

The National Republican

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1885. Reward Offered for Newspaper Thieves. This office will pay \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any one of the numerous thieves who are making a practice of stealing this NATIONAL REPUBLICAN from the doorsteps of subscribers.

In our issue of to-day will be found the continuation of the account of the dedication of the Washington monument. With the edition of Saturday the two give the most complete story of the event published, and for that reason will be valued by those who were unable to attend. Both papers in wrappers for mailing can be had at the business office for 5 cents.

The indignation felt against the friends who instigated and the dupes who set fire to the Blockley almshouse, of Philadelphia, should not obscure the responsibility that attaches to the managers of that institution for keeping it in the condition of a fire trap. At the same time that the law reaches out to punish the incendiaries and their abettors it should mete out to the negligent managers of that institution their deserts.

A Conspiracy for Plunder and Spoils. "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which falls from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."—George William Curtis.

Mackin and Gallagher, the Chicago demagogue who manipulated the election returns in the Illinois legislative district where Henry W. Leman (rep.) and Rudolf Brand (dem.) were opposing candidates, so that a majority of votes cast for Leman were returned as a majority for Brand, are not candidates for cabinet positions under the next administration. They have been convicted of fraud and conspiracy, and are booked for the penitentiary. Should they counsel any assistance be required by the national government, the state of Illinois cannot now spare them from its service.

The majority report of the committee on elections in the case of McLean vs. Broadhead shows how far the democrats can go when they are determined to retain a fellow democrat in his seat. That Dr. McLean had more votes cast for him than were cast for Mr. Broadhead is virtually admitted in that report, and that enough of those votes should be allowed to give the former a majority is established by an unbroken line of authorities, St. Louis itself furnishing two precedents in the last two congresses. But the democrats find in Pennsylvania a decision in an election case upon which they rely in their counsel enough of the votes cast for Dr. McLean to seat Mr. Broadhead. This decision, however, is based on a constitutional provision not found in the constitution of Missouri. By a construction peculiarly their own they make it fit this case. Some democrats, realizing the absurdity of the findings of the majority of the election committee, favor the seating of Dr. McLean. Mr. Broadhead may yet feel the technical Pennsylvania prop upon which he now relies fly away, and the people of the ninth Missouri district secure their rights.

Very Hungry and Very Thirsty. "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which falls from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."—George William Curtis.

The democrats elected a large majority of the members of the forty-eighth congress. That majority met and deliberately sat down upon the ambition of one Samuel J. Randall to be speaker. Ever since that time Mr. Randall has been sitting down upon the democratic majority. His sitting down process has been so effectual that he has not only defeated the unwelcome measures introduced by the democracy, but he has prevented the passage of all beneficial legislation. He has so thoroughly absorbed the power of the house that we no longer have two co-ordinate branches of the congress. The legislative legislature is now composed of a senate and Mr. Randall. Under the arbitrary rules of the house it is possible for a man occupying Mr. Randall's position to monopolize all its prerogatives. If an extra session of congress becomes necessary, President Cleveland would save the country much agitation by convening Mr. Randall and the senate to pass the necessary deficiency appropriation bills. The republicans of course have no voice, being in the minority, and under Mr. Randall's dictum his democratic colleagues are entirely superfluous.

Without Any Distinct National Policy. "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which falls from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."—George William Curtis.

This importance of keeping Pennsylvania avuncular clear of teams, horse cars, and people inauguration day was shown by the condition of that street during the parade in the country. It is the grandest avenue in the country for a military display, and nothing so rare the beauty of any parade as an obstructed street. From the starting of the procession on the 4th of March to the close of the parade should be kept off of the avenue, the people should be limited to the sidewalks, and all street vehicles ordered to the sidewalks. By giving the procession the center of the avenue, there is the fullest opportunity for extended lines of the military companies, and there is a better prospect for all those who view the display. Where the few crowd from the sidewalk into the street and catch here and there a closer sight of the procession.

thousands in their rear see absolutely nothing. The force of these suggestions must appeal to nearly all of those who hoped on Saturday to witness the parade from the elevated stands or windows. The crowd surging here and there into the sides, front, and rear of the separate military commands. We trust this will be remedied at the inauguration parade. Otherwise a lack of street was as well selected for the display.

Senatorial Vacancies. The Oregon legislature has adjourned without electing a senator. The Illinois senatorial contest is in such a condition that that legislature may be unable to choose a successor to Senator Logan before the adjournment. One vacancy, and possibly two, in the next senate will, therefore, occur by reason of the failure of the legislatures of those states to elect. And the question which at once arises is, are these vacancies such as in the meaning of the constitution the executives of those states are authorized to fill by appointment. The constitution says: "And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The most recent consideration of this question by the senate occurred when Senator Bell was appointed by Gov. Prescott, of New Hampshire, in 1870, to fill the vacancy arising by the expiration of Senator Wadleigh's term of service. The case differed somewhat from all the precedents cited in its consideration, as it involved another question, namely, which of two legislatures had the right to elect Senator Wadleigh's successor. But the right of the governor to appoint in case of the failure of the legislature to perform its duty entered into the discussion that then took place. After a full consideration of the subject Senator Bell was admitted by a vote of 35 to 28. The question as stated in the constitution in the amended resolution of the committee on privileges and elections was: "And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Without a Single Definite Principle. "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which falls from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."—George William Curtis.

An interesting interview with a prominent member of congress upon the work of that body and the character of legislation likely to receive attention the closing days of this session will be found in another column. It is interesting reading, especially that portion which analyzes the Warner pension bill legislation, outlining, as it does, many strong objections to the changes proposed. So far as concerned, it is quite evident that if Mr. Cleveland desires to avoid an extra session the democrats will strive to crowd through the appropriation bills, but, on the other hand, if the president-elect be indifferent the democratic leaders will be indifferent also.

The Democratic Party. "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which falls from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."—George William Curtis.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York city proposes a change in the law relating to capital punishment in New York state, by which the body to be given a choice between hanging and the gallows. As Gov. Hill in his message to the legislature suggested that modern science might provide a method of inflicting the death penalty less barbarous than hanging the subject is likely to receive some attention from the senate at Albany.

By the time that Philadelphia has a few more fires fatal to life, it may occur to its city fathers that a better water supply is needed.

AMUSEMENTS. ALBAUGH'S OPERA HOUSE. "Falala" will be produced at Albaugh's Grand Opera House this week. "Falala" is an unusual production with an interesting and delightful music. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the spectacular effects afforded by the blending of the rich and contrasting costumes of the Hungarian and Austrian are brilliant and striking. It will be given at the National Theatre, the most successful opera ever produced at the famous Casino in New York. It will be presented by the McCall Opera Company, a large and strong organization which always makes a success of what it undertakes. Among the many artists in this company are Miss Bertha Fiedel, a St. Louis girl who completed her musical education at Milan and made her debut at La Scala, the renowned opera house of that city; Mrs. M. Hovson, who made this engagement by special permission of Lester Wallace, and others. They are supplemented by an effective chorus.

There will be a special matinee to-day at 2 p. m., and as it is a national holiday the attendance will probably be large. It will be the first representation of "Falala."

NATIONAL THEATRE. Henry G. Carter's new play, "Victor Desnoes," will be given at the National Theatre this week. It is a highly dramatic in tone and full of interest. Well constructed, it achieved a permanent recognition at its first presentation, and since then has maintained a remarkably high place among American dramas. The press speaks highly of it as a literary production, and the company which plays it is one of unusual excellence, so that an interesting performance may be expected. The plot of the play is full of interest, and the acting dramatic situations remarkable for their simplicity. It makes a strong appeal to human sympathy without ceasing to be rational or consistent. It will be presented by the Wallack Theatre company which first made it a success.

POPE'S OPERA HOUSE. The Boston Ideal Opera Company continues to be the attraction at Pope's Opera House. There will be a special matinee to-day at 2 p. m., and as it is a national holiday the attendance will probably be large. It will be the first representation of "Falala."

CONCERT BY THE IRISH TO-DAY. The musical concert of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, advertised in Saturday's Evening Star and the Washington Post of yesterday, will be given at the Metropolitan Church at 2 o'clock to-day, will be given instead at Willard Hall, E. between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column of THE REPUBLICAN.

The concert is given for a very deserving charity and is under the patronage of ladies most prominent in society. The following artists will participate in the programme: Miss Thayer, Phillips, and Burton, and Messrs. McDonald, Barnard, Merrill, and Sibley. There can be no doubt that a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment will be given. Tickets can be had at Metcalf's music store.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY. Interesting Gossip as to the Movements of Persons Prominent in Social Circles. (Contributions for the social column will be received up to Friday afternoon of each week.) For the first time this winter and the last time during his term President Arthur held a general reception for the public, and on Saturday evening, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, every one who wished to do so was admitted to the White House and paid his respects to the chief magistrate, who in season to retire. Until quite recently there used to be several of these public levees each season, a custom handed down from the days of Washington. The gorgeous display of fireworks at the base of the completed monument was not concluded when the Marine band in the white house vestibule struck up the air of "Hail to the Chief," and the President and his cabinet officers, with their wives, came down the private stairway and entered the blue parlor. The President, with Mrs. Teller on his arm, was preceded by the marshal and aids and followed by Mrs. McElroy with Secretary Chandler, and the others in their order. After the first hundred had been made to the ladies' saloon, the President gave up the task of presenting each one by name to the President, and the visitors were bidden before entering to give their names to the President themselves. In this way the handshaking was expedited, and the visitors passed by as rapidly as the President could grasp and release the extended hands. No pretensions were made to the ladies' saloon, and the visitors simply glanced at them and passed by. For an hour and a half there was hardly a break in the line, but at 10 o'clock all had passed through. The other guests were seated for cloak rooms, but to avoid delay and confusion the greater number preferred to retain their wraps and pass through the ladies' saloon. Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Chandler, and Mrs. Brewster were absent from the line of the President's usual assistants on account of illness. The changes of congress in connection with the handshaking were still in deep mourning and retirement. Mrs. McElroy, who stood at the President's right, wore a trained dress of cream tulle, relieved with a collar of red velvet trim, and below the same on the corsage, and high collar. The President's other sister, Mrs. Hayes, wore a standing neck, wore black velvet, with a collar of red velvet trim, and below the same on the corsage, and high collar. The President's other sister, Mrs. Hayes, wore a standing neck, wore black velvet, with a collar of red velvet trim, and below the same on the corsage, and high collar.

TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS. The Congressional Temperance Society Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary. The Congressional Temperance Society which was organized fifty-three years ago yesterday for the purpose of "saving congressmen" celebrated its anniversary last night at Mt. Vernon Place Church. An. Robert H. Hays, president, with Dr. Chickering as secretary, Mr. Vance made a short and eloquent address about the workings of the society in congress, its influence and achievements. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Chickering, who presented a paper showing the appropriateness of the times elapsed, fifty-two years ago, by the society for its organization and activities. "To save a country is no less a duty than, under God, to save created it. Dr. C. gave a rapid sketch of temperance effort in this country, since its inception in 1832, and the position of Dr. Benjamin Rust's celebrated treatise. To the feeling awakened by that publication was traceable, more than seventy years ago, the formation of the Massachusetts society for the suppression of intemperance. This was followed in 1833 by this organization—the two oldest now in existence. Dr. C. gave a rapid sketch of temperance effort in this country, since its inception in 1832, and the position of Dr. Benjamin Rust's celebrated treatise. To the feeling awakened by that publication was traceable, more than seventy years ago, the formation of the Massachusetts society for the suppression of intemperance. This was followed in 1833 by this organization—the two oldest now in existence.

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TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS. The Congressional Temperance Society Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary. The Congressional Temperance Society which was organized fifty-three years ago yesterday for the purpose of "saving congressmen" celebrated its anniversary last night at Mt. Vernon Place Church. An. Robert H. Hays, president, with Dr. Chickering as secretary, Mr. Vance made a short and eloquent address about the workings of the society in congress, its influence and achievements. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Chickering, who presented a paper showing the appropriateness of the times elapsed, fifty-two years ago, by the society for its organization and activities. "To save a country is no less a duty than, under God, to save created it. Dr. C. gave a rapid sketch of temperance effort in this country, since its inception in 1832, and the position of Dr. Benjamin Rust's celebrated treatise. To the feeling awakened by that publication was traceable, more than seventy years ago, the formation of the Massachusetts society for the suppression of intemperance. This was followed in 1833 by this organization—the two oldest now in existence.

Why don't Finerty, O'Donovan Rossa, John Boyle O'Reilly, Dick Short, Pat Joyce, and all the other patriots who do so much fighting with their tongues give an Irish brigade, or at least a company, to the ocean, and join the mahdi on his victorious progress down the Nile? They would then regain a part of the respect which brought upon them the ignominious warfare has lost them.—Chicago News.

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