

Friday Morning, November 24, 1882.

The Baltimore American says that either Holton or McComas will be the Republican candidate for Governor next fall.

The reason why so many public men get rich on salaries barely sufficient for a living is fully explained by a patent medicine man who says that a ten dollar bill will buy a certificate from almost any statesman in the country.

There are in the United States about 10,000,000 families. Our annual taxation for Federal purposes is about \$400,000,000. Each head of a family pays, therefore, an average tax of \$40. Under the existing revenue system the working classes are more heavily taxed than their wealthy neighbors, for the highest duties are imposed on the coarser goods used by the poor.

The incidental expenses of the tariff commission during its useless tour, too up like the bills for a Congressional funeral. For example, the hotel expenses at Log Branch—that great centre of manufacturing industries—were \$6,000; two days' trip to New York cost \$344, of this amount \$114 were for lunch on the tug—One commissioner staid four days at a Washington hotel at the rate of \$86 per day. The plain farmers and working people will not look at these items with entire satisfaction.

Hon. J. H. Brewer, of Trenton, Republican Representative from the Second New Jersey district, arrived in Washington on Tuesday. In an interview Mr. Brewer stated that although he voted for the river and harbor bill, he was re-elected for the reason that the tariff question entered largely into the canvass in his district, which is a great manufacturing centre. In speaking of the prospects of the party in 1884 he admitted they looked very blue and said that in his mind the indications pointed directly to the election of a Democratic President.

Mr. John E. Massey, is working energetically in preparing evidence of the frauds practiced by the Mahone element in the late election in Virginia. Mr. Massey says that he has overwhelming proof of these, which he is putting into shape, and will submit to the House of Representatives at the proper time. He is confident that he can make it manifest that Mahone's agents have perpetrated the most unblushing acts of fraud in all sections of the State. One of the grounds upon which Massey will base his claim for the seat which he has been elected to fill is that he is the letter written by Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States District court giving his opinion as to the duties of supervisors and other matters connected with the Virginia campaign.

In Washington city on Friday, Henry M. Knight filed a bill in equity against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Co. to prevent them from backing up cars on Maryland avenue. The petitioner recites that he is the owner of a certain dwelling house on the south side of Maryland avenue, which has cost him \$5,000. He also states that Maryland avenue was opened as a public highway, and that the railroad company were granted permission to lay tracks on the same, but not to keep cars standing. He claims that the company have persistently violated this law, and that the constant noise is so annoying that he will be forced to remove and get another house. Judge Hagner issued an order, returnable December 5, at 10 a. m., to show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

A Washington lawyer named Chapman claims to have unearthed an old Maryland law which will cause a flutter in the politics of that State should it be determined that the law is yet operative. The passage of the law dates back well nigh a century. Under its provisions Mr. Chapman claims that all adult males who have resided the legal length of time in the District of Columbia are entitled to a vote at the nearest Maryland or Virginia polling place. The effects of this law, should it be proven that it is still in force or can be enforced, would be to give the counties contiguous to this city a decided Congressional increase and thousands of voters. This law was referred several years ago by several lawyers of this city who discovered its existence, but no action was taken. It begins to look now as though if there is anything tangible in the old statute that it will be brought to the attention of the authorities, "and how they can avoid declaring it operative," said a well known lawyer on Tuesday, "is a mystery to me. They will either have to repeal it or give us a vote."

The friends of Mr. Randall, in advocating his claims for the Speakership of the next House, have put forward as his platform upon the question of revenue reform "the total abolition of internal revenue, and a revision of the present oppressive tariff." It does not seem to occur to these gentlemen that if the internal revenue tax were entirely abolished, the necessary revenues of the government would admit of little reduction in the present tariff. Even if this were not so, it is difficult to see the justice or propriety of a total abolition of internal revenue tax. Many large corporations and internal manufacturers would thus escape any share in the burden of raising the government revenues, while the whole would be placed upon the necessary home consumption of the masses and the poor laboring men. Of the \$135,000,000 derived from the internal revenue tax during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1881, almost \$81,000,000 were produced by tax on liquors. Where is the necessity or propriety of dispensing with this tax, in order that the amount derived from this source should be raised from the simplest and most necessary articles of food and wearing apparel, and thus secure to the home manufacturers of these commodities that amount in profits? This proposed platform of Mr. Randall is but protection in disguise.

The Negro in Politics.

The views of Mr. Edward A. Freeman, a distinguished English scholar and historian, upon the anomalous position of the negro race in this country, as invested by the "reconstruction" legislation with the rights of citizenship and political equality, are worthy of careful consideration. Mr. Freeman visited the United States during the past summer, and spent several months in a careful observation of the manners and customs of the American people and the peculiarity of our institutions. Upon his return, he contributed an article to the *Fortnightly Review*, an English publication, in which he dwells at length upon the status of the negro race in this country. After referring to the question presented by Irish citizenship in America, and the dangers which, in his judgment, it involves, he concludes that owing to the gradual assimilation of the Irish race with the masses of our people, the Irish problem is not likely to last forever; "but," he continues, "the negro difficulty must last either till the negro has been found by the Ethiopian man who can change his skin, or till either the white man or the black departs out of the land." No such problem as that which the people of this continent must grapple with, was, he says, ever before presented to man, and no precedents to guide to its solution are offered in the history of either modern or ancient nations. Rome admitted vast numbers of freedmen and strangers to citizenship; but they were substantially of one race and blood, and the process never extended till the later days of the empire to native Egyptians, and then only slightly. Returning to his country the writer says:

The bestowal of citizenship on the negro is one of those cases which show at law what it cannot. The law may declare the negro to be the equal of the white man; it cannot make him so equal. To the end of question Am I not a man and brother? I venture to answer: No. He may be a man and a brother in some secondary sense; he is not a man and a brother in the same full sense in which every Western Aryan is a man and brother. He cannot be assimilated; the laws of nature forbid it, and it is surely a dangerous experiment to have in any commonwealth an inferior race, legally equal to the superior, but which nature keeps below the level to which law has raised it.

Mr. Freeman sees less danger in the present case because the negroes are, of the whole, peaceable and easily satisfied creatures, with no very lofty ambition and for the most part contented to imitate the ways of white men; but were they a high-spirited people, he sees that their situation might make them a very dangerous element. He does not appear to have learned how dangerous, even as they are, they have shown themselves to be where evil leadership has had sway amongst them, protected by outside Federal power from the vengeance of the whites, who have seen civilization overturned, morality trampled under foot, law defied and all the safeguards which government offers to life and property trampled down in States in which they had lived from boyhood. That is substantially what has been experienced in most of the Southern States for many years, since the so-called "reconstruction," until within the past few years. The Anglo Saxon blood in those States has, however, finally asserted its inherent superiority, and that degrading misrule has been thrown off in all of those communities, never again to be retraced, but in this inert and spiritless section of Maryland the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race have been so far forgotten, that this monstrous degradation is still endured and tolerated.

Continuing the discussion Mr. Freeman says: There is, I follow, difficulty and danger in the position of a class enjoying civil but not political rights, placed under protection of the law, but having no share in making the law or in choosing its makers. But surely there is greater difficulty and danger in the existence of a class of citizens, the political rights of which are equal to other citizens, but who are not their equals in any other way.

He has heard men say that education will solve the problem; "but education," he answers, "cannot wipe out the eternal distinction that has been drawn by the hand of nature. No teaching can turn a black man into a white one." The old exasperating question, "Would you like your daughter to marry a nigger?" after all, he says, "went to the root of the matter;" for where the closest of human communities cannot exist in any lawful form "there is no real brotherhood, no real fellowship," and, he adds, "the artificiality of citizenship is in such cases a mockery." He even goes so far as to declare his belief that the most zealous of abolitionists would contemplate with a shudder the thought of a negro "in the seat of Washington and Garfield."

The negro could never have found his way into this country except as a slave. Had this uncivilized and barbarous race sought ingress into this country by means of immigration as freemen, public opinion in every section of the country would have promptly and unanimously repelled them; and even the Democratic party, always liberal in its immigration policy and humane in its sympathy with the oppressed foreigner, would never have dared to countenance negro immigration.

These people, brought here as slaves and held as such under the constitution of the Republic, were, by the vicissitudes of a civil war, suddenly emancipated; and fresh from the bonds of personal servitude and without any preliminary qualification were, by the policy of the "reconstruction" legislation, invested with all the privileges of equal citizenship. While the intelligent and enlightened foreign immigrant is kept upon probation for several years before receiving the rights of naturalization, those people were, without any preliminary qualification whatever, admitted en masse to the full privileges of American citizenship, and as far as law could accomplish that result, made the peer of the most intelligent citizens in the land. It is true that high Republican authority has characterized this extraordinary legislation as a "monster born of party necessity and political insincerity;" but, whatever the motives that induced it, or the urgencies that gave it birth, it is and has been for over a decade, a glaring, flagrant accomplished fact.

It only remains now to be developed what will be the result of this extraordinary policy, and how and when and at what cost this work of party necessity and political insincerity will be undone. Mr. Freeman is right in saying that no such problem has ever been presented in

the history of mankind, and the more thoughtful people of the present day are apt to share the grave apprehensions he expresses with regard to the final solution of it.

Not a Doubtful District.

The Baltimore *Intelligencer*, Saturday, referring to the recent success of the Republicans in this Congressional district, has the following to say:

Since the recent congressional and judicial elections in Maryland have been made by certain Republicans organs to show that large Republicans gains were made, and even to go so far as to predict that in the next presidential contest the vote of Maryland cannot be regarded as certain for the Democratic nominee; but that on the other hand if the Democratic party should be elected on local issues the State will really be regarded as premature to consider this subject at this time, and unnecessary to deny the accuracy of such statements of alleged facts, and our only object in doing so is to point out some of the gross errors which have been made in order to score a point against the Democratic party. The only real gain by the Republicans in Maryland was in the Fifth Congressional district, where General Chapman was defeated by a Republican—a man comparatively obscure, politically and otherwise, and who possessed no experience whatever in public affairs. As we previously indicated, Mr. Holton's chief claims to the honor of representing the district in Congress consisted in the fact of his brother-in-law's prominence as a politician of Howard county and having ample funds to make an "active" canvass in the district. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Democratic party had firmly together General Chapman would have been returned. In a presidential year, however, the Fifth district will not be found among the "doubtful" ones of Maryland.

Death of Thurlow Weed. Thurlow Weed, the oldest and best known of American politicians, died at his home in New York city on Wednesday morning in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Weed was born in Coles, Greene county, New York, November 15, 1797. He was born to poverty, and passed his early life in hard work. When a very small boy he worked in a blacksmith shop. At ten years he was making his own living as a Hudson river vessel. At twelve years he was an apprentice in a printing office—After that we find him for a short time in a book-store, but he soon returned to the printing office. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812-15. At the age of twenty-one he established a newspaper in the western part of New York. During the anti-Masonic excitement of 1826-27, Mr. Weed was elected to the legislature, where he soon grew into prominence as a politician.

Mr. Weed was never a statesman, never even a politician in the highest sense of the word, but as a shrewd and not over scrupulous party manager the country has never had his equal. He was endowed with rare sagacity and often proved more than a match for political opponents of a far higher and broader range of abilities. As editor of the *American Evening Journal*, the organ of his party for many years, Mr. Weed wielded a vast influence and succeeded in impressing his views deeply on the public mind of that time. He was himself, except that of State printer, which was very lucrative, but he was a dictator in the distribution of patronage. Mr. Weed is credited with having nominated Taylor and Harrison, and in securing the nomination of Scott he achieved a conspicuous failure. For many years past, the old man has been entirely out of public life, but has frequently appeared in print in recent local or advisory utterances.

How a Colored Man Voted. Mr. Thomas Mills, a respectable and substantial colored citizen of Frederick, Md., having been called severely to account and threatened with ostracism on account of his political views, communicated the following to the public through "A Card" in the *Frederick Times*. It will be seen from the marks at the left hand corner that the *Times*, though a Republican newspaper, only admitted the article to its columns as an advertisement. So much the more credit to Mr. Mills, who is not only willing to back up his faith with his works but with his money.

To my colored friends and fellow citizens, there are many among you who profess to be in doubt as to my vote at the recent election. Why there should be any doubt on this subject I do not know. Ever since our people have been enfranchised I have been a Democrat in politics, because I believe that this party is now and will continue to be the true friends of the negro race, as they have ever been the friends and protectors of an unfortunate and friendless race. Such being my position, I of course voted as my conscience dictated: the whole Democratic ticket. Our people will find out on one of these days, as they have found out in the far South, that their true interests will be best promoted by adhering to and voting with the Democratic party. At least this is my present opinion, and until I see good reason to change it I propose to exercise my right to vote accordingly freely and fearlessly. If my fellow colored men should feel differently it is their privilege to do so, without let or hindrance from any source. All that I ask is that every colored man should follow the lead of his own conscience in carrying the crown and laurels of his fellow citizens. I have been threatened with a loss of patronage by some thoughtless people on account of my political views. To those people I can only say if their patronage depends upon my thinking and acting as they do, and not as my conscience dictates, I do not want their patronage. Yours truly, THOMAS MILLS.

Chief Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, who has been quite ill for some time, will take a trip south for his health shortly. The Judge's absence from the Court of Appeals is said to be much felt.

The oriental tea crop is from three to five million pounds less this year than last, and manipulations are on foot for an advance of price.

Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, was refused his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress by the Republican majority, in the face of decisions of the courts of the State declaring certain ballots constituting his opponents' ineligible to be elected. Chalmers was desirous with this that he ran for the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican, or Moderate. To his dismay the certificate of election has been given to his opponent, this time by the Governor of Mississippi on the ground that 1472 votes counted for J. R. Chambers in the returns cannot be understood to have been cast for J. R. Chalmers. Nor is there a Republican majority in the Forty-eighth Congress to "go behind the returns."

The King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe winter the royal court gardens were suffering greatly from cold and frost, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

A Bishop's Experience of Death.

In a sermon in the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, related the following: "On my return from Japan I preached in California, and probably overworked myself, and on the last Sunday in February, after holding divine service in my St. Louis church, I returned home, where I was immediately taken sick with a lingering fever, which the physician predicted would end fatally. At this point I seemed to fall into a kind of ecstasy when I actually did not know whether I was alive or dead. I imagined that I was on board a most magnificent ship, and heard the captain say, 'Stop her!' and which I thought to be the voice of my Divine Master. I was a young 18-months old child, who had died twenty years ago, came to me and said that she had told me that I was coming, and had come to meet me. After some little conversation which I do not recollect she said: 'Do you not think that I have grown, papa?' She then rose in a form of glory which I have never been witnessed, and never more expect to see until I die, and then returned to her seat, saying that she had come to the shore to see if I could know her. She then said that many friends had asked after me and were waiting my coming, and that an old lady and gentleman had taken her up and kissed her, saying that her papa was her boy. I then asked her where her mamma was. 'Oh, she is at this moment for the Lord, but will be in the sky to meet me as soon as you arrive.' All this an impression upon me by the magnitude of the scene around me, and it was a season of great peace and joy to me. It seemed to me I had come back from the other world, and although it is possible for me to say that I was dead, it seems as if I was not in the body."

Notes. Over twenty native-born Irishmen will have seats in the next House of Representatives.

Twenty-nine cowboys, who lately visited Taples, Kansas, represented over 400,000 acres of land in 219,000 head of cattle.

The trainer of Manx is confident that she will make a mile heat season in 2:38, which is probably as near as any horse will ever get to breaking a record in a mile.

Alvin Hawkins, the present Republican governor of Tennessee, who was defeated in reelection, has eight brothers in Tennessee, all of whom voted against him at the election.

Daniel Bull and George Shirton Monday found in the Kentucky shop at New York, one with closed doors, shut out one alone and Bull was found dead in the shop.

A little girl of Missouri, Mo., has received a pass for life on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, free of all taxes, except a tax, and he is to be all of the compound that has him won't let him go near the line for fear he'll die.

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James H. Gilchrist was committed to jail Tuesday for debt, on complaint of America's wife. The latter was arrested on Thursday at Upper Marlboro, has been transferred to Pikesville, Baltimore county. He is succeeded by the Rev. Father Cannon, who was the associate of the retiring pastor.

The Rev. D. C. DeWolf, who for four or five years has had charge of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Upper Marlboro, has been transferred to Pikesville, Baltimore county. He is succeeded by the Rev. Father Cannon, who was the associate of the retiring pastor.

The first case before the Hon. A. C. Sawyer, Judge of the District Court, was heard on Thursday at Baltimore. It was a case of habeas corpus, and the prisoner was released. A certain collection, the prisoner was released. A certain collection, the prisoner was released.

For the people of Massachusetts one sentence in a speech of Congressman Butler may be interesting reading just about now. "You have seen a man who has been called a thief, but no one of you has yet been so bold to truth as to call him a thief."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court that M. M. Harvey, Administrator of the estate of Charles C. Sisson, do publish a notice to the creditors of said estate, to the effect that all claims against said estate, must be presented to the Administrator, on or before the 24th day of November, 1882.

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Fall and Winter Styles, 1882.



GEO. C. HENNING, NO. 410 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. KARR, 629 Pa. Ave., ROCKFORD, ILL.

Also Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Chronometers, FINE JEWELRY, All kinds of time Pieces repaired, And warranted.

THE PLACE TO BUY Dry Goods, Fall of 1882. Hamilton, Easter, Sons, Nos. 199, 201 and 203 W. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE, MD.

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A Big Drive! 150 PAIRS MEN'S BOOTS, 200 STOUT BOOTS, PRIME CALF BOOTS, LONG LEG KIE BOOTS, HUNTER'S CAVALRY BOOTS, FINE SEWED BOOTS, HANDSEWED BOOTS.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES! Infants Shoes, from 15c up. Children's Shoes, from 25c up. Boys Shoes, all leather, from 75c up. Ladies Lace Shoes, from 50c up. Ladies Kid and Patent Button Shoes, from 75c up. Men's Heavy Working Shoes, from 1.00 up. Men's Congress Gaiters, from 1.25 up. Men's Kid Boots, from 1.50 up. Men's Calf Boots, from 2.00 up.

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