The Eaton Democrat.

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—BY—
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The Eaton Democrat.

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The Eaton Democrat.

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General News Summary.

Interesting Home and Foreign News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, July 20.—Among the memorials presented was one from the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, referring to the recent outrages and massacres perpetrated on Chinamen on the Pacific Coast, with a letter from a branch of the Alliance in China setting forth the injurious effect of these outrages on Americans and Christians in the Chinese Empire. The Senate resumed consideration of the Oleomargarine bill. Amendments to the bill were adopted reducing the tax from five cents a pound to two cents; also striking out from the sixth section the minimum penalty—being the words "less than $100" and the words "less than six months." As thus amended the bill was passed—yeas 37, nays 24. Consideration of the Sundry Civil Service bill was then proceeded with, and after disposing of seventy-six of the 106 pages of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers by the Ohio Valley Railroad Company, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. A vote on a motion by Mr Hewitt to strike out the clause making an appropriation for New York harbor disclosed no quorum present, and the committee rose. Mr. Morrison reported back the concurrent resolution fixing July 28 as the day for final adjournment, but pending action the House took a recess until evening. At the evening session a large number of bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges.

SENATE, July 21.—Nearly the entire session to-day was occupied in the consideration of the reports in the Payne election case. Speeches were made by Messrs Pugh, of Alabama, Hoar, of Massachusetts, Logan of Illinois and Teller, of Colorado, all being against an investigation except that of Mr. Hoar. Without reaching a conclusion on the matter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr Morrison's concurrent resolution reported from the Ways and Means Committee providing for the adjournment of Congress on July 28, after being opposed by Messrs Regan, Weaver, Bayne, Hepburn and Wills, was passed by a vote of 145 to 36. The Interstate Commerce bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

SENATE, July 22.—The following bills on the calendar were taken up and passed: Senate bill for the relief of enlisted men on the Greely expedition (paying each $733 in lieu of commutation). House bill for the relief of Frances H. Plummer, and Senate bill granting a pension of $25 a month to Sarah E. Norton, a volunteer nurse during the war. Fourteen pension bills were passed, including one granting $50 per month to the widow of Sergeant Plunkett, of Massachusetts. Mr. Allison, from the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, the House still insisting upon its disagreement to the three pending propositions; a new conference committee was appointed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Payne election case, discussion of which continued until adjournment.

HOUSE—Mr. Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Oleomargarine bill, with Senate amendments, and with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in; referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on revenue bills, the object being to reach the Oleomargarine bill. The Morrison Tariff bill, the bill giving notice of the termination of the Hawaiian treaty, and other bills relating to the revenue were laid aside, but without further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, July 23.—Mr Edmunds introduced a resolution, which went over, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the rights of the United States vessels in Canadian waters, and if such rights had been violated, and to sit during the recess for such purpose. The Payne election case was then taken up. Debate on the question was closed by Mr Hoar, when a vote was taken on his resolution providing for a further investigation and it was lost—yeas 17, nays 44. The resolution of the majority that there should be no further investigation was then adopted—yeas 44, nays 17. Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole on revenue measures, and setting all others aside finally reached the Oleomargarine bill. After a short consideration the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. All the Senate amendments to the bill were concurred in—yeas 174, nays 75. The bill now goes to the President for his action. At the evening session a number of pension bills were passed, among them the Senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Stannard.

WASHINGTON.

The President on the 20th sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry P. Henderson, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and Abernethy Grover to be Register of the Land Office at Miles City, M. T.

Captain Charles N. Grant, of New Orleans, aged ninety, who has shaken hands with every President of the United States from Washington down, attended President Cleveland's reception on the 21st.

The total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, were $635,253,606, and during the preceding twelve months, $577,527,329—an increase of $57,726,277. The total values of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, were $679,425,972, and during the preceding twelve months $942,189,755, a decrease of $62,763,783.

Hon. William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, died at his residence in Washington on the 22d of old age and general debility. Mr. Hunter was eighty-one years old and has served continuously in the Department of State for fifty-three years, having been appointed by President Andrew Jackson.

THE EAST.

Samuel F. Gay, the defaulting pension clerk, was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Kay at Pittsburgh on the 20th and held in $4,000 bail.

Douglass Roome, for several years the trusted bookkeeper of Wheelright, Anderson & Co., a dry goods commission firm of Boston and New York, has disappeared. He sent a letter to the firm confessing that he had robbed them of $10,000 by a system of false entries. His peculations had been going on for two or three years.

The exports from the port of New York for the week ended July 20 (exclusive of specie) were $6,305,533 in value.

An express train from New York on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad ran into a gravel train near the elevator at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 20th. The express engine was badly wrecked and several of the gravel cars smashed. Two Italian laborers were killed and five badly injured. The engineer of the express was also seriously hurt.

The master painters of the United States and Canada met in annual convention at Philadelphia on the 20th. About 350 delegates were present. It was decided to provide for establishing local organizations.

Sixty Russian Jews who arrived at New York on the 21st by the steamer State of Georgia, were found to have neither trades, friends nor money, and the customs authorities ordered the steamer company to take them back in accordance with the pauper emigration law.

The Prohibitionists of Vermont held their State convention on the 21st and put in nomination a full ticket, with Prof. H. M. Seeley at the head for Governor.

Captain H. C. Chester, of the United States Fish Commission, and through whose heroism the members of the Hall Arctic expedition were saved, died at Noank, Conn., on the 20th.

The strike at Scott's five mines at Scott Haven, Pa., ended on the 21st by the men signing the ironclad agreement and returning to work. One thousand men are affected.

The remains of the Italian patriot and poet, Pietro Maroncelli, which for over thirty years have lain in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, have been disinterred and placed on board the steamer Archimede, which sailed for Italy on the 24th.

Samuel G. Snelling, for the past twenty-seven years treasurer of the Lowell (Mass.) Bleachery Corporation, was recently removed from office and a committee appointed to investigate his accounts. The committee report that they have found the deposed treasurer guilty of grave irregularities. The amount is not yet known, but may be anywhere from $200,000 to $500,000. The corporation which is about fifty years old, and one of the most wealthy and widely known in New England, has suspended payment pending an investigation of its affairs.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, which met at Montpelier on the 22d, unanimously placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, G. B. Shurtleff, of Montpelier; Lieutenant Governor, P. M. Meldon, of Rutland; Treasurer, Thomas H. Chubb, of Thetford; Secretary of State, W. H. Rider, of Bristol; Auditor, J. A. Wilder, of Windsor.

A majority of the employes of the American Tube and Iron Company at Middletown, Pa., numbering over five hundred, went on a strike on the 22d. The trouble is said to be the refusal of the company to restore the wages of 1883, and to reinstate two discharged employes. They also demand the discharge of a time-keeper.

William Lockwood, a well known horseman, fell dead at Buffalo on the 22d, of heart disease.

The Pennsylvania Tube Works Company at Pittsburgh, employing several hundred men, have voluntarily advanced the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

Julian T. Davies, the receiver of the defunct firm of Grant & Ward recently applied for permission of the court to sell $170,230 worth of stock in the Ward Consolidated Mining Company, which was a chief asset of that brilliant young financier. Permission was granted, and on the 22d the receiver worked off the stuff for eight mills on the dollar, something more than its value as old paper.

Mrs. Patrick Ryan, of Jamestown, N. Y., recently received $2,000 insurance money on the death of her husband, $1,800 of which she placed in a jar and buried near her house. A few days ago a laborer named Edwards, while digging a ditch in the neighborhood, came upon Mrs. Ryan's jar of cash, and it is supposed he appropriated it and fled to Canada.

A conference of managers of coal railway companies, held in New York City on the 22d, unanimously decided in favor of advancing prices, and a resolution was passed ordering the price of stove coal, free on board in New York harbor, to be advanced to $3.50 per ton, and grate, egg and chestnut to $3.15, the advance to take effect immediately.

The fund for a national monument to General Grant had reached a little over $122,000 on the 23d, one year after his death. Comparatively nothing has been done in the last six months to increase this sum.

The works of the Bradford Fertilizer Company on Pine Island, near Boston, Mass., were burned on the 23d. Loss $100,000.

Business failures throughout the country during the seven days ended the 23d number for the United States 160 and for Canada 24, a total of 184, as compared with 183 the previous week.

The City Comptroller of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 23d opened bids for the purchase of 5,159 silver trade dollars in the city treasury. The whole amount was awarded to James C. Colgate & Co., of Wall street, New York, at their bid of 75 4-100 cents each.

Stephen Brodie, a New York newsboy and ex-pedestrian, on the 23d jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into the river, a distance of 120 feet. He came to the surface in about three seconds, apparently uninjured, and was taken up by a rowboat in waiting for him. An investigation showed he had sustained no serious injury.

Colonel Dexter Wright, one of the best known lawyers of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven on the 23d.

P. A. Schell, aged eighteen, a molder, arrived in Pittsburgh on the 23d, having traveled from Fort Wayne, Ind., a distance of 320 miles, on the trucks of a car on an express train which made only two stops between Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh. He was without money and on his way to Washington, D. C., to see his mother who is ill.

Shortly after partaking of an ice cream supper given by the North Baptist Church at Eastport, Me., on the 23d, the minister and about forty other persons were taken violently ill with cramps and vomiting. Physicians think the illness was caused by a poisonous extract.

A mad dog created a panic on the streets of Bloomfield, N. J., on the 23d. Before the brute could be killed it had bitten Henry Watkins and two ladies. It was finally run into the barn of its owner, where it was fed poisoned meat and soon fell dead.

WEST AND SOUTH.

James C. Cook and Frederick Gerhardy, living in Montgomery County, Ark., were shot and killed by horse thieves a few nights ago who were in the act of stealing the farmers' horses.

At the Crescent mine near Crooksville, O., on the 21st Robert Burton was instantly killed and Edward Harrier fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

The entire business portion of Madras, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 20th, entailing a loss of $70,000.

Heavy rains throughout Kansas on the 21st broke the long-prevailing drought and greatly benefited the crops.

The main building of the State Soldiers' Orphans home at Knightstown, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss $90,000; insurance $25,000.

Thomas Shinley, an eight-year-old son of Hiram Shinley, of Jackson township, O., was instantly killed on the 21st while out playing with some other boys, one of whom jabbed him in the abdomen with a sharp-pointed stick, which entered his bowels with the above stated result.

Six Knights of Labor, under arrest at Wyandotte, Ks., for wrecking a Missouri Pacific train on April 26, were brought before Justice Wilson of that place on the 21st for their preliminary examination at instance of the defendants. The hearing was postponed until the 29th inst., and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

The Randle & Dugan Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, assigned on the 21st. Estimated liabilities, $50,000.

An Omaha dispatch says that S. P. Rounds, Public Printer at Washington, has purchased the Omaha *Daily Republican*, paying therefor $100,000, and will take possession in October. He will shortly resign the office of Public Printer.

At Louisville, Ky., on the 21st Howard Hines, aged fourteen, shot and killed Samuel Dean, aged eleven, while the two were picking blackberries. Hines gave himself up, claiming that the shooting was accidental, but later developments show it to have been a deliberate murder.

By the capsizing of their boat in Pine Lake, near Laporte, Ind., on the 22d, Frank Malloy and Mrs. Rose Stern were drowned. Young Malloy was the son of Mrs. Emma Malloy, temperance evangelist.

The Arkansas Republican State convention adjourned on the 22d, after nominating the following State ticket: Governor, Lafayette Gregg, Secretary of State, H. A. Miller; Attorney General, D. D. Leach; Treasurer, L. Althiemer; Auditor, David H. Russell; Associate Justice of Supreme Court, O. D. Scott; Land Commissioner, A. Stone; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. H. Boles.

Thomas Wilson, an extensive wool buyer and woolen manufacturer, of Roscoe, Coshocton County, O., suicided on the 22d by taking oil of vitriol. Financial trouble was the alleged cause. He was a member of the convention that adopted the present Ohio Constitution.

Newton Jordan's creamery at Adamsville, Muskingum County, O., was burned on the 22d, entailing a loss of $25,000; two-thirds insured.

Hon. George E. Seney was unanimously renominated for Congress from the Fifth Ohio district by the Democratic Congressional convention, which met at Bucyrus on the 22d.

A courier from Sonora, Mex., arrived at Tucson, A. T., on the 22d, brings the report that Captain Lawton surprised a camp of thirty Indians on the Yaqui river a few days ago, capturing nineteen horses, seven saddles and several hundred pounds of dried beef. The Indians fled in every direction.

The Western Furniture Manufacturers' Association has agreed that prices should be advanced not less than five per cent., and has taken steps to have the increase take effect January 1, 1887.

Snider & Hoole, of Chicago, book binders and dealers in printing materials, failed on the 23d. Liabilities are placed at $300,000, with assets of an equal amount.

Hog cholera is reported to be raging to an alarming extent in Baltourt and several other Virginia counties. Some cases have been reported of farmers losing one hundred head in a week.

Passenger trains No. 7 west and No. 10 east on the Pan Handle road collided near Fernwood station, Ohio, on the 23d, resulting in the wrecking of both engines and several cars, and the injury of five persons, all of whom were trainmen on No. 10. No passengers were hurt.

Eight students of Mt. Union College at Alliance, O., were arrested on the 23d for hazing F. M. Marshall, a freshman. Each pleaded guilty to assault and battery and were fined the costs, aggregating $28.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Labrador report extreme penury and suffering among the people all along the northern coast. The ice is firm for three hundred miles from off the coast, keeping the temperature down to winter cold. No fishing has been possible and the fishermen are starving. There will be no summer and of course no crops. People are killing and eating dogs and horses, and unless help comes the country will be depopulated.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, Man., says six mounted and masked highwaymen robbed her Majesty's mail coach about twenty-five miles south of Humboldt station a few days ago, obtaining about $20,000 from the mail bags. It is reported that the driver was killed. The robbery is supposed to be the work of Montana road agents.

A remarkable hot wave passed over England on the 21st accompanied by disastrous thunder-storms. At Liverpool the sewers overflowed and two persons were drowned. Severe storms, with loss of life are reported in France. Lightning destroyed the Danzette spinnery at Armentieres, causing damage to the extent of 12,500,000 francs.

A London dispatch of the 21st says the Queen has accepted the resignations of Mr. Gladstone and his Ministers, and that Lord Salisbury would be summoned to form the new ministry.

At a meeting of the British Cabinet on the 20th it was decided to immediately place their resignations in the hands of the Queen, and a messenger conveying the formal resignation of the Ministers at once left London for Osborne.

The *Freeman's Journal* proposes that the people of Ireland collect a fund by shilling subscriptions, to erect a statue to Mr. Gladstone on College Green, in Dublin.

Hickey, the well known Fenian, died at Dublin on the 23d. He was identified with the Fenian movements of 1848 and 1865 and served a long term of imprisonment for his connection with the latter affair.

The great Crawford divorce suit ended at London on the 23d. The jury returned a verdict finding Mrs. Crawford guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke, and granted Mr. Crawford a divorce.

A special train conveying the colonial officials now in London to a grand naval review at Portsmouth was derailed on the 23d, and twelve prominent persons received serious injuries.

LATER NEWS.

MRS. C. R. JAYNES, while passing the Leland House, Chicago, on the evening of the 25th, a thief snatched from her hand a satchel containing money and diamonds to the value of $7,000. The thief has not been captured.

EDITOR CUTTING, an American, held by Mexico, has not been released. Mexican troops were massing at Paso del Norte on the 25th, and a collision with the American troops at Fort Bliss is feared.

STEPHEN BRODIE, the man who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, is out on bail; he will be exhibited in a dime museum.

WHILE attempting burglary at Milwaukee, on the night of the 25th, Frank Dunn, a notorious St. Louis thug, was shot and arrested. He is under indictment at Kansas City for murder. With two pals he tried to commit highway robbery in Kansas City, and when the victim resisted, shot him dead, as also an officer who went to the latter's aid.

THE cholera returns in Italy on the 25th were: Brindisi, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; Fontana, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; San Vilo, 9 new cases, 2 deaths, and Bologna 3 new cases, 2 deaths.

SEVERAL persons having died at Hutchinson, Minn., from eating meat supposed to contain poison, the butcher from whom it had been purchased, in order to prove it wholesome, gave some of it to his children, who died.

IN the Senate on the 24th a resolution was passed looking toward investigating the subject of Canadian seizure of our fishing vessels. The rest of the day and evening were spent mainly on the appropriation bills. The new naval ship bill was passed in the House. The evening session was devoted to land grant forfeiture bills.

WILBUR AYRES, a provision dealer, of South Norwalk, Ct., went into his large patent meat refrigerator while the clerks were at dinner. In some way the large door slammed behind him, locking him in a temperature at about zero. He soon began to feel sleepy and realized he was freezing to death. After some labor he succeeded in breaking a hole through the ponderous door sufficiently large enough to crawl through, when he fell upon the floor in a heap, where he was found by a customer.

PROF. E. LEON, of Mansfield, O., crossed the Grand Chasm at Tallulah Falls, Ga., on an inch and a half rope, fifteen hundred feet long and suspended from cliff to cliff, at a height of twelve hundred feet above the rapids. Four thousand people witnessed the feat.

AT Mt. Jewett, Pa., John E. Thompson shot and killed in cold blood John Yobe, a young bar-tender, against whom he had a grudge. The murderer surrendered to the officers, with the understanding that he would not be lynched.

THE VETO POWER.

Republican Congressmen Have Forced the Chief Executive to a Free Use of a Constitutional Weapon of Defense—Bayne's Abuse—Mr. Cleveland's Capacity to Treat Details.

The President's vetoes of pension bills have been constant, and in almost every case his statement of reasons has been conclusive. In some instances there may be good reasons for reconsideration. But the action of the President shows a devotion to duty and a resolution not to suffer injustice to be done to the people by careless appropriations of public money, which will receive the most general and hearty approval. Here are some illustrations of the vetoed bills:

"Simmons W. Harden got a bill passed granting him a pension for enlargement of the heart, which he asserts was the result of falling out of a wagon fourteen years before the disease developed. The bill granting a pension to Abigail Smith was vetoed because it gave her a less amount than she was already receiving. Another instance of careless legislation is shown in the veto of a bill for the relief of Andrew J. Hill, when the papers show that the claimant's name is Alfred. James Butler's bill was vetoed because he was never in the army; he enlisted on August 23, 1864, got leave to go home to bid his friends good-bye, fell into a cellar and broke his leg en route, and was discharged September 10. Harriet Welsh's bill was vetoed because she admits that she married the man for whose service she claims a pension when she had another husband living undivorced. John D Ham was drafted into the army; he was enrolled, and the next day started for home; he fell off his horse, broke his ankle, and was not placed on the rolls of his regiment. James C. Chandler applied for a pension at the Pension Office because he was run over by a wagon in 1862. This was denied him. Then he entered another application on account of bronchitis. This was also denied. Then he made a third for rheumatism, and that was denied also. Finally he went to Congress, and got a bill passed on all three of his claims."

There are many others quite as extraordinary. To prevent such waste of the public money is a simple duty of the President, and the attacks which have been made upon him for discharging his duty are exceedingly discreditable to those who make them. The attacks proceed upon the general assumption that any man who was a soldier is entitled to have his claim for relief honored in full in the precise form in which he makes it, and without regard to the facts. Of course nothing could be more absurd.

Many of the bills are laws of Congress overriding the decision of the Pension Bureau. The President acts, therefore, as a judge of appeal, and decides upon the facts in evidence, recapitulating them in his message. The assertion that the constitution does not contemplate this kind of detailed revision of the acts of Congress by the Executive is idle and wholly unfounded. To the extent of the veto the President is made a most important part of the legislative power, and he acts under the precise obligation that binds any member of Congress. His duty requires him to consider details quite as much as the duty of the Representative requires him to do the same thing, and when it is obvious that details have been neglected by Congress, it is the especial duty of the Executive to correct the result of the neglect. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, in his extraordinary vituperation of the President as "this man" who was almost transcending his authority, and "no better than any other American citizen, and not the equal of any man who periled his life and went out to save the Union," wholly forgot that he was speaking of an officer of the Government who acted under obligations quite as important and binding as those of Mr. Bayne himself, and that even if the President had been a shirk and a coward—which he was not—that fact is not a reason that Mr. Bayne and his associates should be allowed to take money improperly from the public treasury. The reasons of the President's vetoes are submitted to the country, and the country will judge whether they are well founded. No honorable soldier will think him unfriendly to soldiers because he refuses to countenance dishonest claims even when preferred in the name of a soldier; and every good citizen, conscious that the President is an honest man, and that the country is not ungenerous to the soldiers, will support him in his defense of the just rights of all the people.

There is a general feeling that the veto power should be used sparingly. But it would be better to say that Congress ought not to furnish frequent occasions for its exercise. The number of President Cleveland's vetoes is great, but they all affect what is substantially the same act of legislation, an act of infinite details, namely, the granting of pensions. The veto power is one of the most important and valuable checks of our Government. It belongs to the system which wisely separates the republic from the simple democracy, or the constant, immediate rule of the majority. It is a power provided by the majority for its own restraint, and nothing proves more completely the wisdom of our popular government than the fact of the adoption by the majority of provisions which prevent hasty action. The President does not intend to slight his duty, and he has announced that he will consider all bills carefully before signing them. He gives fair notice that he will not be hurried, and Congress has learned that his words plainly express his purposes. His duty is largely a duty of detail. His ability is shown by his disposition and capacity to treat details. It is a quality of great administrative ability. It is sometimes contemned as the sign of a routine officer. But it is the quality which distinguished Gladstone as a financial Minister, and it was a striking trait in Napoleon. The two chief executive functions in our Government are the appointment of agents through whom to execute the laws, and the approval of laws to execute. They are both matters of detail, and to object to careful Executive attention to them is to object to the Executive office. The exercise of the veto power by President Cleveland has been neither reckless nor unjust. It has been due to a sincere desire to secure wise legislation, and it has been careful, intelligent and patriotic. The more it is considered by the country, the more warmly it will be commended.—*Harper's Weekly.*

——President Cleveland vetoed another pension bill the other day, that of a man named Ross, who had been dead since February last. In life Mr. Ross had struggled hard to get his claim for a pension allowed by a Republican commissioner, but failed. The only cause assigned for the veto of the bill was the death of the man the bill aimed to help. Perhaps the reason was insufficient from a Republican standpoint.—*Des Moines Leader.*

——The pension bills vetoed by the President would have taken $120,000 a year from the treasury.—*Alta Californian.*

A GREAT CONTRAST.

The United States Senate as the Old Man of the Sea in Dragging Down Good Legislation.

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress is particularly interesting in showing very important points of difference between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate. Whatever may have been the sins of omission on the part of the former, and the neglect to carry out certain measures of reform in fulfilment of platform pledges and in accordance with the earnest desires of the people, the House evinced a spirit of economy, and lent in many notable instances its hearty co-operation with the reform work of the Administration. It responded heartily to the appeal of Secretary Lamar and Land Commissioner Sparks for legislation to correct the widespread abuses and swindling connected with the public lands. It displayed commendable zeal in furthering Secretary Whitney's plans for the construction of a navy worthy of the Nation, and spoiled many a seductive job brought before it, backed by a powerful and unscrupulous lobby.

On the other hand, the Republican Senate exhibited a wanton disregard for the interests of the public and endeavored to thwart the economical and conservative policy of the lower House. The Republican Senators made a stout fight for the steamship subsidy lobby, and nothing short of the unbending, determined opposition of the Democratic House defeated this shameless waste of the people's money. The Senate neutralized the efforts of the House to reform the land laws and save what remains of the public domain from the harpies who are after it. The Anderson bill, requiring the immediate adjustment of railroad land grants was so altered by the Senate that it became to all practical purposes null and void.

The repeal of the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land laws was also so manipulated by the Republican Senate that the situation now is worse than before and more favorable to the land grabbers. Secretary Lamar called the attention of the country to the importance of repealing those laws. In regard to the Desert Land laws the Secretary said: "Good government seeks to secure to the citizen the undisturbed enjoyment of his natural rights. Among these is the enjoyment of his lawful acquisitions. Land, lawfully acquired, is among the most important of his possessions. Its security depends upon the certainty of its title, litigation and contention depreciate its value, disturb the peace, waste the means and mar the prosperity of a community or nation. Laws exist on the statute books which violate these principles and are objectionable. The Desert Land acts are subject to this criticism. Fraudulent titles to good lands, have been the result of these acts. I would, therefore, suggest their repeal."

The Democratic House acted in accordance with this suggestion, but the Republican Senate blocked the desired reform. Shameless extravagance, amounting to open robbery, has been shown by the Senate in the pension bills, in the vast increase to the River and Harbor bill and in other unnecessary additions to other appropriation measures. Not only is the Republican Senate eager and willing to squander the people's money, but it resents, with indecent spleen, any interference on the part of the President to protect the treasury. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, an experienced and observant Washington correspondent, who can not be accused of partiality towards the Democratic party, thus alludes to the conduct of the Democrats and Republicans in both Houses:

The cry of the Republicans in the canvass of 1884 was that if the Democrats were allowed to come in they would do too much—they would carry the country to the dogs. The complaint now is that they have not done enough. They have certainly omitted to do some things which needed doing, and which, no doubt, they would have done had they controlled both Houses. But the skilful and unscrupulous obstruction of important measures by the Republicans in the Senate shows that, no matter how active, determined and united the Democrats might have been in the House, their measures would have been defeated in the Senate. They have certainly not been a harmonious party in the House, but if they had been that would not have helped them, as many instances prove. What is to the credit of the Democrats is that they have done no harm and have allowed the Republicans to do no harm, and they have shown in the Administration and in Congress the disposition to deal honestly with the people's affairs.—*Albany Argus.*

Straining at Gnats.

Republican criticism of the Democratic Administration is essentially mean and contemptible. The organs of the opposition have been driven to small business. So successfully have the heads of the Executive Department met the responsibilities of office and so faithfully have they acquitted themselves, as a rule, that those who, out of their desire to restore the Republican ascendency, must needs find some fault in the present order of things, are forced to make mountains of scandal out of the most inconsequential mole-hills of error. These censors convict themselves of envy, malice, prejudice and venality. Having gone gunning for big game and finding none, they, in excess of their disappointment, expend their powder recklessly and viciously upon the landscape at large, or seek to knock over that which was despised in the ardor and high expectation of the start. The small fault of a small clerk gives occasion for columns of editorial mock-indignation, and individual exhibition of common human weakness on the part of the humblest employe of a great department raises an awful din among the conspiring magpies.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

——The step taken by Secretary Lamar to prevent officers and employes of the Interior Department from using public money for private business is a proper one. Hereafter each and every disbursing officer in the Interior Department will have to make a weekly cash report which will be sent to the treasury. This will obviate discrepencies such as have arisen for years and have been injurious to the Government.—*Buffalo Times.*

——Matthews was rejected on the theory that no negro has the right to be a Democrat. The colored friends who went to Washington in his behalf were informed that Republican Senators do not recognize Democratic negroes, do not concede their freedom of political opinion, and do not propose to reward what they consider apostasy by sanctioning their promotion under a Democratic Government.—*N. Y. Star.*

——The administration of the Government has been in Democratic hands, and the result is a general economical improvement which Republicans themselves are forced to recognize.—*St. Louis Republican.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Brief Political History of Hawaiian Monarchy—An Ancient Nation.

Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, first saw these islands in 1542, but it can not be said that anything was known of them by Europeans until they were visited by Captain Cook in 1778. This discoverer gave the group the name of the Sandwich Islands, after Lord Sandwich, then Chief Lord of the Admiralty, but the inhabitants have always called them Hawaiian Islands, from Hawaii, the name of the largest island. There are ten islands in the group, only four of which are large enough to be of any real importance. Hawaii has an area of 4,040 square miles, and is twice as large as all the others together. When first discovered each of the islands had a king. Though the origin of the Hawaiian race is still a matter of dispute—the weight of the evidence, however, classing them with the Malay tribes—there is no doubt that they are a nation of considerable antiquity. The genealogy of the Kings on the island of Hawaii, which has been kept from time immemorial by native chroniclers, has a list of over seventy Kings. In 1781, on the death of the reigning King, Kalanio Ku, his nephew, Kamehameha, a young man of much spirit and ability, became head chief of the western part of the island. In self-defense he waged war, first with the other chiefs of his island, and then with the Kings of the other islands, and at last brought the whole group under his control, and announced himself King of all the islands in 1809. In the following year he wrote to George III., expressing his desire to acknowledge the King of England as his sovereign, and to place the islands under British protection, a plan to which King George readily consented. Kamehameha I. abolished the taboo system and human sacrifices, organized an army and navy, and under him the inhabitants made great advances in civilization. Most of his ideas of enlightenment were learned from the explorer Vancouver, who, while surveying the west coast of British America, spent several winters in Hawaii. In 1819, Kamehameha I. died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lihalio, who, on assuming the royal power, adopted his father's name as a title, and became known as Kamehameha II. Succeeding Kings of his family have all taken the same title. Kamehameha II. visited England with his Queen, and both died there in July, 1824. He was succeeded by his brother, who, however, did not assume the royal power until 1833, the kingdom being in the meantime under the regency of Queen Kaahumanu, the dowager of Kamehameha I. Under Kamehameha III., in 1840, the people were granted a written constitution, recognizing the three grand divisions of King, Legislature and Judges, and in his reign the Christian religion became the established national religion of the islands. Great Britain, France and the United States acknowledged the independence of his government and treaties were made with these and other powers. On his death in 1854, he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son as Kamehameha IV. After a brief but very useful reign, for he was a man of talent and public spirit, this ruler died in 1863, and the royal power passed to his brother, Kamehameha V. This King changed the constitution, making it more absolute, and the change, after considerable opposition, was adopted by the people. At his death in 1872, the line of Kamehameha I. became extinct. William Lunalilo, one of an old family of powerful chiefs, was elected by the legislature to succeed him. Upon Lunalilo's death in February, 1874, David Kalakaua, the present ruler, was elected in the same manner. The executive power in the Hawaiian kingdom belongs to the King and a Privy Council, the latter made up of four Governors of the principal islands, and four responsible Ministers. The legislative power resides in the King and the Parliament, the latter being composed of fourteen nobles and twenty-eight representatives. These two classes discuss and vote together. The judiciary power is in a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and two other Judges, and inferior courts. Suffrage had been universal until the constitution of Kamehameha I., which imposed both an educational and a property qualification.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MORAVIAN CUSTOMS.

Institutions Peculiar to the Prosperous Settlements of the Herrnhuters.

The Moravians have settlements not only in Germany, but also in England, Switzerland and America. They hold nearly all the doctrines of Luther. Their largest settlement, called Herrnhut, is in Saxony, and the Moravians in many parts of Germany bear the name of Herrnhuter. In each community there are two houses set apart—one for the unmarried men, called the "Brother's house," and the other for all unmarried sisters or widows who wish to enter them. The Moravians can not marry without the consent of the elders of their church, and in some cases the bridegroom has been chosen for the bride. They seldom marry outside the community, and their engagements are nearly as solemn as the marriage. The weddings are very simple, the sister wearing but a black dress with a white lace handkerchief, and her pretty cap with its pale pink ribbon, which is changed afterwards for a pale blue ribbon when the ceremony is finished. There are always two rings at a wedding in Germany, as there a married man always wears one, which he receives from his bride in exchange for his. The Moravians wear no crape nor mourning for their dead, and they speak of them as blessed, and of death as "going home." They call the graveyard "God's acre," and they take the greatest care of their graves. But there also is the division, as in the church, for the men are buried on one side of the cemetery and the women on the other. The Moravians are all well educated, and the poorer brethren amongst them enjoy the same privileges in their excellent schools as do the richer brethren. Life amongst the "United Brethren" is simple and unartificial, love to God and man being their first principle; and many who have lived amongst them bear in their hearts a loving memory of their goodness, and of the pretty little village of Nuedietendorf.—*Interior.*

—Some locomotive engineer is recently reported to have said that the locomotive headlight is no good and ought to go. This has aroused a great many other engineers who say that the headlight is indispensable and will never go.—*Chicago Times.*

—An asylum is being built in France for aged opera singers.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The 186th anniversary of the dedication of Gloria Dei Church, commonly known as Old Swedes, was celebrated a few days ago in Philadelphia.

—After five years of deadlock with England over the appointment of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to found an independent bishopric there.

—Rev. Dr. Pullman, of Baltimore, announced to his congregation recently that he would marry people for one dollar per couple, and would unite job lots at fifty cents a pair.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for students seeking Government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

—There are seven hundred religious denominational newspapers published in the United States, and nearly one-third of them are printed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Three hundred happy schoolmarms from everywhere; members of the Cincinnati Teachers' Excursion Association, sailed, recently, on the Servia to see all they can of Europe in one summer.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—The German Universities have one hundred and fifty seven professors between the ages of seventy and ninety, and one hundred and twenty-two of them are still at work—two of them still lecturing at the age of ninety years.

—The school board of Paris looks after the health of the girls, and in order that they perform their tasks under the best sanitary conditions possible, a lady physician has been appointed as medical inspector of girls in Parisian schools.

—The *Christian Union* says: "It is a mistake to go to church only or chiefly for a sermon. Worship is the expression of reverence and love toward God. Public worship is that expression by a number uniting for the purpose."

—The Chicago *Interior* says that a fifty-cent Bible judiciously distributed will beat half a dozen policemen in preventing crime, and that an evangelical Sabbath-school or church in a destitute portion of a city will prevent more crime than half its police.

—I know a clergyman who shortened his prayer to eight minutes, instead of fifteen. His sermons were commenced by eleven, never later than ten minutes after, and always concluded by 11:45. Within three months after he had made this change there was a revival in the church.—*Albany Journal.*

—Very few graduates of Harvard know that the gilded cross over one of the doors of Gore hall, at the college, is a trophy of the capture of Louisburg by New England troops in 1744. It was taken from a French church, and its present location is the more appropriate since the motto of the colonist troop was "Nil desperandum Christo duce," and that of the college is "Christo et ecclesiæ."—*Hartford Courant.*

—Alfred the Great said that when he began to reign there were very few clergymen south of the Humber, who could even understand the prayer book (that was still in Latin as the Roman missionaries had brought it), and south of the Thames he could not remember one. His first care was to get better educated clergy, and then he established schools for the laity, and procured the best teachers. He founded new monasteries and restored the old ones which had been razed.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—We all ought to have a certain amount of respect for ourselves; if we haven't it isn't likely that anybody else will have any for us.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Sam Jones says: "Live so your children may put their feet in your tracks and be honorable." That is, don't walk all over the road on the way home at nights.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Knock sin down, and respectability will have a chance to walk abroad. Let every man reform himself, and any part of the world will be a safe and sweet place to live in.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Waking the echoes.—"Paul," said his mamma, "will you go softly into the parlor and see if grandpa is asleep?" "Yes, mamma," whispered Paul on his return, "he is all asleep but his nose."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Teacher—Can any boy tell me at what time the sun rises now? Small Boy (shrill and prompt)—Just the minute father calls, down at our house.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"I hez bin movin' 'round on top dis yairth moas' eighty y'ars now, an' it am my solemn belief dat de pusson who pays de least attenshun to de weather enjoys life 33 per cent. de best.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mission Teacher—The object of this lesson is to inculcate obedience. Do you know what obey means? Apt Pupil—Yes, marm; I obey my pap. "Yes, that's right. Now tell me why you obey your father?" "He's bigger'n me."—*Toledo Blade.*

—"Are you feeling better, Mr. Featherly?" asked Bobby at the dinner table. "Feeling better? I haven't been sick, Bobby." "I didn't know," said Bobby, indifferently. "Ma and pa were talking about your genealogy, last night, and ma said it couldn't be much worse. I supposed you were sick."—*N. Y. Times.*

—"What a pity it is that such a pwetty girl as Flawrence Fawstaw should have such beastly bad taste, is'nt it, old fellaw?" "What is the mattaw with her taste, deah boy?" "Why, she received me when I called yestawday in a wed gown, with a blew terriaw in her lap. Pawstively, old fellaw, the contwast shocked me so that I could hawdly tawk." "My gwacious! no wonder."—*N. Y Town Topics.*

—"I heerd to-day," remarked Mrs. Bangwhacker, "thet young George Sampson, who has only ben to college a year, writ home thet he is wedded to his Alma Mater. D'ye know who she is?" "No, an' I don't want to know," said Mrs. Whackbanger, "arter the way he carried on with them Nipper gals las' summer, an' all the time prob'ly engaged to thet Almy What's-Her-Name. It's enough to make a body weep."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"Another bitter disappointment," groaned Burlaps, as he staggered into the office and sunk into a chair; "one after another, one after another. What is life, anyhow, when one's dearest hopes are dashed to earth just at the moment of fruition?" "What is the matter?" asked his partner. "Has that Catch & Holdit scheme gone wrong?" "No," muttered Burlaps, feebly, "that beastly young Groggins stopped me just as I was going to sneeze."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*