has been excited that plainly threatens the continuance of their legislative functions, and the dismayed noblemen are seeking a line of retreat. A motion to proceed with the bill will be made to-day, which practically would amount to a reconsideration of their former action if it should prevail. If it fails Mr. Gladstone will appeal to the country and convene parliament in October to again consider the bill. By that time the house of lords will undoubtedly be convinced of the futility of resistance.

Hendricks's Punic Faith.

Mr. Hendricks is reported to have said after the adjournment of the late convention that he was "truly sorry for McDonald." Sorrow for the treachery to McDonald involved in his acceptance of the vice presidential nomination would have been more seemly, but his course in this matter was of a piece with his general violation of fidelity to Mr. McDonald's cause throughout the convention. Sent to Chicago that his distinguished standing within his party lines might add weight to the unanimous sentiment of the Indiana democracy in favor of Mr. McDonald, there is every internal evidence that, from the moment he discharged his promise to nominate Mr. McDonald, he began to undermine the latter by seeking to place himself at the head of the ticket.

That he was a party to the carefully laid plan to stampede the convention in his favor, which was rendered so dismally abortive by the action of the Illinois delegation in going over to Cleveland, admits of little doubt. It is an insult to his astuteness as a politician to suppose that that he had no knowledge of a plan that would hardly have been seriously undertaken without his consent to violate his obligations to McDonald. There was no particular reason why a determined effort to center the opposition to Cleveland upon McDonald might not have possessed as great probabilities of success as one in favor of Hendricks, but there is not the slightest evidence that the latter was faithful enough to the main purpose for which he was sent to Chicago to even faintly suggest such a course.

Inoculated with the presidential itch for twenty years past, Mr. Hendricks has never been able to view Mr. McDonald's rise in the esteem of his party with generous toleration. It is notorious that his dog-in-the-manger course prevented Mr. McDonald from receiving the distinction awarded to Hancock in 1880 at Cincinnati. Constrained by Tilden's course, and the early committal of the Indiana democracy to the support of McDonald's candidacy to remain out of the field as an avowed aspirant, he yet went to Chicago with the old ambition as strong in his heart as ever, and having, at the expense of his good faith to an honorable understanding, ignominiously failed to carry off for himself a prize he was sent to help Mr. McDonald get, he has made another pitiable exhibition of treacherous jealousy in preventing the probable nomination of Mr. McDonald to the inferior place on the ticket, by taking it himself as the result of a conference the conclusions of which were telegraphed all over the country before his name was proposed in the convention. For the sake of the good name of American politics it is a pity Mr. Hendricks was unable to show some part of the dignity and self-respect of his associate on the ticket of 1876.

His Proper Place.

While we do not believe in the theory attributed to an eminent American writer, viz, that old men become childish and mischievous, and ought to be put under proper restraint, it must be confessed that the recent utterances of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as published in the New York *World*, furnish a strong argument in favor of the truth of the theory. Mr. Beecher says:

I voted against Folger, for whom personally I entertain a great respect, because I did not like the way they treated Cornell.

What perfect reason! What incomparable logic! He punished Mr. Folger because some one else abused Mr. Cornell. A queer application of the doctrine of vicarious atonement!

Mr. Beecher is not satisfied with this foxhibition, but loudly proclaims that he is a republican and shall work and vote or the democratic candidate for the presidency. Listen to his confession of faith:

"As to the platform, I am willing to accept it as so far better than the monstrous one adopted by the republicans as to be worthy of positive commendation."

When Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation abolishing slavery a few men who had fought in the union ranks transferred their allegiance to the confederacy and as bravely endeavored to destroy the union as they had previously tried to uphold it. What were those men when they turned their arms against the union? Union men? They would have scorned the name. They were honest in their convictions, and to them names were nothing, principles everything.

Contrast such men with Mr. Beecher. They abandoned their comrades and their flag and endeavored to destroy the government they had before fought to maintain. When they transferred their allegiance they claimed nothing of all they had left behind them. Had they remained in the union camp, sowed treason in the ranks where they stood and in time of action fired upon their own comrades, they would have been just such union men as Mr. Beecher and his followers are republicans.

Such union men could have said that they desired and would work for the success of the confederate cause in order to save the union, just as Mr. Beecher says.

I am a republican and I am opposed to Mr. Blaine because I think that his election would be the most damaging thing for the republican party that could occur.

It has been claimed that there is such a thing as moral idiocy, and Guiteau was pointed to as proof of the doctrine. It can certainly be claimed, with equal truth, that there is such a thing as political idiocy, and Mr. Beecher bids fair to equal the most astounding efforts of democratic leaders in illustrating the truth of the assertion.

No reasonable man will question Mr. Beecher's right to cast in his lot with any political party he may select, but every honest man will indignantly deny his right to call himself a republican while he is doing all in his power to promote the success of the democratic party. Mr. Beecher believes in democratic principles, works for democratic candidates, and insults all good republicans by claiming to be one of them. If he is too much ashamed of his new party associates to be classed with them, and lacks the decency and honor to give up the name of republican, there should be no hesitation in drumming him out of camp. He is not a republican.

Eno at Liberty.

John C. Eno can take his option of remaining in Canada or going to Europe. He would be as safe any place in the Dominion as in England if it were not that kidnappers sometimes cross over from the American side, pounce down upon fugitive criminals, and get them out of British jurisdiction before the great writ of habeas corpus can be interposed to save them from summary extradition. A case of this kind happened some twelve or thirteen years ago. Detectives were looking for a fugitive from justice from the United States, and having, as they supposed, located their man, seized him one night and carried him over to Michigan. When they reached American soil they discovered that they had got hold of the wrong man. The prisoner proved to be a highly respected citizen of South Carolina who had joined the kuklux and had taken part in a most atrocious murder. He fled to Canada to keep out of Judge Bond's jurisdiction, and while enjoying Canadian hospitality was surprised in his safe asylum by a raid of detectives. When his identity and the illegality of his capture became known the United States government sent him back to Canada, where he remained until included in the general amnesty which followed the "surrender" to the Hampton government in 1877. He then returned to his home and, if he is still living, he no doubt stands as high in the estimation of his fellow citizens as he did before his compulsory expatriation.

Mr. Eno will most probably put himself out of the reach even of the blunders of detectives. It will be remembered that it was the mistake of a detective that led to his arrest, and that the warrant which was first served upon him called for another man who was charged with an entirely different offense. The blunders of detectives are sometimes more dangerous to criminals than their best laid plans, although in Eno's case the learned Canadian judge gave the prisoner the benefit of all the errors made by his prosecutors, and they were sufficiently numerous. The attempt to cure the defects of the extradition treaty by legal chicanery has turned out badly.

The decision of Judge Caron in Eno's case settles a number of disputed points with regard to the extradition of fugitives under the Ashburton treaty. First, it is held that the mere exhibiting of an indictment charging an offense covered by the treaty is not sufficient. The case must be heard on its merits, and must be determined in accordance with Canadian law. Copies of the indictments found in New York charging Eno with forgery were laid before Judge Caron, but he ruled that these were insufficient. Indictments are found upon ex parte evidence, whereas the tenth article of the Ashburton treaty provides that the accused may be brought before a judge, who is to hear the evidence, and determine whether it is sufficient to warrant his extradition.

Second. It is held that the statutory definition of crimes in the state from which a criminal flees cannot be considered by a Canadian court. The evidence submitted must prove an extraditable crime within the definitions that obtain in Canada and England. Three of the indictments against Eno, for instance, were for forgery in the third degree, and one for forgery in the second degree. Now, there are no "degrees" of forgery at common law, and the evidence adduced did not make out a case at common law, nor would it have been sufficient to convict the prisoner of forgery either in Canada or in England, although it might be sufficient to prove the crime as defined in the New York statute.

For these reasons Eno was discharged, and nobody on this side of the line can find any fault with the decision of the Canadian judge. The fault is with the treaty, and it ought to be revised so as to include embezzlement and forgery in its various degrees, as defined in the jurisdiction from which the criminal has fled.

The law that has been laid down by Judge Caron is the law that would be insisted upon in this country if any Irishman charged with violating any of the repression acts passed by the British parliament should be claimed for extradition. If an indictment should be exhibited charging murder or any other extraditable crime, our courts would insist on hearing the evidence and would determine whether the offense came within the provisions of the Ashburton treaty and within the definitions of the common law.

HAVING set Cleveland up as their idol, the seceders from the republican party are saved from the wrench to their feelings that would have probably been experienced by some of them had one of the old time democratic war horses been nominated. But there is one feature of the Cleveland nomination that ought to severely exercise their consciences—allowing that they are possessed of that attribute in some measure. That feature is the fact that he owes his nomination to the stern enforcement of the unitrule, against which Mr. George William Curtis was such a conspicuous rebel when he was a republican. Prior to the period he and his associates became democrats, there was nothing more iniquitous in their estimation than the unit rule, and its abolishment by the republican party was in a large measure a concession to their outcries against its alleged interference with political freedom of action. From the fact that not one of the late republican perfectionists has seen fit to protest against its enforcement in Cleveland's favor, it appears that they were either hypocrites when republicans, or that in becoming democrats their views on this point, as on others, must have undergone a very radical change.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Thomas Carlyle's old house in Cheyne row, Chelsea, is to be sold to-day.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will be one of the celebrities at Cape May this season.

"Mrs. Partington" (Benjamin P. Shillaber), a follower of Mrs. Malaprop, is 70 years old.

Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps, and Charles Emery Smith are in Augusta, Me., on a visit to Mr. Blaine.

Gad's hill, Charles Dickens's famous residence near Rochester, is advertised as "to be let furnished for the summer."

The Count of Paris modestly speaks of his book, the seventh volume of which he is now hard at word on, as "My great work on the American war."

Col. William H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, president of the Chicago convention, is the son of a prominent Vermont lawyer, who moved to Wisconsin forty years ago.

Patti now says that if she comes over here next winter it will be her final visit to America, but probably it will be only the beginning of a magnificent farewell series.

Mr. Frank Hurd, the Ohio free trader, declares that good clothes cannot be made from American wool only, in face of the fact that 2,000 American mills use no foreign wool.

Dr. G. S. Ely, who during the past year has filled the chair of mathematics in Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, has been elected a member of the London Mathematical society.

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, of Philadelphia, discovers that this country is not large enough for a literary man to live in, and annouces his intention of permanently residing in England.

Owing to the molestation which King Tawhiao has received from the crowds of idlers who surround him when he walks through London streets he is accompanied by two policemen wherever he goes.

The late Mrs. Laure Beauregard Larendon, of New Orleans, was the only daughter of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, and through her mother was a great-granddaughter of Gen. James Villere, the second governor of the state of Louisiana. Gen. Beauregard has two remaining children, Col. Rene T. Beauregard and Mr. Henry T. Beauregard.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK.

In nominating Hendricks the democrats struck a light to see their tallow dip.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Every candidate for office should get out an injunction restraining Charles A. Dana from supporting him.—*New York Truth.*

Mr. Dana will now, perhaps, come to the conclusion that the *Sun* is not all of the United States or even of the democratic party.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

Will Old Saddlebags ever ride again in a presidential circus? We must say his friends have treated him badly, especially his alleged friends from Kentucky.—*New York Sun.*

The workingmen are cordially invited to vote in favor of 10 cent fare on the New York Street Elevated railroad by supporting Grover Cleveland for president.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Grover Cleveland has never been defeated in an election nor proved a failure in any position he was called upon to fill.—*Herald.* What did he do when drafted as a soldier?—*Boston Traveller.*

Hurd, Watterson, and Carlisle are well pleased with the democratic platform. Is this fact not enough to condemn it in the mind of any hater of English free trade-ism?—*Youngstown News-Register.*

Gen. Butler's withdrawal is explained. He took this method of rebuking the Chicago democrats for the uproar with which they prevented him from addressing them on the night of his arrival in that city.—*Boston Traveller.*

Hendricks was twice beaten as a candidate for governor of Indiana before he finally succeeded. History will repeat itself. He will have to suffer at least two defeats before he takes his seat in the vice presidential chair.—*Providence Press.*

Tharman signally failed to paint Chicago red with his lurid bandana. His friends may now be counted upon to advise him to "tear the tattered ensign down," or rather to suffer it to remain quietly in his pocket.—*New York Tribune.*

Hendricks's own state was the last to cast its vote for him, and that was only done as a matter of form. Treachery to McDonald is not the passport to abounding popularity among the Hoosiers, even if the traitor was a part of the "old ticket."—*Ohio State Journal.*

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The total number of free delivery postoffices in the United States is 159, employing 3,890 carriers.

The contract for fire-proofing at the St. Louis public building has been awarded to the Chalmers-Spence company, of Philadelphia.

The treasury department has paid the following claims for expenses incurred by state governments during the war of the rebellion: Ohio, $90,262; New York, $84,946; Michigan, $43,346, and Massachusetts, $28,619.

The comptroller of the the currency Saturday authorized the State National bank, of Fort Worth, Tex., to begin business with a capital of $300,000, and extended the corporate existence of the First National bank, of Hastings, Minn., to July 15, 1904.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer, in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all Trans-Atlantic mails are forwarded by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending JULY 19 will close at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 4 p. m. for Para and Maranham, Brazil, per steamship Clement.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 a. m. for Europe, per steamship America, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per America"); at 8 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Ems"); at 8 a. m. for France direct, per steamship Canada, via Havre; at 9 a. m. for Jamaica, per steamship Stroma; at 10 a. m. for Hayti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship W. A. Scholten, via Rotterdam; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Dealer; at 4 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamship Ardanolth.

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France be directed "per City of Richmond"); at 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Gallert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and the West Indies, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana (letters for Mexico must be directed "per City Washington").

SATURDAY.—At 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen (letters or Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Rhein"); at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Germanic"); at 1 p. m. for Belgium, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp; at 1 p. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Port Rico, per steamship Newport, via Havana.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 p. m. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship S. & J. Otert, via New Orleans; at 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per steamship City of Dallas, via New Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, via San Francisco, close here July 219 at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship City of Sydney (via San Francisco), close here July 26 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Britannic with British mails for Australia).

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

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