Republican Progress.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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# The Republican Progress.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888. NEW SERIES.—VOL. XXII.—NO. 4.

Republican Progress.

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# BY TELEGRAPH.

## NEWS BUDGET.

*Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.*

*Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.*

### *LATEST DISPATCHES.*

#### THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

**General Apprehension That All the Roads Centering in Chicago Are Going to Strike.**

A Chicago special, dated the 14th inst., says: A crisis seems to be approaching in the engineers' strike on the Burlington railroad, and before the day is out a general tie-up on all the roads centering in Chicago may be ordered or the strike on the Burlington may be declared off. The Grievance Committee of all the roads running in here are in secret session to-day, discussing the situation, and it is said that opinion is very much divided among the men as to what is the best course to pursue. It is said that many of the Pennsylvania men are opposed to the issuance of any general order, prohibiting the members of the brotherhood on other lines from hauling Burlington freight on their respective roads, and if they are strong enough to carry their point, the probability is that the strike on the Burlington will be declared off, because it is generally admitted that unless a thorough boycott can be enforced against the Burlington road, it can not be brought to terms, and, therefore, any prolongation of the strike would be but a needless waste of energy and of the funds of the brotherhood. It is further said that many of the old men on the Burlington who participated in the strike are becoming restive, as they see their places being rapidly filled by new men, and they fear that when the strike is declared off no vacancy will be found for them on the "Q" system. Some of the strikers, maintain that the men are as firm as ever, and that no immediate end of the struggle is to be looked for. When the meeting came to a close it was announced that the enginemen from each of the roads west, northwest, and southwest had formerly voted to "stick by the Burlington men"—that is, to refuse under any circumstances to handle a single Burlington car.

#### The Great Storm.

A New York special dated the 14th inst., says the fact that business interests of this city and Brooklyn is still paralyzed, illustrates the utter incapacity of the authorities to deal with the problem thrust upon them by the blizzard.

A few thousand men could have removed the snow from Broadway and other great thoroughfares and restored local traffic, but instead, few if any, have been employed, and no snow plow has been run over the elevated road. It is almost incredible that such imbecility could be found in this great city, but personal sufferings and losses of millions of dollars follow it. Business houses are closed and few ferries are running in any direction. People are crossing the east river on the ice to Brooklyn and back. The bridge trains are proving inadequate and there is everywhere a feeling of apprehension and even alarm for the future. It would take volumes to tell the sufferings of the people, even of those persons with means who have been cut off from supplies of food and fuel. Of the vast population within fifty minutes ride of the city hall, certainly two million people are being subjected to almost every conceivable character of distress or annoyance. When order will be got out of this chaos no one can tell. Deaths from exposure in Monday's storm were fewer in fact than there was good reason for supposing there would be. Over in Jersey City the condition is even worse; no communication has been established with any of the outlying towns. The streets are filled with snow, fallen trees, telegraph poles and abandoned vehicles. It is feared that there is much suffering in some smaller villages near there. Many people are missing their friends, and are frantic over their disappearance.

#### He Displayed Nerve.

John Henry Skinner, alias Cox, alias Reynolds, was taken from the county jail at Hopkinsville, Ky., by an orderly mob and hanged to a large wild cherry tree, two miles west of town on the Cadiz road, where this incarnate villain shot down B. F. Forquesn, an inoffensive citizen, on the night of November 18, 1887. Two hundred persons, masked and armed with Winchester rifles, quietly marched up Main street and surrounded the courthouse. Six men siezed the jailor and demanded his keys. The jailor answered that his wife was absent with the keys. He was then covered with six files and admonished not to make an outcry, and Jailor Long was forced to unlock the cell occupied by Skinner, who took in the situation and coolly remarked: "Gentlemen, let me put on my clothes. My life has brought no one any good, and I am thankful that my death at least may be a blessing to you murderers." He was strangled to death.

#### Minor Telegrams.

DR. GEORGE M. COX, United States pension examiner, of Springfield, Mo., induced Effie Ellis, mistress of Fenton Cox, a son of the physician, to enter a carriage with him when he struck her over the head with a bottle of vitrol. The police released her from the frenzied physician, but not until her eyes were burned out and her features destroyed. She now lies at the point of death. Fenton Cox met Effie at a Wisconsin watering place last summer and brought her to Springfield, and since then has pursued a course of debauchery and ruin. The boy had been a promising lad.

### *THE OLD WORLD.*

—A Berlin dispatch gives the following details of the last hours of Emperor William:

At noon on Thursday he asked for Prince Bismarck, who came and conversed with him on the political situation. The Emperor spoke clearly, and thanked the Chancellor for his services to the country. Increased feeblenes soon followed afterward. His voice became feebler and feebler, finally sinking to a whisper. At 3 p. m. he was so weak that the members of the family, Prince Bismarck, Count Von Moltke, and the servants of the household gathered around the bed. The Emperor, supported by the doctors, held the hand of his wife on one side and his daughter's hand on the other. After the Emperor had partaken of a little food he seemed very talkative and spoke with Prince William, renewing a conversation which he had had with him within the last few days. He spoke in a clear voice about the political situation and military arrangements of Germany. He mentioned that the reforms he had carried out in the army had been copied in France. He talked about Russia, and expressed a strong opinion that Germany would not become involved in a war with that country. He spoke in the most friendly terms of the Austro-German relations, but it is not certain whether he was conscious or wandering. At 5:30 on Thursday evening the patient manifested extreme weakness, and death seemed imminent. Suddenly the Emperor rallied and asked for Count Von Moltke and Prince William, with both of whom he talked about the state of the army and the Prussian people, entering into minute particulars when speaking of military matters, to the astonishment of both his listeners. He then referred to Germany's alliances with various countries and the possibility of war. But during the latter portion of his remarks the fantasies of delirium were mingled with coherent utterances. This temporary recovery of strength lasted till 10 o'clock. At frequent intervals he conversed in a touching, earnest manner with those about him. Between 10 and 2 he appeared to sleep. At about 2 o'clock Friday morning it was observed that a curious change was beginning to take place in the Emperor's face, although there was again a slight improvement in his condition. But at 7 it was seen that the Emperor's last moments were near, and the members of his family were again summoned to his bedside. At 8:30 the doctors declared that he was dead. During the last few hours the Emperor was hardly conscious.

—The Sullivan-Mitchell fight took place on the 10th inst., on the country estate of Baron Rothschild, a few miles from Paris, and ended in a draw after thirty-nine rounds had been fought. A cable dispatch from Chantilly, France, gives the following account of the slugging contest:

Mitchell appeared to be in the better condition before the fight, the opinion being that Sullivan was overtrained. The fight began at 12:55 Mitchell winning the toss for corner and putting the sun and wind in Sullivan's face. In the first round both contestants showed their tactics. Mitchell's aim was to avoid punishment and prolong the fight, in the hope of tiring out the American. Sullivan fought for a knock-out in a few rounds. The betting at first was three to one offered on Sullivan, but toward the end of the fight the betting became even. In the first round Sullivan got home with two blows on Mitchell's head, and receive a left-hander in the stomach in return. Mitchell soon dropped to avoid punishment, but in the second round he was caught by Sullivan's right on his temple and went down. The third and fourth rounds were like the preceding one, Mitchell being knocked down at the close of each. It was evident at this time that Sullivan was surprised and disgusted. Up to the ninth round Sullivan forced the fighting and chased Mitchell around the ring, but could rarely get to close quarters. It became evident, however, in the sixth round, that Sullivan was suffering for lack of wind. Mitchell was gaining courage and taking advantage of his adversary's condition by occasionally getting in a blow. In the eighth round he was awarded first blood. During rounds nine to fifteen a fearful storm prevailed, and nearly all but the principals and their seconds took shelter in a shed. In one of these rounds, which lasted twenty-five minutes, Mitchell received several nasty blows, especially on the temple, but Sullivan was evidently tiring. He was shivering visibly, and his teeth were chattering from the downpour which he had endured. By and by, however, the rain came out quite warm, and with its appearance Sullivan seemed to recover. At times he made tremendous rushes, but Mitchell's agility stood him in good stead, and he millsd on to the retreat most of the time. The ring of the fight was delicate, the ground had become soft, which made it hard work for both men. Sullivan grew tired of chasing Mitchell, and would stand in the middle of the ring while Mitchell walked around it. Mitchell seemed little hurt, and showed great generalship and scored the best, but he appeared to be afraid of Sullivan's right. A draw had been suggested, but was declined, and between 4 and 5 o'clock all got impatient, as the finish seemed at least two hours off, though probably favored to Mitchell. The latter at last said: "Well, let us shake hands or fight on, as John likes." Hereupon Baldock, who had been very troublesome, rushed in and joined their hands. Sullivan was nothing loath, and both were tired greatly. Sullivan's body, right side, had mouth the most punished than Mitchell's, whose right eye and temple received the most damage. Mitchell and Sullivan were arrested after the fight, with the whole party, by French gendarmes. They were taken to Senlis. Here the rest of the party was dismissed, but Sullivan and Mitchell were locked up and held for two days, when they were released and left at once for London.

—Deputations from all the regiments swore allegiance to the new Emperor, Frederick III., on Monday, says a Berlin dispatch. The Crown Prince William took the oath with the Second Regiment of Guards. The Emperor's appearance has caused a shock to the loyal people of Berlin. Every one who has seen him agrees that he is looking very badly. The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

To My People:

The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the mourned father whom I follow well, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their fame-crowned king, the German nation the founder of its unity, and the newly risen empire the first German Emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German fatherland, in whose new creation the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and princes has met with its most splendid reward. While King William raised the Prussian army to the height of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, a nation's father, he laid a sure foundation for the victories which were afterward gained by German arms under his leadership, and out of which sprang national unity. His thorough security the empire a portion of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for but had scarcely dared to hope for, and that which he won for his people in honorable death-dealing fight he was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government. Safely resting upon her own strength, Germany stands forth esteemed in the council of nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has won. That this is so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering devotion to duty and his indefatigable activity consecrated to the welfare of the fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing devotion of which the Prussian people had given unvarying proofs and in which all the German races shared. All the rights and duties which are connected with the crown and my house, and for the time that, according to God's will, may be allotted to me to rule, I am resolved to faithfully preserve with the name now passed to me. Imbued with the greatness of my mission I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded—to make Germany the center of peace and to foster her welfare. To my faithful people, who have stood by my house throughout the history of the whole century in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that on this basis of the unbreakable bond between the sovereign and the people, which, independently of every change in the life of the state, forms the unalterable inheritance of the house of Hohenzollern, my crown rests henceforward as securely as it does upon the devotion of the country to the government of which I am now called and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful king, both in happiness and in sorrow. May God grant me His blessing and strengthen me to carry out this work, to which my life shall henceforth be devoted. FREDERICK.

BERLIN, March 12, 1888.

### *FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.*

—Negotiations have been closed at Boston by which the output of copper in the Lake Superior district for the next three years will be controlled by a syndicate.

—A Chicago special of Friday says: "The fight between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and its striking engineers and firemen has been changed from the lines of the road and the strikers' headquarters at the Grand Pacific to the United States Court. Yesterday a big petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. Wirt Dexter, chief counsel for the railroad. It set forth the history of the strike, with the grievances of the road, and wound up by praying an injunction against Chief Arthur and the Engineers' Brotherhood, as well as an order on the Wabash Road compelling it to handle Burlington freight in discharge of its duty as a common carrier. The order issued by the court covers the ground of the bill and shows the specific matters prayed for therein."

—A Chicago dispatch of Monday says: "The indications are that the Burlington strike is nearing an end, and rumors are current that the strikers are anxious to return to work. The fact that the Brotherhood is unable to control competing roads has been disastrous. The road is handling its business satisfactorily, though complaint comes from Iowa Commissioners that incompetent men are being employed." The twelve railroads terminating at East St. Louis stopped handling freight for the Burlington, on demand of the engineers, firemen, and brakemen in their employ. A strike was agreed upon on the narrow-gauge road at Denver, and the Fort Scott and Gulf Road will have similar trouble, all growing out of the Burlington difficulty.

### *POLITICAL POINTS.*

—Morrison has written Gov. Gray, of Indiana, promising him one-half the Illinois delegation for Vice President. On the other hand, the Washington authorities have bespoken a full vote for Gen. Black, which mixes things.

—The Prohibitionists are reported as doing more effective work in Indiana than either of the old parties.

—The following appointments have been made by the President:

Michael C. Sauffy of Kentucky, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming. William M. Purcell, United States Attorney for Dakota. Consuls—Frederick W. L. Butterfield of New York at Ghent, James B. Coffin of Massachusetts at St. Helena. A. J. Jones of Illinois at Barranquilla, Colombia. Registers of Land Offices—H. H. Dickman at Crookston, Minn.; Robert L. Idwick at DesMoines, Iowa; Albert L. New at Evanston, Wy. T.

—The House Committee on Public Lands has decided to formulate a general bill providing for a forfeiture of all unearned land-grants.

—The Ohio House has passed a bill increasing the liquor tax to $250, one-fifth of which is to go into the State Treasury. It is believed the Senate will also pass the measure.

—May 23, at Springfield, is the decision of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee as to the date and location of the Democratic State Convention. One delegate for each 400 votes or fraction thereof cast for Cleveland in 1884 is the convention apportionment.

—The House Committee on Indian Affairs at Washington has completed the annual Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates $5,192,253, being $290,444 less than the estimates.

### *FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.*

—No such storm as that which swept the Atlantic coast on Monday and Tuesday was ever experienced in that latitude, according to all accounts. The blizzard raged for thirty-six hours, completely paralyzing business and blocking railroad traffic. Telegraph poles by thousands went down, making communication between different points difficult. A New York special of Wednesday says:

No milk has been received in this or the neighboring cities of Brooklyn and Jersey City for forty-eight hours, or if received cannot be distributed on account of the impassable condition of the streets. No butchers', milk, grocers', or other carts are visible. All provisions are delivered by hand, men floundering painfully through the drifts. Coal, even, is being carried in thousands of places by bag, basket, and bucketful, and in the poor quarters on the East Side the price is nearly doubled. A number of restaurants were compelled to close their doors, being unable to get either fuel or provisions. The hotels are compelled to get most of their fresh meats and vegetables carried by hand, and some are organizing relays of men to bring coal from the docks in bags. Hackmen asked $30 to $50 for a comparatively short drive, and gangs of boys and men have been making their own terms for relieving householders imprisoned behind snowdrifts. The public schools are practically closed. The fire department warns people to be careful, as it is almost impossible to get the engines out. Preparations are being made to mount them on bobsleds. Several persons were frozen to death in the city. George C. Barrymore, a well-known importer and dealer in hops, was found frozen stiff in a snow-bank. The body of Annie Halpin Fisher, aged about 30, was found last night frozen stiff in a hallway in West 30th street, where she lived. Monday night was the worst ever experienced along the banks of the Hudson and along the West Chester shore of the Sound. The mercury marked zero. The gale swept with fearful velocity. Railroad traffic on Long Island is entirely blocked, thousands of men are at work digging out tracks. Snow plows can not be used. Reports from all parts of the East tell of blockaded streets, snowbound and abandoned trains, huge drifts, and an almost general suspension of business on account of the storm.

—At Marietta, Ohio, fire destroyed several store buildings, involving a total loss of $60,000.

### *THE CRIMINAL RECORD.*

—Tascott, the supposed murderer of Amos J. Snell, is still at liberty, says a Chicago special. The numberless clews which have been presented have been carefully run to earth without giving the police the slightest idea of the whereabouts of this mysterious individual. It has finally been decided to increase the reward for his capture, and 50,000 copies of the following circular have been printed in French and English and sent to all parts of the world:

CHICAGO, March 12, 1888.—Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) reward will be paid by Henrietta Snell, widow of the late Amos J. Snell, for the arrest and detention until identified by the authorities of the city of Chicago of one William B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of her husband. The above reward will hold good for sixty days from date. HENRIETTA SNELL.

Address all information to

GEORGE W. HUBBARD,
Acting General Superintendent of Police.

—Investigation into the abuses of convict miners at Coal Hill, Ark., show that convicts have been beaten and flogged to death; that Warden Grafford has made a practice of making the men fight; and that in one case the Warden caused a desperado to kick a fellow convict to death. The people are greatly excited, and threaten to lynch Grafford.

—William A. Parker, who seven or eight years ago murdered General Bryan Grimes, was taken from the lock-up at Washington, N. C., Tuesday, and hanged to the draw of the bridge spanning the river. The victim had been incarcerated for drunkenness, and frequently boasted that he had killed General Grimes.

### *MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.*

—An extensive system of fraud upon life insurance companies has been discovered in South Carolina. The plan was to procure fresh corpses from the cemeteries, insure them as live persons, issue a certificate of death, perfect the proofs, and collect the insurance policies. A number of arrests have been made.

—Pittsburgh (Pa.) special: "A loan exhibition in Youngstown closed to-night. Among the attractions was a figure, purporting to be wax, of the Princess Marguerite of Italy. Much difference of opinion prevailed as to whether the figure was of wax or flesh and blood, and bets aggregating $5,000 were made on that issue. To-night an exposure was made, and the figure was found to be a living woman. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., and has been engaged in the business of posing as a wax figure for many years, having appeared in different characters in nearly all the principal cities. Her name is Augusta Benedict. She belongs to a prominent Kentucky family."

### *LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| CATTLE | $5.00 | @5.75 |
| HOGS | 5.25 | @6.00 |
| SHEEP | 5.25 | @5.75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | .90½ | @.91½ |
| No. 1 Red | .94 | @.95 |
| CORN—No. 2 | .61 | @.62 |
| OATS—Mixed | .40 | @.45 |
| PORK—New Mess | 14.75 | @15.50 |
| **CHICAGO.** | | |
| CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers | 5.25 | @5.75 |
| Good | 4.75 | @5.00 |
| Common to Fair | 4.00 | @4.50 |
| HOGS—Shipping Grades | 5.00 | @5.75 |
| SHEEP | 5.00 | @6.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | .80½ | @.81½ |
| CORN—No. 2 | .50½ | @.51½ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .30 | @.31 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | .78 | @.82 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery | .27 | @.29 |
| Fine Dairy | .23 | @.25 |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, flat | .11½ | @.12 |
| EGGS—Fresh | .14 | @.15 |
| POTATOES—Choice, per bu | .90 | @.95 |
| PORK—Mess | 13.75 | @14.25 |
| **TOLEDO.** | | |
| WHEAT—Cash | .85 | @.86 |
| CORN—Cash | .52½ | @.53½ |
| OATS—Cash | .32½ | @.33½ |
| CLOVER SEED | 3.85 | @3.95 |
| **KANSAS CITY.** | | |
| CATTLE | 4.50 | @5.00 |
| HOGS | 4.75 | @5.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 | .78 | @.79 |
| CORN—No. 2 | .43½ | @.44 |
| OATS—No. 2 | .30 | @.30½ |
| **DETROIT.** | | |
| CATTLE | 4.50 | @5.25 |
| HOGS | 5.00 | @6.00 |
| SHEEP | 5.00 | @6.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | .86 | @.87 |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow | .52½ | @.53½ |
| OATS—No. 2 White | .35½ | @.36½ |
| **MILWAUKEE.** | | |
| WHEAT—Cash | .75½ | @.78½ |
| CORN—No. 3 | .48 | @.49 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | .34 | @.34½ |
| RYE—No. 1 | .59 | @.60 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | .76 | @.78 |
| PORK—Mess | 13.50 | @14.25 |
| **ST. LOUIS.** | | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | .82 | @.83 |
| CORN—Mixed | .45 | @.46 |
| OATS—Cash | .30½ | @.31 |
| RYE | .60 | @.61 |
| BARLEY | .81 | @.93 |
| PORK—Mess | 14.00 | @14.50 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| CATTLE | 5.00 | @5.75 |
| HOGS | 5.25 | @6.00 |
| SHEEP | 5.50 | @6.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White | .90½ | @.91 |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow | .57 | @.57½ |
| **EAST LIBERTY.** | | |
| CATTLE—Prime | 5.00 | @5.50 |
| Fair | 4.50 | @5.00 |
| Common | 3.75 | @4.00 |
| HOGS | 5.25 | @6.00 |
| SHEEP | 5.50 | @6.25 |
| LAMBS | 5.00 | @7.00 |

## "THE OUTLOOK."

### Gov. Foraker's Speech in Response to the Above Toast,

**Delivered at the Lincoln Day Banquet of the Ohio Republican League.**

"All that we want is time, patience and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken His People."—*Lincoln's Speech, at Columbus, O., February 13, 1861.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-REPUBLICANS:—If there is one thing that I am positively sure of, it is that the political outlook of the Republican party has been speaking for itself here to-night. I am sure that what has been said indicates that it is exactly the opposite of that outlook of which we are told in the story which runs to the effect that when a good wife, in the middle of the night, insisted that her husband should go to the window and make observations as to the weather, and he, anxious to please her, undertook to do so, but in his bewilderment, and in the darkness, mistook for the window the pantry that stood near it, and opened the door and stuck his head into it, and then made report that the "outlook was as dark as Hades and smelled like fish." In other words, our outlook is not dark, neither has it an offensive smell. It is true there may be found here and there a trace of "coal oil" in the political atmosphere but it is so much fainter than it was two or three years ago, that it no longer serves any other than the good purpose of locating and defining the whereabouts of that enemy whom we are after. There is no darkness or want of brightness. The rays of light are beaming and streaming over the political horizon, not only to cheer and beckon us onward, but to give us unmistakable indications that no matter whether our own great leader, as most of us hope, is to be our standard-bearer in the approaching national contest, or some other leader, we are marching in the right rank and file, as one man, to follow him with vim and vigor to a triumphant victory. I know there are some Democrats who would not subscribe to this. They argue themselves into the belief that because their party managed to pull through one more term after it had candidated pull 1884, they ought to be able to win again in 1888 with—anybody. I must confess that, in my judgment at least, these gentlemen are not liable to harsh criticism on this account; for certainly no political party ever owed less to a candidate than the Democratic party owed to Grover Cleveland for their success in 1884. One of the signs of the times is that the leaders of that organization realize and appreciate that fact, and hence it is that they are now manifesting a disposition with respect to the impending struggle to impose not upon the men but upon the party; and this seems to be more agreeable to Gov. Hill than to Mr. Cleveland. For at last it seems to be dawning—incredible as that may appear—on even his intellect, that he is likely to have a more difficult job of holding down his party than he has had in holding down that log in the Adirondack Mountains on which he sat while fishing on Decoration Day. I hope that no one will think that I am trying to say anything unkind about His Excellency the President. On the contrary, I want it to be understood as in full accord with the Republicans all over this country in the belief and feeling that we owe him a debt of gratitude on two accounts at least. One is that he has relieved us of that class of foolish theorists, of which James Russell Lowell is the perfect type, and the other is that he has made us by contrast appreciate Abraham Lincoln.

But however all this may be, the truth is, and that is what I want to call your attention to, that in the last contest the Democratic party were successful not because of, but in spite of, their candidate, and, in spite also of themselves, and yet again, strange as it may appear in such a view, in spite of the fact that there was absolutely no lack of merit on the part of either the Republican party or that magnificent leader who was our standard bearer in that contest. In short, there was nothing in the character or the record of either the Democratic party or their candidate that was calculated to inspire either confidence or enthusiasm. They went before the people of the country, not making an issue, but proclaiming there was none. They declared that the war, with its results and results of the war, and pledged themselves, as it has been said here to-night, that they would uphold and enforce the great constitutional amendments. They promised that they would not disturb the tariff or in any manner interfere with our industrial or material interests. They everywhere promised to continue on in the good ways established by the Republican party. In other words, they openly professed to have no principles whatever, except only ours by adoption. No one pretended in that canvass to criticise a single one of the great measures of national importance that had been adopted by the Republican party while in power; neither had any one, not even the Democrats themselves, the hardihood to attempt to defend any part of the long time of grave mistakes and grievous errors which they had committed during the last quarter of a century.

And yet they won! And why? One man says it was the "Burchard business;" another says it was because they had a rainy election day in the State of New York; another says it was the "banker's dinner;" and others attribute our defeat to the disaffection of the Mugwumps and Stalwarts. No doubt all these matters played their several parts, but truth and justice require the statement that greater than all these combined was the difficulty against which we had to contend on account of the fact that the idea got into the minds of the people that, inasmuch as the Democrats were promising all these things, it would be well enough to have a change, so that the people might be assured that money counted, and the people be assured that, after all, everything was exactly right and as it should be. Every man who talked on the stump in that contest will never forget how, in the presence of this idea, it was vain to recall the patriotic recollections which we are exhibiting here to-night. It was idle to talk about Lincoln or any of our illustrious leaders. The story of their great deeds, if told at all, fell upon ears that were deaf. It was vain to talk about a free ballot and a fair count, the tariff or anything else. The all-sufficient answer, ever ready to be given, was that the time had come for a change, and therefore it was that by means of a solid South and a miserable scratch in the State of New York we got a change. Grover Cleveland became President, and we have been given three years of Democratic administration, through which we have been drifting until we have come to the threshold of another great national struggle, from which I believe we are to emerge, as I said a moment ago, crowned with a triumphant victory.

In saying what I have about the last contest, I have strictly indicated why that should be so; for I have been endeavoring to show that in our last contest our opponents enjoyed exceptional advantages, and that we labored under corresponding disadvantages. The Democrats had been out of power for twenty-four years, in consequence the people were not fully acquainted with them, and therein was their strength. A whole generation of voters had come upon the stage of action who had no personal recollection of how they had mal-administered our public affairs before the war. But now all that is changed. They have been on trial; not very long, but long enough to demonstrate that there was no occasion for a change when it was made. By their inability, as dwelt upon by Senator Sherman, to provide against the accumulations of a surplus revenue have they demonstrated that they are still afflicted with that same incurable want of business capacity that so distinguished them before the war. By declaring in favor of free trade they have broken their plighted faith and brought us face to face with the question whether we think more of this country than of England or any other. We must answer with our votes whether we intend to protect and elevate American labor, and stand by the development of our great system of diversified industrial pursuits.

By the most reckless and relentless application of the doctrines that "to the victors belong the spoils" that has ever been known in history, they have turned from political preferment the men of civil service reform and have driven in disgust from their ranks every true friend of such a measure. By heartless veto messages, upheld and defended by the whole party, they have proven their inability to appreciate the services and sacrifices, the heroism and valor of the men who saved our national life. By honoring such men as old Jake Thompson and by attempting to return to the so-called Confederate States the captured rebel flags, and by placing on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States the most distinguished representative that could be found in the whole country of practical nullification of the Constitution, they have undertaken to efface the distinction between the men who fought for and those who fought against our flag and government. By acts of this character they have touched and outraged the business interests and patriotic sentiments of the country as they have not been touched or aroused since the war.

The consequence is just what you see here to-night, and what Senator Sherman has told us he saw at Boston and Providence, and everywhere he has been. It is only February. We are yet in midwinter. The weather is still cold. We are wearing our overcoats. Nevertheless the fires of Republicanism never burned more brightly or with greater warmth than they are now burning in the breasts of the mighty hosts of our party. The conventions have not yet assembled. No candidates have yet been named. Nevertheless the whole Republican party is in line. We have more club organizations, and better ones, in this country to-night than we have ever before had in the heat of the fiercest Presidential contest ever known in our history.

Why is this so? Is it because we have a plain, well-defined issue as to the tariff? Yes, partly. And yet, only slightly, by comparison. It is only a few weeks since the President sent his free trade message to Congress, but these clubs are three years old, the most of them. This organization of clubs commenced the very moment our banner went down in defeat. Why so? The truth has an important lesson for us. Was it because of the tariff? No. There was, at that time, no issue about the tariff. The President had not spoken. Their claim of agreement with us, as to that question, was still valid for aught they had done. But it was because the people of this country saw, as a result of that election, as they had never before seen, that the exercise of the right of suffrage in the State of Mississippi or any other State of the Union is the common concern of the whole people of all the other States. They then saw and felt, as never before, that when a man deprives his fellow-citizen of his ballot, he is committing a crime against all his fellow-men and also a crime against free, popular government. The consequence was that the the people were aroused to their duty, and they resolved then and there that there should never again be in this country a "shot-gun" President. The clubs followed, and they will continue to multiply until this question has been settled. Whatever others may think, I shall always believe that if Mr. Blaine had made his Augusta speech one week before, instead of a week after the election, he would have been victoriously chosen. I mention all this, more particularly because I have seen running around through the newspapers, during the last few days, an editorial that comes from a most highly respectable authority, and one for whom we all have the highest regard, to the effect that in the coming contest this question of a free ballot and a fair count must be relegated to the rear. Let me say to you, that if the Republican party relegates this question to the rear, it will march again to defeat. And it will be a just and deserved defeat. It will be visited upon us as God's punishment for political infidelity and party cowardice. I know this question will not be relegated to the rear. It is because I know it will not be relegated to the rear, that I know there is a triumph in store for us at the end of the canvass upon which we are entering.

It is well enough, however, to have it understood at the outset that this whining and bleating about "sectionalism" and the "bloody shirt" can no longer terrify any man who is worthy to be a Republican. One reason why I admire John Sherman is that he has always stood and spoken fearlessly for the purity of the ballot. The Republican party must stand for this question. It involves more of morality and patriotism than any other question before the American people. It goes before the question of a tariff. Everything sleeps compared with it.

We hold these views, in no spirit of hostility toward any section, and we know no one is wanting to stir up prejudice or animosity or any kind of bitterness between the sections of this country. Nobody loves the people of the South more than the men who compose the Republican party; but, in the name of Truth and Justice, in behalf of that section that we love so well, we propose to stand by the Republicans of that section that they may enjoy the Constitution as it is, with all its amendments, and, hence, we shall go into this contest with the declaration inscribed upon our banners, "A free ballot and a fair count for every man, wherever the American flag may float."

If there is anybody in all this land who does not want to subscribe to that doctrine, I give him notice now that he, and not the doctrine, will be "regulated" to the rear. There will be no trouble in getting attention to these questions in the next campaign, for the people are demanding, not only their discussion, but their satisfactory settlement.

It has been the inspiration of the Republican party in the past that it has ever stood for morality, patriotism, and equality of rights. We must continue to stand for them in the future. We must not fear criticism. There were men who continually cried out against Lincoln as he went forward in his great work. They cried out against him and his policy, and carried his State against him in 1863; and, as he was opposed, because of his great measures, so men and parties who represent great ideas are ever exciting, and must ever expect, opposition.

Let us, therefore, fearlessly and without apology, continue to stand for that which is right, for Truth and Justice and Equity. It is because the Republicans of this land are arousing as to this issue that we are having this magnificent demonstration here to-night, and other such demonstrations from one end of the country to the other. If we are but true to this spirit, as I know we shall be, we shall go forward to a victory that will make the year 1888 as memorable in our political annals as the Whigs made the year 1840.

### "Adsum."

**The passage we quote below we have always deemed, since we first read it, one of the most affecting in the whole range of English literature. It was with a sense of pleasure we found Edmond Yates quoting it in a late *Fortnightly Review* as his favorite passage in prose. It is from "The Newcomes," last chapter:**

"So weeks passed away, during which our dear old friend still remained with us. His mind was gone at intervals, but would rally feebly; and with his consciousness returned his love, his simplicity, his sweetness. He would talk French with Madam de Florac, at which time his memory appeared to awaken with surprised vividness, his cheeks flushed, and he was young again,—a youth all love and hope,—a stricken old man, with a beard as white as snow covering the noble care-worn face. At such times he called her by her Christian name of Leonore; he addressed courtly old words of regard and kindness to the old lady; anon he wandered in his talk, and spoke to her as if they were young. Now, as in those early days, his heart was pure; no anger remained in it; no guile tainted it; only peace and good will dwelt in it." * * * *

"She went into the room, where Olive was at the bed's foot; the old man within it talked on rapidly for awhile; then again he would sigh and be still; once more I heard him say hurriedly, 'Take care of him when I'm in India,' and then with a heartrending voice he called out, 'Leonore! Leonore!' She was kneeling by his side now. The patient's voice sank into faint murmurs; only a moan now and then announced that he was not asleep.

"At the usual evening hour the chapel began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat a tune. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little and quickly said 'Adsum!' and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were called, and lo, he, whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master."

Messrs. Fawcett, James, Howells & Co., may continue to pronounce Thackeray a rather ordinary novelist *ad libitum*, but we should be delighted to find one single passage in all their combined great modern novels, that can justly be compared to the above.—*St. Louis Magazine.*

#### Rough on William Henry.

We went to the house of a western Kansas settler, near where we camped one night, and had scarcely got in when he said:

"You fellows been down along the railroad lately?"

"Yes."

"Heard anything 'bout any circus comin' this way?"

"Now, you jes' hold on, William Henry," broke in his wife; "if I'd skun up the center-pole when the elephant snorted at the last circus that was here I wouldn't say nothin' 'bout it no more."

"Who clum the center-pole?"

"You did, William Henry, when the elephant breathed hard."

"Well, s'poson I did—I didn't know nothin' 'bout elephants—I don't take no chances on strange varmints. Anyhow, I di in't let no candy peddler beat me making change, nor buy no little balloons to shrink up on my hands."

"But you shinned up the pole!"

"And you took a quarter an' a short bit for 45 cents!"

"You got scart of an elephant!"

"You let a little boy not more'n thirteen beat you!"

"You was a coward!"

"You was a dum fool!"

Then we told them the circus season was over anyhow, and there was peace again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

In a very sensitive micro-radiometer described by Prof. Weber to the Helvetic Society of Sciences, the expansion of a tube of air presses a solution of zinc-sulphate toward the opposite side of a wheatstone bridge, giving a great difference of electrical resistance. The radiation of the moon oscillates the galvanometer needle about five divisions.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

**What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.**

BY a vote of 44 yeas to 16 nays the Senate, on the 5th inst., passed the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are unable to perform manual labor and to the dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. Amendments including those incapacitated by the infirmities of age, soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, or for thirty days in any of the Indian wars, and limiting the benefits of the bill to those totally incapacitated, were voted down. Those Senators voting against the bill, on its final passage, were: Batt, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, Gibson, Harris, Pasco, Reagan, Salisbury, Vance, Wilson (Md.)—16. The President sent to the Senate a message stating that negotiation with the Emperor of China for a treaty that shall exclude the importation of Chinese laborers into America was begun several months ago, and he hopes a satisfactory treaty will