

DAILY PRESS, PORTLAND.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 31, 1895.

The daily press of the Press is larger than the combined circulation of all the other dailies in the city.

Terms—\$5.00 per year in advance.

Reading Matter on all Four Pages.

The Province of Public Sentiment.

Public sentiment does not make laws, but it moulds the men who do make them. It does not execute the laws, but it inspires executives, and nerves even judicial tribunals for the performance of their stern and often disagreeable duties.

Public sentiment can make oppression odious or intolerable; it can by its tone protect the poor or oppress the rich; it can kill or can make alive; it can exalt a man to heaven or sink him to almost hopeless desolation.

Such being its power, how important that it should be properly enlightened, and made to bear in the right direction; that its aid should always be given to the oppressed and defenceless, and that those who give direction to it should be men of high purpose and with princely pride to humanity.

We are led to these remarks by an article in the Worcester Star, entitled "Mr. Beecher's Philosophy." The writer, objects to the late strange sermon of this popular preacher, and says—"Mr. Beecher, with Plymouth pulpit for a rostrum, and all the high conservative 'journals of the metropolis to repeat his words, preached a sermon of the most extraordinary kind. It was apparently the key-note—'The law and the intent of the government and ourselves will prove of no avail if they are hostile and unpleasant to the white people of the South.' It would have been like the Mr. Beecher who 'prached sound doctrine in Plymouth church' years ago to have said, 'The laws and intent of the government will prove of no avail if they are hostile and unpleasant to the negro people of the South.'"

The *Star* makes the following judicious remarks touching the power of public opinion and the duty of true men in relation to it:

The country is in that situation now when the most that men can do, who desire that equal and just laws should prevail, is to reinforce public opinion with their own personal energy. Neither individuals nor political bodies can have any direct agency in making the laws; but they can, and they must, make the law that will demand them, and which the law-making power will not dare to disobey. Who believes that if the white people of the South, and that public sentiment which placed this administration in power, were united in asking that some guarantees should be given for the rights of colored citizens before the states in which they are now allowed to return to the Union, and recover complete and irresponsible power over the white people, that the President himself would hesitate for a single hour? Yet they will hesitate, and the success of the republic will be all but lost. It is not in man's power to accomplish that which men have been accustomed to trust to the will of the majority. The imperious call of equal rights, and like the priest and the Levite, pass on by the other side.

"The White Man's Government."

This, the new motto of the party in hostile array against the administration, is a horrible looking phrase. It is nothing more than a sound that seems like a battle cry, but under the smooth surface lies hidden a bitter hatred, the motto of all the hate of one race against another. There is also a stern and savage determination to preserve, or rather to win back the power so long withheld by the party, and no means are too low or too wicked for the purpose. There is a speculative about the assertions that will find acceptance with many. To casual observation, one has been apparently a white man's government for slavery has held sway at the South and prejudice in the North.

The vast amount of unskilled labor crowding to our shores from Europe has been frequently put in direct and immediate competition with that of colored freemen, consequently a feeling hostile has been evoked, and has occasionally found terrible expression; and it is this feeling that the party is now willingly, wilfully and knowingly stimulating and exciting into renewed vigor. All political and nearly all social rights and privileges have been monopolized by the whites, and only inferior or semi-menial occupations have been open to the blacks; and it is because of this long and bitter conflict with the illiterate and prejudiced portions of our community—the people who naturally oppose all innovations, and whom it is impossible to convince that any future good will arise out of a present apparent evil; the very persons who, in their native country have wreaked terrible vengeance on the mill-owners and destruction upon the machinery which was, perhaps, only threatened, to be an injury of the day, while assuring immediate future benefit. It is on such a class, and to such a blind and inevitable prejudice, that the appeal is directly made, and those who make it must bear all the present odium and future responsibility of all the dreadful acts that must necessarily spring from the fostering of such a feeling.

A Maine Man Garroled in Boston.

The Boston Herald says that a gentleman by the name of Goin Wilson, who belongs in this state, and who frequently visits Boston on business, calling on a friend, was taken into custody by the police, and was taken to the police station on Sunday evening was accused by a young man with the question of "Where are you going?" Mr. Wilson replied that he was "going to the king-dom." This answer was followed by a second interrogatory by the stranger, if he knew "anything about the Fenians?" But Mr. Wilson, on without replying, was taken to the police station as the Quincy House he was garroled at the throat by some one coming up behind him, and immediately bent back by the aid of the knees of the same person and thrown to the ground. Before he had time to cry out for help, he was gagged and surrounded by half a dozen others who rifled his pockets. One of the party asked the gent who was manipulating the contents of his pockets if he "knew God and me," and was answered in the affirmative that they all belonged to the colored man who saw the attack hurriedly called the police, who succeeded in capturing three of the ruffians who gave their names as John Davis, James Brown and Samuel Cowan.

Mr. Wilson states that after he was attacked from behind, a second person appeared in his front with a cigar in his mouth, exhibiting much coolness. He struck at the villain, hitting the cigar and sending the lighted end of the cigar flying. The man who was attacking him, seeing that the cigar was not doing him any good, took it out of his mouth and threw it away. The man who was attacking him, seeing that the cigar was not doing him any good, took it out of his mouth and threw it away.

Although the garroters obtained Mr. Wilson's wallet with about \$25 in it, they were unfortunately enough (for them) to overlook an important item of (between five and six hundred dollars, which was safely concealed within a pocket in the shirt of Mr. Wilson.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Arman, the famous ship-builder, has submitted to the Emperor Napoleon a new cable of his invention. The principle of the cable is that it is made of a material which is not affected by the ordinary lightness, so that there is little danger of its breaking under its own weight.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 1st to the 30th of November, but not at all likely that it will assemble for the dispatch of business at the latter date.

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ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Rev. Gen. Grant has purchased, and will sell, for his winter residence, a portion of the property known as the Douglas Hospital. This, we think, was the residence of the late Senator Douglas.

According to the proportion of the wealth to the national debt of the United States, the debt of Canada is twenty-five per cent. greater than that of the United States.

Gen. Burnside, a Democrat at the beginning of the war, at a Manufacturers' Convention in Philadelphia on the 9th of October, declared that the debt of Canada is twenty-five per cent. greater than that of the United States.

A meeting has been held in Lowell preparatory to petitioning the Legislature for the charter of a new railroad to Boston.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen of Lewiston, have passed an order for the purchase of a new fire engine, and a suitable site and the erection of a brick engine house thereon.

Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, has purchased the Iron Foundry in that city, and will henceforth devote his attention to its superintendence.

Some Paul Akers (Florence Percy), formerly of this city, was recently married in Washington.

Johnston's "Truth," that remarkable old negro, now eighty years of age, who has been and now is employed in the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, was recently assaulted by the conductor of a street car in that city, who attempted to eject him from his seat. The case was brought before the Grand Jury, and the offending conductor put under bonds for his appearance at Court to answer for the outrage.

A Texas paper says that more than half the spelling-books now sold in that State are in the hands of the negroes. Several schools for colored persons are now in operation in Houston and in Galveston. Many planters buy a stock of schoolbooks for the schools already not infrequently upon the plantations.

We learn from the *Rockland Free Press* that the store of J. Bond & Jefferson, was in fact attaining its former prosperity; civil authority resumes its sway; post-offices are being opened, and stages begin their old routes. Governor Hamilton's administration is universally approved.

A railroad company in Michigan has lately made application to the Freedmen's Bureau for four hundred negro laborers, to be employed in the construction of a new line of road in that State. They offer to pay such laborers eighty-seven and a half cents per day and board them.

We have noticed the highest wages ever paid to a female operative in one of our cotton mills—\$55 in five weeks; and the highest wages ever paid a female operative in one of our hat factories—\$55 in five weeks. But we have not yet seen the wages of the Salubrious Mills. A female operative there has earned over \$200 in the past four months, averaging over \$62 per month, or \$750 per year; and last month she earned over \$84. Quite a number on the same corporation have earned from fifty to sixty dollars per month, and on the first of November wages are to be advanced 10 per cent. We don't believe these persons confine their labors to eight hours a day, or are in favor of the eight hour system. —*Newburyport Herald.*

The *Journal of Commerce* states that an association of workmen has been formed at Gilly, Rhode Island, with the object of insuring to each member the means of visiting the Exhibition at Paris in 1887.

The Prefect of the Pas de Calais has established an international exhibition of fish at Boulogne-sur-Mer, under the patronage of the Minister of Marine, the object being to give fishermen in the department an opportunity of learning the manner in which fish are caught in other countries, both in salt and fresh water.

The members of the Norwegian Parliament have a busy time before them. Among their measures for discussion are those for the establishment of trial by jury in criminal cases, the reform of the tariff, a commercial treaty with France, the reorganization of the army, and the law which governs the sittings of the courts.

A late Liverpool paper says—"The evacuation of Rome by the French troops has actually begun. Detachments have already left Frosinone and Velletri, and those which were pursuing their march have been ordered to join their respective regiments. As the Roman Government will now be called upon to suppress brigandage, and as alone it is quite incapable of doing this, it will be absolutely necessary that the army should be reorganized. As soon as the elections are over we may therefore expect to hear of a revival of the negotiations between the Courts of Florence and Rome."

Mr. G. A. Smith has been delivering his lectures on "The Things of America," to upwards of 2,000 persons at Belfast.

A company has been formed, and a grant obtained from the Queen of Spain, to lay a submarine cable between Porto Rico, Cuba, and the United States.

The Zurich Commission, which was appointed for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution for the canton of Zurich, has just completed its work. It has recommended a new constitution, which is to be submitted to the people of the canton for their approval.

Why We should wear Beards.

On this subject beard philosophers have speculated, and have come to various conclusions, but to both wigs and wigs. Some people wear beards to beautify their countenances, and hence all the fantastic shapes into which they are trimmed to suit the individual's idea of beauty. The hair-lipped man is sure to shave only under the chin or the sides of the face.

The man with a tuft on his neck will wear a beard, and the man with a beard will wear a tuft. The man with a beard will wear a tuft, and the man with a tuft will wear a beard.

The latest argument for a full beard, and particularly for moustaches, that we have seen, is done up after this style:

The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moustache, but it also absorbs the moustache. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moustache, but it also absorbs the moustache.

There is another respect in which the beard is like the thatch. It takes up the dust, and especially when moist with perspiration, and makes a perfect jungle for the accommodation of small insects, vulgarly called vermin.

But then, it is not to disparage long, shaggy, dirty beards that we write, but rather to express our regrets that the Creator should have been so unkind of the beauty, comfort and health of the human race.

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REV. MR. ATWATER AT VERMONT, VT.

Rev. Mr. Atwater at Vergennes, Vt., was assaulted on Wednesday evening week, on the street. He was knocked down, and his head was injured. He was taken to the hospital, and is now recovering.

An examination has proved that eight hundred houses in Petersburg, have been struck by lightning during the lightning season.

The Trustees of the Vermont Agricultural College propose to unite with the Vermont University at Burlington.

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DR. LIGHTHILL, OCUList AND AUReIST.

Will make his most professional visit, on MONDAY, Nov. 11th, to remain until SATURDAY NOON, Nov. 15th, during which time he can be consulted at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, on DEANESS, CATHARIE, DISCHARGE from the EAR, NOISE in the HEAD, and all the varied diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE.

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