The Eaton Democrat.

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The Eaton Democrat.

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General News Summary.

Interesting Home and Foreign News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Dec. 14.—Mr. Spooner presented a memorial from the German Aid Society, of Wisconsin, expressing the idea that there was no further necessity for stimulating immigration to this country and that no satisfactory reason can be assigned for allowing foreigners to hold office after one year's residence and before they are naturalized, and suggesting the enactment of laws making naturalization and suffrage conform to a uniform standard; referred. Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back favorably the bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, and the bill to prevent frauds on American manufacturers. The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Electoral Count bill and a conference was asked. The bill repealing the tenure of office law was taken up and Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure. Without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker submitted to the House the book of estimates for the fiscal year 1888. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 for improving the approaches to the National Cemetery near Danville, Va. Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. A number of amendments were adopted, but without further action the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 15.—A memorial was presented from the Bath (Me.) Board of Trade against the admission of foreign built ships to American registry. Among the bills introduced and referred was one to repeal chapter 27 of the act of 1883 relating to the civil service. Bills were reported favorably from the Post-office Committee to amend the postal money order system, and to extend the free delivery system; placed on calendar. Mr. McPherson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to a proposed bridge across Arthur kill, between New Jersey and Staten Island. Mr. Platt called up his resolution that executive nominations shall hereafter be considered in open session except when otherwise ordered by a vote of the Senate. After discussion the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 33, nays 21. The bill prohibiting Senators and Representatives from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroad companies was taken up and debated at length. Without reaching a vote the Senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of unimportant routine business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $147,500 for the construction of a lighthouse supply steamer for use on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was adopted. Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and pending further consideration of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 16.—A bill was passed permitting the owners of American vessels and their cargoes to sue the Government for losses caused by collision with United States vessels, arising from their mismanagement. Mr. Van Wyck's resolution calling for information as to the apportionment of money by the Missouri River Commission was adopted. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing a rebate on all imported materials incorporated with domestic materials, or converted into other articles and exported to foreign countries for sale. Consideration of the tenure of office act was resumed. The measure was favored by Mr. Edmunds and opposed by Mr. George in lengthy arguments. Without reaching a vote on the bill the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill providing for payment of a pension to all who served as enlisted persons in the navy or marine corps, was passed. (It is designed to cover cases of those who rendered the same service as appointed petty officers, although actually enlisted.) Senate bill allowing Admirals Rowan and Worden to retire after forty years' service with highest pay of their grades was passed. Also the bill providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. The Urgency Deficiency bill for public printing was passed, and the House in Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. After the adoption of a few unimportant amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the previous question was ordered. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 17.—Among the petitions presented to day were a number praying for a reduction in the tax on oleomargarine. The bill to repeal the tenure of office act was passed by a vote of 30 to 22. The following bills were also passed: For the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar; extending the free delivery system to cities, villages and boroughs containing a population of 10,000 or post-office revenue of $10,000; authorizing the issue of money orders or postal notes at a fee of three cents; authorizing employment of mail messengers in the postal service; authorizing the sale of the custom house and post-office property recently destroyed by fire at Eastport, Me. A number of private bills were passed, and after an executive session of five minutes the Senate adjourned until the 20th.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to; after an unsuccessful attempt to amend the bill relative to the management of Soldiers' Homes, it was passed. Business on the private calendar was then taken up, and among the bills passed was one for the adjustment of the McMinnville & Manchester railroad. At the evening session the House passed eighteen pension bills.

WASHINGTON.

The number of adhesive postage stamps issued by the Post-office Department during the past fiscal year was over 1,600,000,000, valued at about $33,000,000. To make these stamps cost less than seven cents per thousand, while twenty years ago it cost twenty-seven cents per thousand. During the past year 69,000,000 postal notes were issued by the Government, representing a value of $12,000,000.

The Secretary of the Navy issued a general order on the 15th changing the Boston navy yard into an equipment yard, under charge of Commodore Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The exports of principal articles of provisions during November last were valued at $6,993,091, against $5,965,670 during November, 1885; and for the eleven months ended November 30, last, $77,050,048, against $85,118,124 during the corresponding eleven months of 1885.

The President on the 15th sent to the Senate the nomination of Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Montana Territory, and Henry E. Hayden, of Minnesota, to be Clerk of the District Court for the district of Alaska.

Secretary Manning has directed the payment, without rebate, of the interest, amounting to about $9,000,000, due January 1, 1887, on the four per cent. loan of 1907, and Pacific railroad bonds.

Up to the 17th the Government receipts for December were a little over $16,000,000, an average of nearly $1,000,000 a day. The expenditures during the same period aggregate $9,000,000, or $7,000,000 less than the receipts.

A general army order was issued on the 17th adding Southern California to the Department of Arizona, under command of General Nelson A. Miles, and removing his headquarters from Prescott, A. T., to Los Angeles, Cal.

THE EAST.

At a meeting of the coal operators at New York City on the 14th it was decided to advance chestnut coal fifteen cents a ton. Prices for other sizes remain unchanged.

At Utica, N. Y., on the 4th James Howell shot and fatally wounded James Gahan. Howell claims that Gahan had cheated him out of four dollars.

The gross earnings of seventy-eight railroads in the United States for the eleven months ended November 30, were $370,037,273, against $347,558,018 for the corresponding period last year—a gain of $22,479,255.

The cities of Worcester and Lynn, Mass., both voted for license at the recent municipal election. In the former city Samuel Winslow, Republican, was elected Mayor over John R. Thayer, Democrat, by 805 majority. The vote was the largest ever polled.

At a meeting in New York City on the 14th of District Assembly 64, Knights of Labor, composed of printers, resolutions were adopted denouncing the verdict in the Anarchist cases at Chicago.

The domestic servants at Greenville, Pa., have formed a union for the purpose of advancing their wages. Employers who refuse to pay the advance will be boycotted, as will also girls refusing to join the union.

The trial of McQuade, the "boodle" ex-Alderman, closed at New York on the 15th. After an absence of fourteen minutes the jury returned a verdict of "guilty as charged in the first count of the indictment."

The United States grand jury, at Brooklyn, N. Y., has found an indictment against Charles Curtis, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, who was arrested on the charge of defrauding the Government by collecting a pension under false representations.

At Camden, N. J., on the 14th the police raided a prize fight which was in progress between Yeagler and Hagan, of Philadelphia. About one hundred persons were captured, including the county prosecutor of Cape May County and several leading business men.

A ten-mile walk for the championship of America took place on the 14th at Adelphi rink, New Bedford, Mass. It was won by two laps by Charles Daniels, of Boston, Mass. Time—One hour, twenty-five minutes and thirty-five seconds.

A syndicate of prominent New York citizens, headed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, has purchased the Madison Square Garden for the purpose of building what is known as a Palais d'Industrie. The price paid was $1,000,000. The proposed structure will be modeled on the institution of the same name in Paris.

An empty train of coal cars broke in two while going up a steep grade near Carbondale, Pa., on the 14th. The detached section jumped the track and dashed through the house of Thomas Quinn, badly wrecking it, but not injuring any of the occupants.

William Storer, dry goods commission merchant of New York City, has disappeared, leaving an indebtedness of over $30,000. He is seventy years of age, and blind, but is believed to have found his way to Canada.

The will of the late Richard Perkins, of Boston, Mass., provides for bequests to educational and charitable institutions of $337,000. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology gets $100,000.

H. B. Barnes & Co.'s extensive base ball factory at Oswego, N. Y., burned on the 16th, entailing a loss of $40,000; two-thirds insured.

At Philadelphia on the 16th John Curry and James F. Cruder were arrested and placed under $5,000 bail for trial on the charge of selling oleomargarine without having the article properly stamped.

Mrs. Hugh Jones and Mrs. Ryan, of Erie, Pa., on the 16th received official notification that by the death of a brother in Calcutta they had fallen heirs to an estate valued at £1,000,000.

A fire at Ceres, N. Y., on the 16th destroyed the post-office and seven other buildings. Loss $35,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish celebrated their golden wedding in New York City on the 16th. They have seven children and seventeen grandchildren.

Great excitement was created in the ranks of the Knights of Labor at Amsterdam, N. Y., on the 13th, owing to the publication of all the secrets of the order and the mode of initiation.

WILLIAM A. Niblock and Alexander H. Reed, dry goods merchants of Haverhill, Mass., have been held by the grand jury for maintaining a gift enterprise under the system of guessing the number of seeds in squashes.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, well known as one of the foremost pomologists and horticulturists of the country, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on the 18th, aged eighty-six years.

Simon Wormser, the New York banker, has settled all the losses sustained by his son in recent speculations, amounting to between $300,000 and $400,000. Young Wormser was a leader in the attempt to bull Reading in the face of the late general fall of stocks.

The steamer Aller, which sailed from Southampton on the 17th for New York, carried £167,500 in gold. The steamer Labourgogne, which arrived at New York on the 16th, brought 6,835,000 francs in gold.

The tramps in the workhouse at Lancaster, Pa., struck for better food a few days ago and refused to labor unless served with roast beef, vegetable soup and tobacco. They gave in after thirty-two hours fasting.

William Reed, defaulting ex-treasurer of the South Boston Railroad Company, was on the 17th sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Hon. James D. Warren, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Commercial Advertiser*, and a prominent Republican politician, died at his home in that city on the 17th.

A decision was handed down by the Court of Appeals in New York on the 17th which puts an end to the scheme to gridiron the city of New York with cable roads. The Supreme Court had denied a motion of the New York Cable Company to confirm a report of commissioners under which it was allowed to build over seventy miles of railway in the streets of that city. The Court of Appeals sustained the Supreme Court.

John T. McGowan, receiver of the Guardian Savings Institute, New York City, is $77,000 short in his accounts, as stated by the referee appointed by the court to pass upon the receiver's report. The Guardian was once controlled by Boss Tweed and members of his ring.

It has been decided by the executors to dispose by auction on March next, of the entire art collection of the estate of the late A. T. Stewart, consisting of pictures, statuary and an immense quantity of bric-a-brac and fine art publications. The collection is valued at over $2,000,000, and contains some of the most valuable and celebrated pictures in the country.

WEST AND SOUTH.

All the prisoners in the Coosa County (Ala.) jail made their escape on the 14th by overpowering the jailer, who went in to feed them. They secured his pistol, but when they started out of the building Mrs. Wilson, wife of the sheriff, seized the leader of the gang, named Bradley, and attempted to hold him. He drew his revolver and shot Mrs. Wilson twice. Bradley was recaptured.

Frank Barrett, a deputy clerk in the Hamilton County (O.) Court of Common Pleas, has been arrested on the charge of forging jurors' vouchers and collecting money thereon. The amount of the stealing is not known.

The difficulty between the freight conductors on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway and the management of the road was amicably settled on the 16th, all the conductors returning to work.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says that Charles Granda has been arrested there as one of the Haddock murderers at Sioux City, Ia. He is under indictment for murder and conspiracy and many believe him to be the man who fired the fatal shot.

Four prisoners in the county jail at Muncie, Ind., assaulted Sheriff Maitlen and wife while at supper on the 16th and escaped. The sheriff has three ribs broken and is seriously hurt.

The constitutional convention in session at Huron, Dakota, recommended that the State Legislature make provision for submission to the people at the election next November of the proposition that the State go into operation in January, 1888.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has filed a decision sustaining the Sweeney law regarding foreign corporations doing business in Iowa. The case will be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court.

The Ohio Supreme Court rendered a decision on the 10th sustaining the constitutionality of the Dow law in all its provisions, including the tax and lien clauses.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided that the State Board of Pharmacy must grant Jessie White a license. She is the first female applicant for pharmacy honors in the State and is a college graduate.

Governor R. A. Alger, of Michigan, will give each of the 487 Detroit newsboys a suit of clothes for a Christmas present. The boys have been measured and the suits will be delivered at their homes Christmas eve.

The Calumet Hotel at Pipestone, Minn., burned on the 16th. David McCullough was fatally injured and Rev. A. S. Orcutt, a Baptist minister, killed by falling walls. Two or three others were seriously hurt. Loss $45,000.

Fourteen men were arrested at St. Louis on the 17th by United States officers, charged with illegal voting at the recent election. Among the number were Michael Kanefick, Clerk-elect of the Criminal Court, and Peter R. Morrissey, a member of the city council. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of over fifty others.

At San Francisco on the 17th the steam whaler Mary and Helen caught fire and the magazine exploded, killing a son of Captain Miller and a deck hand.

The house of John Swilling, near Atlanta, Ga., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and Mr. Swilling, his wife and three children perished in the flames. Soon afterward Francis Sanders was arrested and confessed that he had crushed in the skulls of the sleepers, saturated the bed clothes with coal oil, applied a match and left. Thereupon the murderer was seized by citizens, tied to a tree and burned to death.

In the Circuit Court at St. Louis on the 17th Mrs. Juliet Cunningham, who was seriously injured some time ago by jumping from a street car which was in imminent danger of colliding with a railroad train, was awarded the unusually large sum of $25,000 damages.

Gratiot Washburne, son of Hon. E. B. Washburne, and secretary general council American-London exhibition, who arrived at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago in the interest of the exhibition, dropped dead at the Galt House on the 17th of cerebral apoplexy.

The game of billiards for $2,000 and the receipts for entrance to the hall, between Slosson and Schaefer, at Chicago on the 17th, resulted in a victory for the latter in the 111th inning.

Christopher Toole, engineer, and John Rhody, fireman, employes of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, were crushed to death beneath an engine that was wrecked on the 17th near Sunbright, Tenn.

A San Francisco dispatch reports the loss of the steam whaling bark Atlantic, which was driven ashore near the Cliff House on the 17th and went to pieces in a few minutes. The wreck was strewn along the beach for three or four miles. About twenty-five men are believed to be lost. The Captain and mate with eight or ten men were saved.

The Salt Lake express on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad struck a cow and was derailed near Gunnison river on the 17th. The engine tumbled over into the river, instantly killing Engineer Welch and Fireman McConnell. None of the passengers were injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The case of the Government against John Dillon was concluded in the court of Queen's Bench at Dublin on the 14th. Judge Lawson held that Dillon's "plan of campaign" was clearly illegal and ordered him to find security himself in £1,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each within twelve days or go to prison for six months.

At Montreal, Can., on the 15th Judge Dugas granted the extradition of J. F. Hoke, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Merchants' National Bank, of Peoria, Ill., and he will be delivered up to the United States authorities.

The Emperor of Germany has given $1,000 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men who were drowned by the recent wrecking of British life-boats off Southport, England.

Advertisements from the Russian Government appear in the St. Petersburg papers soliciting proposals for an enormous amount of war material, among which are 50,000 tents, 500,000 military cloaks and 2,000,000 pairs of boots, all of which must be delivered by April next at the latest.

It is rumored that Thomas Stevens, the world-circling bicyclist, has been killed in China. He was last heard of at Hong Kong over a month ago headed for Shanghai.

A dispatch from Mandalay states that Colonel Heyland, with a body of British troops, recently pursued seven hundred Dacoites and killed two hundred of them. Numerous captures and surrenders of the Dacoites, with ammunition, etc., are reported from various parts of Burmah.

John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo; William O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, and two other Irish members of Parliament were arrested on the 16th in the town of Loughrea, County Galway, charged with conspiracy to induce tenants not to pay their lawful rents. They were taken before a magistrate and remanded for a week.

Owing to the delay in equipping the tugs of the Montreal Harbor Commission for keeping the St. Lawrence river open to navigation during the winter, the project is a failure, and will be abandoned for this year.

LATER NEWS.

THE card rate on window glass has been advanced ten per cent.

REV. WM. BARBOUR, D. D. pastor of Yale University, has resigned.

HENRY C. KINGSLEY, Treasurer at Yale University, is dead.

THE Fort Worth and New Orleans railroad has been sold to C. P. Huntington for $546,000.

LOUIS HAMMER fell from a third-story window at 58 McMicken avenue, Cincinnati, on the 19th, and was instantly killed.

AT Golden Lake, Ark., Lee Wilson and Thomas Cotton quarreled over the settlement of a bill. Wilson shot and killed Cotton.

THE Lloyds have ordered a steamer to be built which, it is intended, shall surpass in speed and size any vessel now afloat. She will be constructed by the Fairfield Company, Glasgow.

AT Champion, Mich., three masked men robbed a miner named Gribbell of $2,800, and cut Mrs. Gribbell seriously with a knife for attempting to call help.

MICHIGAN salt inspector's report shows that 4,097,943 barrels were manufactured in the State during the year ended November 30.

WM. NEALY, of Johnson County, Ind., who was appointed Indian Agent of a bad scalp-lifting tribe in Idaho, has "respectfully declined" the position.

CONGRESS will propably adjourn on the 23d for the holidays.

SEARCY COUNTY, Ark., is all aglow with silver excitement, some mines having just been discovered.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON and a boy named Silberr killed two men named Harris, at Little Rock, Ark.

C. F. SCHAU, of Erie, Pa., killed one daughter and fatally wounded another. He was arrested after having tried to shoot the policeman.

COLONEL C. J. HARRIS and H. T. Landoum have been elected by the council of the Cherokee Indian Nation to represent the Cherokees in the present session of Congress.

POLYGAMY seems to be on the decline in Utah. Lester Herrick, a wealthy bishop of the Mormon church, has left the territory with his legal wife, leaving behind three other wives and families. John Sharp, another bishop, some time ago pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation, and promised to obey the law. The hiding away of John Taylor to escape trial, and the bail jumping of George Q. Cannon, president of the church, is causing much unfavorable comment among Mormons.

VERNON HALFHILL, of Hog Point, Tippecanoe County, Ind., one of the most inaccessible places in that region, caught, in an old-fashioned steel trap, a bald eagle measuring eleven feet six inches, and it is said to be the largest ever caught in the United States.

A THOROUGH SECRETARY.

The Head of the Navy Department Is Moving Cautiously, But Laying the Foundation for One of the Finest Navies in the World.

The practical manner in which the Secretary of the Navy is setting about the work of building up the navy and restoring to the country the prestige it once enjoyed in that line, gives assurances of success. The wretched mismanagement of that department under Republican Administrations, and the culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty which characterized those Administrations form a chapter in the history of our Government that reflects indelible disgrace on those responsible for the decline of the navy. Favored contractors, worthless ships and enormous expenditures were the principal features of Republican control of the Navy Department. When Mr. Whitney assumed charge he found himself in a position of exceeding embarrassment, his predecessor having not only awarded the contracts for three steel cruisers and a dispatch boat to a favored contractor, but having, in defiance of law, advanced large sums of the reservations to the contractor before the work was completed. The entire set of vessels designed under the Chandler regime have disappointed the expectations of those who naturally thought they would possess the most essential features of the modern cruiser, speed and strength. Admiral Porter declares that he has no faith in those heirlooms of the Chandler Administration, as their lack of speed places them at a serious disadvantage with the ships of other nations. We shall have to rely upon more efficient vessels for the new navy, and to this end Mr. Whitney's efforts are being directed.

He proposes to secure the best attainable models for the new ships, with the highest rate of speed consistent with offensive and defensive requirements. He adopts a broad, sensible policy to gain his point, seeking to avail himself of the best naval skill obtainable. There will be none of the hasty, reckless, inconsiderate methods that governed the former Administration of the department. Mr. Whitney prefers to move slowly and cautiously so as to do his work thoroughly. The new ships will, undoubtedly, represent the latest and choicest improvements in naval architecture and a higher rate of speed than those designed under the Chandler regime. Admiral Porter speaks of three classes of vessels for the new navy, the first represented by a vessel of between six and seven thousand tons and able to make, for a few hours, a speed of nineteen and a half knots. He is of opinion that a vessel is not fit to be considered as a cruiser nowadays that has not a speed of at least eighteen and a half knots. For the new vessels the best of armament is needed, as they are intended to be the peers of any afloat. Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction during the past year, as the report of the Chief of Ordnance shows. It is no easy task to construct and finish the high power steel guns necessary for modern ships of war, especially as we have had so little real or efficient work done in the ordnance line until the building of the new navy commenced. With new ships and new guns of the best patterns, the United States will once more regain the prestige it held in the war of 1812, when the pride of England was humbled, and during the rebellion, when the achievements of the Monitor caused a revolution in naval building all over the world. We have the finest material in the world in our sailors and marines and the training of our naval officers is second to none. With a capable, efficient, honest head to the department and liberal appropriations by Congress, all the elements necessary to make our navy a source of pride instead of shame are combined, and the result can not but be eminently satisfactory.—*Albany Argus.*

THE "HARMONIOUS" PARTY.

Facts to Be Explained by Those Republicans Who Claim That the Democracy Only Is Split by Factions.

A recent attempt of Hon. William E. Chandler to restore harmony throughout the length and breadth of the Republican party is likely to end in failure. He published a card some time ago in which he pronounced "baseless" a statement made by the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Mr. B. F. Jones, at the close of the campaign of 1884, to the effect that President Arthur and his Cabinet had shown a want of fidelity and zeal in the Blaine canvass. After thus in a sufficiently explicit way calling Mr. Jones a liar, Mr. Chandler proceeded to deprecate, in a beautiful passage, the tendency among the leaders of his party to indulge in personal quarrels. He thought Mr. Blaine acted "from sudden impulse" when he declined Mr. Edmunds' hand at the Arthur funeral, and "thereby widened a breach which, like that with Mr. Conkling, ought never to have existed." Then, holding behind him the club with which he had just hit Mr. Jones over the head, Mr. Chandler continued: "While our great Republican leaders quarrel, the party suffers, and by reason of such differences loses a Presidential election. It is for the interest of the country that such purely personal controversies should not arise or continue between prominent leaders of either party."

Mr. Jones appears to have been more deeply impressed with the club than the olive-branch portion of Mr. Chandler's letter, for in an interview which is published he says that his statement of 1884 was not "baseless," but entirely true, and then makes these pointed and decidedly unfriendly personal allusions to Mr. Chandler:

> So far as Mr. Chandler's reference to me personally is concerned I do not feel called upon to defend myself. I have no taste for, nor do I see any present occasion for a discussion as to political methods with one whose plans and proposals during the brief intercourse I had with him in the campaign of 1884 were not such as to commend him to those having the success of the Republican party at heart. His criticisms at that time of men then the most prominent in the party, do not seem to me quite consistent with his present expressions of regret in regard to bad feeling between public men. I would not like to feel called upon to make public the facts upon which my opinion of Mr. Chandler is based.

If Mr. Jones' opinion of Mr. Chandler is any thing like that which the intelligent public has long held of him, it would be interesting to see it set forth with ample specifications. Mr. Chandler should let party harmony look out for itself long enough to call upon Mr. Jones for a bill of particulars.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Mark this! The foolish refusal of that genteelly proferred hand, at the Arthur funeral, will cost Mr. Blaine all of New England save the State of Maine.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THAT ANCIENT "LYRE."

The wild winds wail with wonder,
The solders stand amazed,
And mourn their awful blunder,
The chestnut bells are dazed!
While all the living issues
In terror sink away,
And a host of forgotten specters
Come trooping back to day;
For the strings of that ancient lyre
Send forth the sad refrain:
"If you wish to squelch the rebels,
Vote for the man from Maine."

The war is long since over,
Its cruel wounds assuaged,
The fields are green with clover
Where once the battle raged:
The Stars and Stripes wave proudly
O'er one united land,
And North and South, in friendship,
Have clasped each other's hand;
Yet still that down-east lyre
Sends forth the sad refrain:
"If you wish to free the niggers,
Vote for the man from Maine."

"Oh, what of the Mulligan letters?
And who were the Fisher crew?
And when was Fort Smith captured
By Jim and the boys in blue?
But never the ghost of an answer
Is wafted back to me
From the strings of that ancient lyre
In its dirge of sweet misery;
But forever and forever
It echoes the sad refrain:
"If you wish to be freed from the British,
Vote for the man from Maine."

—*E. Frank Lindsber, in Puck.*

OUR MEPHISTOPHELES.

How President Arthur Came Finally to Suspect James G. Blaine.

The remarkable story said to have been related by the late President Arthur to Judge Draper and Chairman Warren, during the Blaine campaign of 1884, and given to the public for the first time in the New York *Times*, is pronounced authentic by Judge Draper. Although the main facts in the case were known at the time of the Senatorial fight in 1881, yet the plain unvarnished account given by Mr. Arthur throws new light on a crisis from which may be dated the downfall of the Republican party. It will be remarked that the late President related the particulars of the quarrel between Conkling and Garfield in order to emphasize his advice to the two Stalwart leaders not to mislead their followers in supporting Blaine's candidacy by pledges which previous experience in half-breed honor taught him would not be fulfilled, should Blaine be elected.

The hand of President Garfield's Secretary of State is plainly discernible in the cunningly devised plot to deceive Conkling and Grant, and the New York Senator felt that behind Garfield stood the Half-Breed Mephistopheles, directing the plot which culminated in the nomination of Judge Robertson. Arthur did not know Blaine and his powers of deception as well as Conkling did and he relied, as he says, implicitly on the assurances of Garfield. When Mephistopheles became the nominee of the party in 1881, the Republican President, while loyal to his party and prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the National convention, considered it his duty to warn the Stalwart leaders against being deceived as he was four years previously. His words are emphatic on the subject: "Let me say to you, as a friend, assume no responsibility for the future course of Mr. Blaine's administration in this State. Allow none of our friends to be deceived with false hopes." He bore a lively remembrance of the words of President Garfield to Conkling, Platt and himself the Sunday previous to the appointment of Judge Robertson to the collectorship: "I am not prepared yet to take any action on New York matters and shall not be for some time."

He also considered that the ruling spirit of Garfield's Administration had become the choice of the Republican National convention, and that the influence which operated against himself and his friends on a former occasion had lost none of its malignity. The loyalty of the late President to his party would not permit him to counsel any dissatisfaction in the ranks. But he knew that Blaine was not to be trusted and he was impelled to warn his friends against the Mephistopheles of the party. Time has not improved the situation or changed the feelings of some of the Republican leaders towards Mr. Blaine. They know him to be a trickster, and his "magnetism" to consist of his remarkable powers of deception.—*Albany Argus.*

Democrats Still Serene.

The Democratic party is not going to the dogs as rapidly as the Republican press would have it. There have been isolated instances of the defeat of a few eminent party leaders, from causes purely local, and there has been a net loss in the House, but there are prospects of a relative gain in the Senate. As to the popular suffrage, the Republicans would seem to be doloing the issue. The net majorities or pluralities for Republicans over Democrats and vice-versa given in 1884 on President, and in 1886 on head of the State tickets are given below, for the purpose of comparison:

	1886.		1884.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Connecticut....	....	2,493	....	1,274
Delaware.....	....	13,837	....	3,923
Indiana.....	3,319	....	....	6,512
Kansas.....	37,979	....	64,374	....
Massachusetts.	9,110	....	24,372	....
Michigan.....	8,433	....	3,344	....
Missouri.....	....	50,635	....	33,057
Ohio.....	11,781	....	31,802	....
Pennsylvania..	42,851	....	80,299	....
Wisconsin.....	18,718	....	14,680	....
	128,121	66,815	218,771	44,768
Net. Rep. maj	61,306	....	174,003	....

This shows a net Democratic gain of 122,697 in ten States on the popular vote in an Administration off-year. The Republican party is moving grandly on to a popular majority.—*Detroit Free Press*

NEWSPAPER DRIFT.

—How can the Republicans hope to elect Mr. Blaine when so many of their leaders are ready to push a knife under his fifth rib, or hit him in the back with a brick?—*Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express (Rep.)*

—A Republican admirer of Blaine pictures him as "a Napoleon escaping from the Elba of politics." Which, skinned of its metaphor, means he has changed his shirt in preparation for Waterloo.—*Omaha Herald.*

—Secretary of the Interior Lamar, in his annual report, recommends among other things amendments to the Pension laws so as to secure a more just and liberal provision in the matter of pensions to those who are dependent upon pension rs and to give pensioners the benefit of pensions adjusted to their rank when they were discharged, instead of their rank when they were injured or when they contracted the disease from which their disability resulted. Can not some Republican organ make these suggestions the pretext for shouting that "the South is again in the saddle" or something to like effect?—*Detroit Free Press.*

EMBARRASSED PEOPLE.

A Man Meets His Newly Divorced Wife and Newly-Made Husband.

He came to me in the car as we were jogging along over the Erie, and without any preliminary palaver about the weather or the crops or the Bulgarian question, he asked:

"Do you see that couple on the right?"

"Yes."

"Purty good-looking woman."

"She is that."

"Got on some nice togs?"

"Yes."

"What do you think of the man?"

"Oh, he seems to be a sensible sort of a man—probably a villager or a farmer."

"Yes; he lives back here in a small town, and he's a purty good fellow."

"Then you know him?"

"Well, kinder. Say, I'm in a sort of box and want a little advice."

"Well?"

"Well, that woman used to be my wife. We were divorced about a year ago, and she's now married to him and they are now on their bridal tower, or tooer, or whatever you call it. I'm kinder embarrassed to know just what policy to pursue, but you can see the case from a neutral standpoint. Now, then, shall I knock his head off, treat 'em with cold contempt, or go over and wish 'em much joy?"

"What were the grounds for divorce?"

"We fit too much. I wan ed to be boss and so did she. She'll either boss that chap or break his neck."

"Do they know you are here?"

"Oh, yes, and I s'pose they are kinder embarrassed, too. It seems a case where some proceedings ought to be taken."

"A row won't help you any."

"No. I s'pose not, but if I could git Mary mad you'd hear some of the biggest sp tting and jawing which ever fell on mortal ears. Say, she's opened on me at three o'clock in the afternoon and kept it up until midnight without stopping over three times for breath. Such command of language you never saw!"

"Silent contempt would be a wise policy."

"Not in this case. See how peart and proud she sits up there! She does that to brag over me. She wants to give me to understand that I wasn't the only husband she could get. If I treat 'em with silent contempt how is she to find out that I'm now on my way to marry the Widder Belden, who brings me a thumping big farm and $3,000 in cash? I want Mary to know that. The day she left me she said I was too pizen mean to marry the fat woman in a sideshow, and I want her to know that I was engaged to a staving-look ng woman in less than six weeks. I think I'll go over and have a talk with 'em.

"Well, don't ra se any row."

"Oh, I shan't unless the feller begins to bluster around."

He went up the aisle to the water-cooler, and I changed my seat to the one behind the couple. When the man came back he stopped in front of them and held out his hand to the man and said:

"Hello! Jim; going down to New York?"

"Yes," replied the other, as they shook.

"Kind of a bridal too-er, eh?"

"Yes."

"Got my old woman along, I see?"

"Y-yes!" was the jerky reply.

"Well, Mary," he said, as he turned to her, "so you've got another man, eh?"

"None o' your business, Tom Lapham!"

"Oh, it isn't! Same old Mary, I see! That's just the chin-music you used to give me when I asked why dinner wasn't ready."

"You shet up!"

"That's more of it! Seems almost as if we were living together again, and I was dodging the broom-stick. I shall be married Saturday."

"Humph!"

"Humph! Well, you bet it's humph! She's four times as good-looking as you are, and has a big farm and $3,000 in cash!"

"Don't believe it!"

"Same old Mary! Sounds perfectly natural to hear you call me a dogoned liar. We'll be down to New York Sunday night, and mebbe will stop at the same hotel you do."

"No, you won't!"

"Yes, we will!"

"You shan't!"

"We shall!"

"See here, Tom," said the bridegroom, who was red clear back to his collar-button, "please let up." This is an embarrassing situation for me."

"Yes, I s'pose it is, J m, and I'll do any thing to oblige. Of course, you've married my old second-hand wife, and of course you don't want to be twitted of it. I see the p'int, Jim, and I'm done."

Mary got up with both fists doubled up and her fighting jaw on, but the bridegroom quieted her, and the divorced husband said to me as we walked to the rear of the car:

"Yes, it's kinder embarrassing to Jim, and I don't want to hurt his feelings. Kinder embarrassing to me, too, and for Mary, and I guess we'd better have a game of euchre. First time I ever had a divorced wife, or met her married to another man, and I didn't exactly know how to take it. Much obliged for your kindness, and I order the ace of spades up."—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

What the Kid Feared.

"What makes you cry so, little boy?" asked a kind-hearted gentleman of a weeping Austrian youth.

"Be—be—cause my teacher is sick."

"I expect he will get well again."

"So do I. That—that's—what makes me cry, boo hoo!" and covering his face with his hands, the poor little fellow sobbed convulsively.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Stimulating Ride.

The funeral was over, and a few personal friends were taking dinner with the bereaved widow.

"Won't you have some more of the roast beef, Mr. Smith?" she asked.

"Thanks," he replied; "I believe I will. The ride to the grave and back has given me quite an appetite."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Maine witness, on being asked by the opposing counsel if he were not related to the plaintiff, answered "No." On the counsel then asking him if he did not marry the plaintiff's daughter he said: "Yes; but gol all mighty, does that make us any relation?"

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Observations and Experiments Made by a Successful Cultivator.

It seems to me that the method of deep setting this crop is a mistake. I have spent money carting dirt on to asparagus beds, but it was labor lost; the yield was no better. We live and learn. Studying the habit of the plant I found much that is interesting. Plowing an old meadow I found roots of asparagus that had sprung from seeds, and the clumps of roots when turned up were about eighteen inches long and had in all cases grown by inches toward the south, adding a new bud each year, the old buds or roots being connected together with the power to reduce an upward growth only in the new bud. Another bed, in bearing over thirty years and for the last fifteen without manure, as shown signs of running out. The stalks are of good size, but very thin y scattered over the ground, so that one-fourth of the two-acre lot was ploughed up. This was done with little difficul