

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Stracosta Italian O. C. "Migoua." Healey's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Lizard Troupe. "Our Boys" and "Jo Jabea." Healey's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Madison. Engagement of the Colville Folly Company. "Hobson's Choice." Academy of Music. Third street, between Dearborn and Monroe. Variety, comedy, and specialty performances. Hamilton's Theatre. Clark street, corner of Madison. Engagement of Water & Cotton's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 53, A. F. & M.—Hall 122 LaSalle. Notice: Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the Constitution. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master, J. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 90.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, of Chicago, was yesterday elected President of the American Humane Society, at its session in Baltimore. As a humanitarian Mr. Brown is well and favorably known, and this high honor is not unmerited.

An abstract of the biennial report of the Trustees of the Northern Insane Asylum is submitted to the public this morning. It shows the institution to be carefully fulfilling the objects for which it was created.

Reliable dispatches from Georgia assert that WARD, Republican, was elected to Congress by at least 3,000 majority, but was counted out by the Democrats. He might as well be counted out as ousted out. He had no right to interfere with the Solid South.

The body of the late A. T. STEWART has been found, and the perpetrators of the outrage are known, though their names were not given to the public last night. An official says when the names are published the people of New York will be thoroughly astounded.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday elected Mrs. REBECCA N. HAZZARD, of Missouri, President; Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Louisiana, Vice-President; and Mrs. J. M. LIVENOR, of Virginia, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. MYRA BROADWELL, of Chicago, Treasurer.

Black Friday will not down. Bankruptcy proceedings in the case of ALBERT SPEYERS (once broker for FISK & GOULD), whose contracts were so brazenly repudiated by his firm, will soon determine whether JAY GOULD shall be again compelled to pay back to his victims a portion of his enormous haul, after the manner of the celebrated Erie restitution of \$6,000,000.

The Treasury authorities are outspoken in their regrets that the New York bankers should openly antagonize the silver dollar. The point is well taken that the National Banks are themselves the servants of the Government, and should they persist in this unwise move the Banking law will be so amended as to force them to take as deposit whatever Congress may declare to be legal tender.

Steps have been taken toward the formation in Chicago of an association having for its object the putting forth of united effort to protect the youth of the Northwest against the sickening flood of depraved and licentious literature that is sapping the foundations of moral purity among the rising generation. The movement is in excellent hands, and should command the unrestricted support of every true man and woman in Chicago.

The Western Wholesale Druggists' Association, representing over 100 of the leading drug houses of the West, concluded its annual Convention yesterday. Action was taken looking to a repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary goods, to the requirement of a more competent examination as to the qualification of persons desiring to practice pharmacy, to the discouragement and prevention of adulteration in drugs and medicines, and to the limitation of credits.

The County Board has voted to reduce to 25 cents per day the Sheriff's allowance for detaining prisoners, the change to take effect only when the Democratic Sheriff shall have retired and the Republican Sheriff-elect entered upon the duties of his office. This spasm of post-mortem economy is eminently characteristic of the old Board. It is a measure, partly of spite and partly of buncombe, being supported by the identical faction which less than a year ago refused to reduce Keen's allowance to a figure which admitted of no division of the spoils. The people have just intrusted the management of county affairs to a new Board, and by a majority of about 11,000 votes have

intimated their desire that the outgoing crowd meddle with the business as little as may be. It is quite possible that the incoming Board may resolve upon a still more economical and satisfactory plan of feeding the jail prisoners, and that it will insist upon regulating this and other matters to suit itself.

LORD SALISBURY, under date of Nov. 7, replies to Secretary EVANS' last dispatch on the fishery question. With friendly earnestness the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs insists upon the construction which Her Majesty's Government has put upon the Treaty of Washington. He lays down, he says, no new principles of international law, but fortifies his demands by ample affidavit. The communication is as courteous as it is carefully prepared.

Attorney-General DEVENS was yesterday engaged in arguing before the Supreme Court the question whether the United States has the constitutional right to prohibit polygamous marriages in the Territories. GEORGE RAYMOND had been convicted in the Territorial courts, and in his appeal mainly rested on the plea that polygamy was a religious duty, which Mr. DEVENS most effectively disposed of by comparing the Mormons to East India things, in that they rioted in murder as a religious duty.

A Cincinnati Alderman and zealous Democrat named J. J. KELLY undertook the EXR HOLLAND game, and got caught. At the late election he was industrious in procuring illegal votes, was detected, and yesterday convicted in the United States Court. Another boisterous Democrat, a Lieutenant of Police, is also under indictment for cursing and driving a Federal Supervisor away from the polls. Some of the same sort of law and justice is what is needed among the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers of the South.

Gen. SHERMAN'S annual report in its arrangement of the Government's Indian policy is looked upon in Washington as part of a preconceived move by the army generally upon the Interior Department, and is exciting much attention. That Department, while not assuming the offensive, is willing to stand by its record. One army officer charges the Department with not supplying a certain tribe, which, upon investigation, is found not to be entitled to the Government bounty. The Interior Department believes the charges of mismanagement and neglect are solely made for the purpose of securing a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The Washington dispatches represent the President as unwilling to be regarded as having changed or abandoned his Southern policy, or as having confessed it to be a failure. He is said to have authorized the statement that his policy toward the South will remain what it always has been, a policy of protection to the citizen of whatever political party in the exercise of his political rights, and that the only change he has undergone is a change in his estimate of the Southern character. He means now as heretofore that the Constitution and laws guaranteeing absolute political equality shall be enforced wherever they may be disregarded, only he now sees more reason than ever before for directing special attention to such enforcement in the South. Whether his policy has been changed or not, it is quite evident that the President "means business" from this time forth, and that, so far as the niggardly appropriations of a Democratic Congress will permit, the power of the Government will be exerted to punish the violence and fraud that have run riot in the South until it seemed that a day of reckoning would never come.

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

The gold clique have deliberately reopened the silver controversy. The movement is a concerted one. All the organs have been impressed into the service, and are engaged in reiterating the old falsehoods and contributing new ones. The fight is bound to be as selfish and unscrupulous as it was before, with the disadvantage on the side of the money-lenders that they are now making an open effort to impose offensive legislation upon the people, while before they were defending a demonization that had been procured surreptitiously if not fraudulently. We cannot but regret that the status of silver has not been allowed to stand as it now is, for it would have been better for the time-being, perhaps, to abide by restricted coinage; but the gold clique are not content with this, and are determined upon forcing a change. The only change they will get is the passage of a law providing for the free coinage of silver, and placing that coin on precisely the same footing as gold in our monetary system. There is no doubt that this is the true position of silver in this country, and the action of the New York banks and the offensive tone assumed by the gold organs will establish this relation sooner than it could otherwise have been brought about.

It is only a few days since the question was reopened, and yet there is already a full crop of lies ready for harvest. Without taking the pains to parcel these falsehoods out among their originators, it may still be worth while to expose some of them for the purpose of showing how utterly unscrupulous the organs of the gold clique are:

1. That silver has depreciated 15 per cent. The relative value of a commodity cannot be determined by a comparison with a single and exceptional standard; it is governed by the average or run of values. Silver does not hold the same ratio of value to gold that it held a few years ago, partly because its monetary employment has largely decreased by demonization in Germany and this country, and partly because the stock of gold is contracting as compared with the demand for it. But almost any other given commodity may be taken, and it will be found that the value of silver has not decreased; but on the contrary has increased, within the last few years.

2. That silver will to-day purchase more flour, meat, cotton, wool, iron, or coal, than an ounce of silver would have purchased five years ago, though the silver dollar was relatively worth more than the gold dollar at that time. So a silver dollar will to-day purchase more of the necessary articles of life than could have been procured for a silver dollar five years ago.

3. That re-coinstitution of silver was "an attempt to make 85 cents' worth of silver a dollar." The fact is that the re-coinstituted silver dollar contains just 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, which is precisely the amount it contained before it was demonitized, and precisely the amount it had always contained from the very foundation of the Government. It was this standard dollar of 37 1/2 grains pure silver which constituted 100 cents, so that it is obviously false and ridiculous to say that it now amounts to only 85 cents.

4. That there would be a loss of 15 per cent in the purchasing power of the greenbacks and bank-notes, amounting to one hundred million dollars, by maintaining the standard silver dollar. The fact is, that the greenbacks and bank-notes are not now worth within one-eighth of 1 per cent as much as the standard silver dollar in which they are redeemable along with gold. To make them actually interchangeable with the standard silver dollar on demand would increase their value to that extent, instead of diminishing it. Greenbacks and bank-notes are not property, but only promises to pay; their purchasing value depends ultimately upon their redeemability, and the aggregate relative value of all forms of property will be increased by making these greenbacks represent the double standard instead of a contracted and insufficient standard of gold alone,—on which basis they probably could not be redeemed at all.

5. That the vast empire of India "is reported" to have about decided to adopt the gold standard. There is and has been no such report outside of the invention of those in this country who have put it forth. There is not the smallest likelihood that the use of silver as money will be abandoned in India. The English people themselves would be stricken with alarm at any such action, for they would be brought face to face with the prospect of losing their own stock of gold and suffering more from hard times than they do now. It may pay England to abide by the single gold standard, so long as the silver standard or the double standard shall prevail in a large part of the commercial world; but England would share in the common disaster if the monetary use of silver should be discontinued everywhere, and the entire commerce of the world should be thrown upon the inadequate basis of gold alone.

6. That the States of the Latin Union are "glutted" with silver, and that the people find it a burden. It is true the Latin Union have suspended the free coinage of silver as a protection against German demoralization; but it is also true that, at the rate of 15 to 1, France keeps between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 of silver at par with gold, and has enjoyed an easy money-market and steady prosperity, while Germany, Great Britain, and the United States have been suffering a long period of depression. It would take six years, as the law now stands, before there would be as much silver in circulation in this country as there now is in France.

7. That a few of the falsehoods set afloat as a basis for a demand that the Silver bill shall be repealed. Are the people crazy who make this demand? Have they forgotten that the present Silver bill, providing a limited and restricted coinage, passed both Houses of Congress by more than two-thirds majority? Don't they know that even this tremendous majority fell short of the public sentiment in favor of restoring the silver dollar to our monetary system? Can't they see that, if the issue be forced upon Congress again, the result will be to open the doors wider still, and provide for free coinage and silver certificates precisely as in the case of gold? If the money-lenders are determined there shall be a single standard in this country, they will find that it will be a silver and not a gold standard.

THE SUBSIDY CONVENTION.

Some few weeks ago there was a meeting held in this city, called by several gentlemen engaged in the promotion of protection and cheap money, at which Gen. Bussay, of New Orleans, was present, and made an earnest speech on the subject of granting subsidies by the Government to various projected schemes. As a result of this meeting it was resolved that a Convention, primarily called to meet at New Orleans, but which could not conveniently be held there because of the yellow-fever, should be held in Chicago Nov. 12, and that all States, cities, and towns in the country be invited to send delegates to consider the measures necessary to promote an increase of our trade with foreign countries. Invitations were sent broadcast all over the country, and on last Tuesday the Convention met in this city. The Mayor of Chicago appointed a hundred or more citizens to attend the Convention.

The body had hardly met before the purpose to use the occasion to advocate subsidies to railroads and ocean steamships was evident, and as this city and its people are opposed to all such schemes, and those of the Chicago delegates who attended so said and so voted, it pleased several delegates from other parts of the country to declare that Chicago had got up the Convention, and had got the delegates here in a trap. The Convention was not called in the interest of Chicago. Before any considerable number of our people had heard of anything relating to it, the call had been issued. There was no "trap" about it. Finding that the Convention had been adroitly packed to bolster up Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railway job and other proposed robberies, the Chicago delegates merely protested against having the resolutions adopted going before the country as an expression of the sentiments of the people of this city.

During the discussions in the Convention it was frequently stated that Illinois had profited largely from the subsidy business; that in 1850 Congress had made a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railway, and therefore Illinois ought not to object to a subsidy to other roads in other sections of the country. There would be some force in this objection if there were any similarity in the facts. Congress in 1850 granted in aid of the Illinois Railway each alternate section for six miles on each side of the road; the alternate sections of land held by the Government to be thereafter sold at \$2.50 per acre, being double the maximum price asked for Government land. This land had been in the market for thirty years, and had been vainly offered for sale, some of it as low as 50 cents an acre. The result was that the Government sold every acre of the reserved land at \$2.50 per acre for cash, thereby getting the full sum of money for which it would have sold the whole land at any time during the thirty years previous. The action of the Government was that of any prudent proprietor. It was followed by like grants to other States and to all the Pacific Railroads. Tom Scott's Pacific Road has a land grant from the United States of 21,000,000 acres, and perhaps 8,000,000 acres from the State of Texas. This grant is equal to, or more than, twice as many acres per mile as the grant to the Illinois Road. It will be seen that the grant of land of which the Texas Pacific Road is in possession was twice as great per mile as to the Illinois Road, and therefore the Texas Road cannot complain of any injustice. No one asks to take away the land. But when it is proposed to add to the land that the United States shall guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Company at the rate of \$35,000 per mile

for 1,700 miles, the bonds to bear interest at 5 per cent for forty years, the wide difference between the two cases becomes very plain,—a blind man can almost see it. The total interest which the United States is asked to guarantee will aggregate over \$120,000,000, to be secured by a second mortgage, the first being for about \$60,000,000 principal of the bonds. Not one dollar was ever taken out of the Treasury, or asked for, to build the Illinois Central Railroad. The reference to the Illinois case as a precedent for the loan of credit to Tom Scott's road by the reckless gentleman from St. Louis was far-fetched, impertinent, false, and malicious.

Land, however, will not satisfy the lobby, even if it will build railroads. It is said that dogs who have once fastened on mutton thereafter relish no other meat. The enormous swindle of over \$100,000,000 on the Union and Central Pacific Railways have given the American lobby a distaste for land or any other form of grant save bonds or cash. Their idea of a railroad is a plausible pretext for a subsidy. If a subsidy is not needed, these people care nothing about the road. The Atchison, Topeka & Kansas Railroad has a grant of land so far as it runs through Kansas, but nothing for the 1,000 miles beyond. It is building rapidly by means of private capital, and asks no subsidy. The Texas pillagers ask \$35,000 a mile subsidy. The road itself can be built for \$15,000 a mile; the difference of \$20,000 per mile is the grand steal, to promote which the lobby from New Orleans to Maine is howling in conventions, lying in newspapers, and insidiously bribing and corrupting wherever it can. It is \$20,000 a mile for 1,700 miles, and the entire commerce of the world should be thrown upon the inadequate basis of gold alone.

It is claimed, however, that the Central and Union Pacific Roads exact excessive rates for transportation, and therefore there must be competition. Did the unsophisticated children who came here from Pittsburg, St. Louis, and New Orleans, ever hear of such a thing as railroad combination and pooling of receipts? If the rival railroads east of the Mississippi River to the Atlantic can and do pool, why not the roads west of the Missouri River do the same? Competition in railway business means combination.

The competition in transportation is also furnished by the water routes or the lakes and canals from the East to the West, and by the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans. These alone, and not railroad competition, control the capacity of railroad combination. There can be no objection to Congress by law placing a maximum rate for transportation on all land-grant subsidized railroads; and let such law be enforced by the most vigorous penalties. There is the remedy for over-charging. But subsidizing Tom Scott's railroad will accomplish actually nothing in reducing freight; it will merely strengthen the combination. Such a proposition is an insult to popular intelligence, especially in the light of the costly experience of the past. HENTON, as the head of a railroad to the Pacific, will be no more rapacious in his exactions than will SCOTT, or VANDEBILT, or JAGGERT, or GARRETT. They are all alike in the matter of extortion to the extent of their opportunities.

The animus of the late Convention was hardly disguised. The elections are over. Many of the present members of Congress have not been re-elected. Their terms expire on the 3d of March next. It is assumed that this is the favorable time to tempt the weakness of retiring members. Hence the lobby is aroused for the grand struggle—is excited to vigorous action preparatory to feasting on the carcass of legislative morality. The birds of prey from far and wide will flock to Washington this winter; the grand movement on the Treasury must be made during the ninety days of this winter's session. All the bold, impudent beggars will be there plying their vocation, and appealing to Congress to rob and plunder the Treasury in their behalf.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.

The red-striated Democrats of South Carolina have at last succeeded in making that State "solid." They have elected or rather counted in every member of Congress. They have carried every county in the State. In 1876 they had majorities in only eighteen of the thirty-two counties. The remaining fourteen counties gave 81,289 Republican majority, which is now entirely wiped out. The Legislature now stands 150 Democrats in both Houses to 8 Republicans!

The Charleston News and Courier says: "These figures, better than words, measure and explain the political revolution in South Carolina." A few words, however, will explain how these figures were obtained, and how the revolution was accomplished. What intimidation, and threat, and display of military force failed to secure, was accomplished by that last resort of desperate men—ballot-box stuffing, and it was practiced with a degree of boldness that would have made Tammany ashamed even in its palmy days of fraud. Every poll was in the hands of Democrats. No Republican judges or inspectors were allowed. The Supervisors appointed under the laws of the United States were either driven off or were obliged to stand and witness the infamous frauds without the power to prevent them, or even the opportunity to protest against them. By the use of the small tissue-paper ticket enclosed in the large register ticket, a voter was enabled to cast at least twenty votes. By this liberal style of individual voting, it happened that in some precincts there were four times as many Democratic votes cast as there were voters of all parties in the precinct. In other precincts, the judges deliberately picked out the Republican votes, threw them away, and substituted unvoted packages of tickets. The stuffing was even carried beyond all limits of necessity, so that the Democratic majority all over the State is larger than the number of Democratic voters.

Under such circumstances as these it becomes the duty of the three Republican candidates for Congress—MACKAY, HARTZ, and SMALLS—to give notice of a contest, so that there may be an investigation of these infamous outrages. The whole delegation should be thrown out and a new election ordered. They have never been elected in all. They will bring with them to Washington certificates honeycombed with fraud. If the Democratic House persists in seating them, let them do it, but the Republicans must see to it that the odium rests where it belongs. The stamp of fraud must be placed upon the Democratic party so that it cannot be effaced, and it must be made to bear the infamous responsibility. If the South Carolina delegation is admitted to seats in Congress, they will hold seats to which they never were elected, and not only they, but the party which shields them in this wrong, must be allowed no opportunity to shrink or escape responsibility thereafter.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

The policy of magnanimity and conciliation has been tried twice with the Southern States. At the close of the War of the Rebellion President LINCOLN'S attitude toward the conquered people was one of extreme generosity. He had had barely time to foreshadow it when he was assassinated. The people of the North were not indisposed to support the policy of magnanimity proposed by LINCOLN; but upon the accession of JOHNSON it became evident that it was entirely unpracticable,—impracticable solely on account of the revival of passion and ill-temper at the South. No sooner was JOHNSON fairly seated in the White House than he gave indications of a purpose not merely to treat the conquered South generously and charitably, but to reward it for acts of rebellion. And the South seized with avidity the apparent opportunity not to be reconciled, but to be revenged. So evident was this temper that the Republican party was compelled not only to resist the spirit of Southern aggression but to repudiate the man who betrayed so determined a purpose to pandar to its impudent demands. President HAYES inaugurated the second great effort at conciliation. He was pledged to it in the Republican national platform, in his acceptance of the nomination, and in his inaugural he promised to keep these pledges. He did so most faithfully, so faithfully, indeed, that he destroyed for a time the unity of the party by which he was elected, nearly splitting it in twain. No guarantee sought by Southern Democratic leaders was refused by Mr. HAYES. He placed one of their number in his Cabinet; he appointed Southern Democrats to Federal offices in the South; he withdrew the army from its Southern stations; he counseled with the most distinguished Southern statesmen, and acted upon their advice in putting into operation a thorough policy of hearty conciliation. All he asked in return was an assurance that there should be peace, that Southern Republicans, both white and colored, should be protected in all their civil and political rights. It is not enough to say that this request of the President was granted. He was assured, with every appearance of sincerity, that there was nothing the South so much desired as peace; that the removal of the army would allay all irritation, and that thereupon outrages upon the rights of the colored people would and should absolutely cease. This compact, if compact it may be called, was made with Gov. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and Gov. NICOLLE, of Louisiana, and their side of it was guaranteed by such men as Gen. DONN and Gen. HILL. HAMPTON and NICOLLE had the power to carry out their compact, if such a compact can be executed in behalf of the Southern people by anybody. The late election in those States shows conclusively that they have utterly failed, whether from design on their part or not it is not necessary to inquire. It happens that in the States whose chief executive offices are held by HAMPTON and NICOLLE, the late elections proved to be tragic farces. The very things that HAMPTON and NICOLLE solemnly assured the President would not and should not be done were done. Republican meetings were broken up and dispersed by violence, the freedom of speech was abolished, and unoffending citizens were shot to death for opinion's sake solely. On the day of election the polls were located at such inaccessible places as to

party. It has seized the ballot-box by force, and manipulated it to carry out its own ends. It has sent a delegation to Congress who do not represent the people of South Carolina, and who never were elected by them. It has defied the Constitution and the laws, denied all the rights of the people, taken away the elective franchise, and set up an oligarchy in place of the democratic principles upon which our Government is conducted. The dimensions of this outrage extend beyond the local limits of South Carolina. It is a crime so grave in character and startling in consequences as to demand the cognizance of the people of the whole country. Let them demand, therefore, either that this delegation shall be thrown out or that an investigation shall be made which will fasten the responsibility upon the Democratic party. It is a crime not to be condoned or palliated. It has gone too far.

PRINTED JOURNALS.

As regularly as the General Assembly convenes comes up in some shape or other that old and threadbare proposition to make a printed record of each day's proceedings; and as regularly has the sober honesty of a majority of that body put it away as a temptation not even to be looked upon. It is a proposition which has as its foundation a desire upon the part of some impecunious printing firm to get its hands into the State Treasury; it is a proposition indefensible from any standpoint of precedent, necessity, or even common use. Two years ago it came up in this shape: Mr. BOL HOPKINS called up the following joint resolution: Resolved, That the Journals of both Houses be and they are hereby ordered to be printed daily, and a copy of each issue to be sent to each member at the opening of each session, etc., etc.

The resolution was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. WINTERS, SITTON, WATSON, TAYLOR of Cook, and HENNINGTON. After giving the resolution careful consideration, this Committee reported it back with the explanation that it would cost \$25 a day if printed in journal form, and \$5 a day if printed in a Springfield daily paper. The report was without recommendation, and upon motion of Judge HALLEY, of Jasper, was indefinitely postponed.

Some years ago the General Assembly experimented with this question of printing the Journals daily, and abandoned it for the reasons that the expense was wholly disproportionate to the value received, and was a useless expenditure of the people's money. But now the proposition is brought forward anew in the biennial report of Mr. Secretary of State HANLOW to the Governor. The Secretary recommends—

The daily publication of every day's proceedings to be made the first act of each morning session, thus giving to every one the opportunity to correct any errors in their record before the next day's proceedings, and to take each step in legislation had been taken as the law directs and been properly noted in the Journal kept by him.

The Secretary does not put it on the usual ground of public convenience, but wants the journal printed that "the clerk can see if each step in legislation has been taken as the law directs." It has been the custom of each House of the General Assembly to provide itself with an array of clerks, and certainly there ought to be some one of them with intelligence enough to keep the Journal correctly and as the law directs. The brief experience the State has had with printed Journals demonstrated that they served to multiply, embarrass, and delay legislation. The proposition, we repeat, is utterly indefensible, and it is to be regretted that it has received the official sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

The Bourbons of North Carolina are not behind the Bourbons of South Carolina in the fraud business. The methods differ, but the results aimed at are the same. In three of the Congressional Districts Republicans were fairly elected. Having been elected, it is now proposed to count them out under a law passed by the last Democratic Legislature for this express purpose. This law gives the product and county officers of election, who are all Democrats, power to revise and correct returns. The system of revision and correction in these districts will be to expunge the Republican majorities upon all sorts of quibbles, and thus return three Democrats to their places. In the other districts of the State, Democrats were elected by a new style of fraud, which consisted in taking the registration lists before the polls were open and marking off the names of colored Republicans, and then informing them when they offered their votes that their names had been marked off for some reasons not known to the judges and so their votes could not be received. By this means six Democrats were elected, and by the revision plan the three Republicans who were elected will be counted out, so that the State will send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. In Louisiana, the Democratic delegation was made solid by disfranchisement of the black Republicans. In Mississippi no negro dares to vote, so there was no trouble there. In Alabama, the only Republican who dared to run, JAMES HANLON, was undoubtedly elected, but his majority will not be allowed to appear. In South Carolina, ballot-box-stuffing by means of tissue-paper votes returned a solid Democratic delegation, and now the Republican State of North Carolina comes next as solidly Democratic, the work of fraud having been done both before and after election.

It is evident enough that the Bourbon leaders in the South have coolly and systematically determined that no Republican shall go to Congress from that section, and we may expect to hear shortly that the Republican member in Florida has been swindled out of his election. The South will go into the next Congress solidly Democratic, as one of the results of the President's Southern policy. Many of its alleged members of Congress will go to Washington with certificates stamped with fraud, and there is no hope that there is honesty enough among the Northern Democrats to decline to let them have seats to which they were never elected. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of those who are entitled to their seats to give notice of contest, and for the Republican members to boldly challenge the right of the South to break into the House and steal Republican seats. They must demand a thorough investigation of these outrageous frauds, and place them before the country so that the odium may be fastened where it rightly belongs. This infamous and gigantic political crime is too startling in character and dangerous in consequences to be passed over in silence. A neglect to protest against it and to challenge this bold usurpation will establish a precedent fraught with danger, and imperiling the future existence of republican institutions.

CHALET-LOAN SHYLOCKS.

The Boston Herald has done good service in exposing the details of the chalet-loan business and the infamous robberies that are perpetrated by these harpies, who thrive not only in Boston but in other large cities by treating upon the necessities of the poor. The iniquity of this business lies in the rates that are charged, which are at the best exorbitant description, the usual charge being 6 per cent a month, or 60 per cent per annum, on sums of \$100 and upwards. If the party borrows only \$50 he is charged just as much as if he borrowed \$100,—that is, he pays \$60 a year, at the rate of 120 per cent, for the use of \$50. The way the business is done is described by the Herald substantially as follows: The concern advertises that it has a certain amount of money to loan on household furniture which need not be removed. There are always plenty of victims who owe small sums of money on their furniture which they cannot pay. They make the engagement and get their money, the sum being so small that they are sure they can pay it, and the broker agreeing to let them have the principal so long as they can keep up the interest payments. He takes a chattel mortgage which does not specify any interest, that being contained in the note, while the borrower is charged \$2.50, twice what it ought to be, for recording the mortgage, which is simply a bill of sale with a right of redemption. By this means the Shylock, in the first place, while really doing a mortgage-loan business, escapes taxation, the transaction being in the nature of a sale; in the second place, he evades for the same reason the provision of the law that exempts a certain amount of household property from seizure; in the third place, upon any failure of the borrower to comply with the agreement, the Shylock can possess himself of the property, because it has really been his since the end of the first month which legally terminated the agreement. In the large majority of cases, the borrower loses not only his furniture, but all the money he has paid. The Herald says:

A borrower may, after paying the exorbitant interest of the year for two or three years (in which time he has returned to the lender nearly twice over), get out of work, and cannot pay the interest when the month expires. The Shylock then returns to the furniture, and if he cannot pay the interest due, seizes upon the furniture, has it carted to his store-room, and there, after a private sale, or by auction, at usually much more than was advanced upon it, together with costs and charges.

THE SCHEMERS ON THE PART OF THE BOURBONS OF WISCONSIN.

The scheme on the part of the Bourbons of Wisconsin to tie the Congressional delegation from that State to purely Democratic and entirely worthy of the present disreputable management of the leaders of that party. It is proposed to have KING contest the seat of HAZZARD in the Third District on account of fraud, and if the House will oust HAZZARD and seat KING, the delegation will stand 4 Republicans and 4 Democrats. In case the election of the next President goes to the House for decision, the vote of Wisconsin being a tie, the vote of the House will be cast to go Republican by a large majority at the next Presidential election as Vermont. It is therefore worth while from the Democratic standpoint to make an effort to provide in season for neutralizing the ten Republican votes of Wisconsin, and they have not the means in their own hands to do it. HAZZARD'S majority is only 175, which is of itself prima facie evidence to the Bourbon mind that there was fraud used in his election. This presumption is further verified by the fact that the district always has been largely Republican. It is proposed to go Republican by a large majority at the next Presidential election as Vermont. It is therefore worth while from the Democratic standpoint to make an effort to provide in season for neutralizing the ten Republican votes of Wisconsin, and they have not the means in their own hands to do it. HAZZARD'S majority is only 175, which is of itself prima facie evidence to the Bourbon mind that there was fraud used in his election. This presumption is further verified by the fact that the district always has been largely Republican. It is proposed to go Republican by a large majority at the next Presidential election as Vermont. It is therefore worth while from the Democratic standpoint to make an effort to provide in season for neutralizing the ten Republican votes of Wisconsin, and they have not the means in their own hands to do it. 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