Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Fire burned the Adirondack Hotel, Nolette House and thirty buildings, comprising stores and dwellings, at Keesville, N. Y. Loss, $100,000; insured.

The main mills of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Iron Works were burned. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $54,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of work.

Hon. A. W. Sawyer, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, died in the hands of a physician, who was giving him ether in order to amputate his foot.

Little Brown Jug made four attempts at Poughkeepsie to beat his record of 2:11¾, but could only make 2:18.

A Coroner's jury at Paterson, N. J., held James Kennedy for manslaughter, for locking his children in a garret when attacked by small-pox.

The Erie railroad elevator at Buffalo, valued at $700,000, took fire from an explosion of dust, and was destroyed. Five men were burned to death and another fatally injured.

By the use of a magnetic rod, a mine locator has found off the harbor of Erie the wreck of the schooner Vermillion, which was sunk in a storm nearly half a century ago, with 350 tons of copper on board, valued at $150,000.

President Arthur, accompanied by a large party of representative men, visited the torpedo station off Newport last week; and was shown wonders in naval warfare until he grew weary. At a dinner given him by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the walls of the room were hidden from view by flowers, and at each plate were twelve glasses and a $25 bouquet.

West.

Heavy yields of spring wheat to the acre are reported from the threshing-machines in the great grain fields of Dakota. A farmer near Aberdeen threshed 650 bushels from seventeen and one-half acres, an average of thirty-seven bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat weighing sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

Two sections of Coup's circus train crashed together near New Burnside, Ill. Four men were killed in a car containing eighty sleeping showmen, and at least twelve others were seriously injured.

No more horrible railroad-crossing casualty has been reported in several years than that which happened at Anoka, Minn. Four young people, two of each sex, were returning from a dance. The railroad and the wagon road run parallel with each other on the prairie, and yet the carriage holding the party was driven on the track at the crossing in front of a swift express train. The death of all in the vehicle ensued.

A recent dispatch from Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Ill., says: "Charles McMahon, who lived five miles east of the city, and who has been missing for the past three days, was discovered this morning, with two young men who have been working for him, all three blindfolded and their throats cut from ear to ear."

Hon. G. A. Tucker, from New South Wales, who is inspecting jails and insane asylums, paid a visit to the mad-house at Salt Lake and expresses himself as deeply shocked by the sights he witnessed. Among the patients are two sane persons, bound hand and foot.

Joseph A. Shirk, one of the best-known postal clerks in the West, was killed near Indianapolis by a lurch of the car, as he stood near the door, throwing him out against the beams of Eagle creek bridge.

South.

Texas dispatches report the yellow fever increasing at Brownsville. There were 150 cases of fever and 2,000 destitute people in the town. The Governor issued an appeal to the people of Texas for aid in money and food to support and clothe them.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, reports that two of Fargo & Co.'s messengers were killed by stage robbers, who got away with $5,000. Only two robbers were seen. They had breastworks alongside of the road, and commenced firing as soon as the express came in range.

The National Board of Health do not think that the yellow fever now prevalent in the Rio Grande region is epidemic, or likely to be.

The citizens of Butler, Ala., recently made the discovery that 400 negroes had organized a conspiracy, under the lead of Jack Turner, to massacre all the whites in that region between Oct. 15 and 17. Seven leaders of the plot were speedily placed in jail, whence Turner was taken and hanged to a tree on the chief business street of the town.

At Lunenburg, Va., while Garland whittled a stick in the court-room for fifteen minutes, the jury acquitted him of the murder of Addison in a duel.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Government Printing Office, Pension Office and Postoffice Department, says a Washington dispatch, have been thoroughly worked by a collector for the Congressional Campaign Committee, who found no one to protest.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Hanlan has challenged Ross to row five miles on any course between Toronto and New York in June next for $5,000 and the championship.

The butchers of Baltimore met the other day to voice their indignation at the large sales by a refrigerator company of frozen beef from Chicago. They assert that the live-stock trade of Maryland is being driven away.

Joe Goss desires to fight Tug Wilson, within four months, for $2,500 a side and the heavy-weight championship.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The members of the Washington Monument Association are indignant over the proposition that the monument, when completed, is to be used as a signal station, or in connection with the Weather Bureau. They do not intend that any such use is to be made of the monument, and, being the legal custodians, have the power to prevent it.

Some Washington ladies have formed a secret society with a view to exposing politicians who place abandoned women in the departments.

The report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office last year showed the disposal of land by cash sales to amount to 1,687,617 acres. This year's report will show under the same head 3,699,899 acres of agricultural lands alone, to which should be added sales of 37,064 acres under the Mineral Land act, and 166,055 acres under the Desert Land act, and 7,194 acres of coal lands. The homestead entry last year converted 5,028,100 acres, while for the fiscal year just closed there were taken under this act the enormous area of 7,347,799 acres.

Two of the three road-agents who robbed a United States mail coach near Globe, Arizona, and killed two of the passengers, were pursued, captured and hanged by citizens. The third robber is in jail.

Gen. Martin D. Hardin has been detailed to relieve Col. Samuel D. Sturgis as Governor of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Long, the American Consul at Alexandria, was attacked by a party of natives. The attack was induced by what the natives considered Long's high-handed manner on a certain occasion when he rode over and severely injured several Egyptians. They characterize his conduct on that occasion as outrageous, and assert that the best thing he can do is to get out of Egypt, as if he remains his life will surely be taken. Long denies the outrage alleged by his assailants. Mr. Long was not injured.

The officers and crew of the English steamer Eira, which went in search of the Jeannette something over a year ago, were picked up in Matolshkin Straits, Nova Zembla, on the 3d of August by the steamer Hope, which had been sent out to rescue them. The Eira had an experience similar to that of the Jeannette. She was caught and crushed in the ice and sunk near Cape Flora on the 21st of August, 1881, and abandoned by her crew, who built a hut of turf and stones on the land and remained there until the 21st of last June, when they set out in boats for Nova Zembla.

Three men working on a boycotted farm near Boyle, Ireland, were fired at and one mortally wounded.

Archbishop Goold, of Melbourne, was shot at and slightly wounded by a man named O'Farrel, a brother of the fellow who attempted the life of the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney in 1868.

A number of white horses being trained for use at the Czar's coronation have been killed by Nihilists.

Five young men, sons of farmers in the vicinity of Killarney, Ireland, have been arrested for the murder of Leahy. The killing was done in military style, the leader calling successively upon No. 1, No. 10 and No. 14 to fire on the unfortunate man.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was well received on his visit to Belfast, the Mayor greeting him with an address of welcome, and pledging him the support of the people. In his speech in reply Trevelyan laid down a policy rather more liberal than that hitherto observed in the government of Ireland. He announced the purpose of the Government to distinguish between political and criminal acts, to pay no attention to the former, but against outrages to wage undying and unrelenting war.

A project is on foot in London for placing a bust of Henry W. Longfellow in Westminster Abbey.

The English spinners are in a despondent state. Recent takings of stock by some companies show that no profits have been made.

B. Wright & Son, worsted spinners of Bradford, England, have failed, with liabilities of $800,000.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Coup's circus is in the hands of the Sheriff at Detroit, where attachments amounting to $25,000 have been served.

Mules for the British army in Egypt are being purchased at St. Louis by Lieut. Col. Swinney, of the Royal artillery, assisted by a veterinary surgeon.

Maj. Sumner telegraphs from Fort Robinson that Red Cloud has threatened to drive away Agent McGillicuddy by force unless he be removed within sixty days.

Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, refuses to commute the sentence of Mary Booth, aged 14, to hang Nov. 17, for poisoning Mrs. Gran and Mr. Jones.

The hangman swung off Robert Parker, at Aiken, S. C., for poisoning his wife last December; William Bryan, at Jacksonville, Fla., for the assassination of Jack Moore, and James Redden, a negro of Newcastle, Del., for an outrage on a white girl.

Two colored prisoners, Savage and James, convicted of murder in 1881, and who had been granted a new trial, while being taken to the Court House, were riddled with bullets at Madison, Fla., by a mob, who stopped the train to perform their dreadful work.

The recent killing of Col. L. W. R. Blair, at Camden S. C., by Capt. J. L. Haile, has been followed by the suicide of the Colonel's daughter. Blair's father took his own life when a member of Congress, and his grandfather was hanged for murder.

Outrages upon the Jews have recommenced in the interior of Poland, and the officials are represented as very apathetic in regard thereto.

The business failures in the United States the past week numbered 132, sixteen less than for the week ending Aug. 18, and fifty-three more than in the corresponding week last year.

It is announced that the New York, Chicago and St Louis Railroad Company, quite generally known as the Nickel Plate from its strict adherence to the pay-as-you-go principle in the construction and equipment of its line of road, will establish and operate an express company of its own between New York, Chicago and St. Louis. What with its independent telegraph system, its fast freight line, and express service the new road promises to be a formidable competitor with the existing pools and monopolies.

Timothy Bailey, a soldier in the war of 1812, the inventor of the knitting-machine, died at Ballston, N. Y.

The leading importers of dry goods at New York report a steady increase in the demand for silks, cashmeres and velvets.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The following figures indicate what appears to be the probable yield of wheat in thirteen of the principal grain-growing States, compared with that of 1879:

	Census, bushels.	Est. 1882 bushels.
Kansas	17,321,000	37,500,000
Missouri	25,366,000	35,000,000
Minnesota	33,610,000	48,000,000
Michigan	35,532,000	37,800,000
Illinois	51,110,000	55,000,000
Indiana	47,284,000	51,800,000
Iowa	31,154,000	36,000,000
Ohio	46,014,000	52,000,000
Wisconsin	24,881,000	28,000,000
Kentucky	11,356,000	17,000,000
California	29,017,000	50,000,000
Dakota	2,830,000	12,500,000
Nebraska	13,840,000	22,500,000
Totals	369,912,000	481,100,000

These thirteen States yielded in 1879 369,912,000 bushels, while the crop for the whole country was 459,479,000 bushels. The yield of these States was in that year 80½ per cent. of the total crop. If this year also these selected States embraced 80½ per cent. of the whole crop, then the 480,100,000 bushels which the above estimate suggests as the probable yield in these States would represent 596,400,000 bushels as the probable yield for all the States.

It is proposed to build an underground railroad in Paris. The cost of its construction is put at $30,000,000.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Party State Conventions, and What They Did.

List of the Nominees, Platforms, Etc.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention met at Dover on the 22d of August. J. Wilkins Coach was made Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform commending the economical administration of the State Government by the Democrats, and also commending the common-school system, favoring reform in the judiciary, indorsing the assessment laws, condemning the tendency of the Republican party to mixed schools, favoring tariff revision, condemning the star-route frauds, national extravagance, and Hubbell's political assessments; arraigning the Republicans for supporting "Dorsey and other plunderers," for countenancing Mahone and similar coalitions, and for creating and maintaining an army of office-holders. Charles C. Stockley was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, and Charles B. Lore was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

THE MAINE INDEPENDENTS.

A meeting of the independent Republicans of Maine was held at Portland, at which the following nominations were made: Governor, Warren N. Vinton, of Gray; Congressmen, First district, James M. Stone, of Kennebunk Second, Nelson Dinkley, Jr., of Lewiston; Third, Charles Nash, of Augusta; Fourth, Daniel Stickney, of Presque Isle.

The following platform was adopted: 1. Thorough and systematic reform in all branches of the civil service. 2. Faithful execution of the laws in all parts of the State, including the Liquor law and laws for the observance of the Sabbath, having temperance without hypocrisy and prohibition without drunkenness. 3. Strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and consequent reduction of taxes. 4. Opposition to machine politics, boss rule, political assessments, bribery and fraud in controlling elections and conventions.

ARIZONA REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Territorial Convention of Arizona met at Tucson and nominated Judge De Forest Porter a delegate to Congress, and A. E. Davis, of Mahone county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following is a synopsis of the platform adopted: It declares allegiance to the national Republican platform of 1880; holds that all railroads and corporations should be subject to the people through the Legislature; declares in favor of maintaining free public instruction; holds that the appropriation for the support of hostile Indians is too great, and that hostile tribes should not be kept, fed and supported by the public treasury, and is in favor of disarming them; declares against Chinese immigration and the free system of public offices; claims that a reorganization of the judicial system is necessary; demands that Territorial and Federal legislation should be had to discourage mining litigation and to render mining titles more secure; declares in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the same terms and under the same regulations as gold.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan assembled in Jackson on the 23d of August, with full delegations from every district. The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Michigan, in convention assembled, recognizing the people as the source of political power, and the constitution as the fundamental law of the land, do solemnly declare:

1. That home rule is the essence of free government, that the line bounding State and national authority is clearly defined, and needs only to be strictly followed to conserve the broadest liberty to the people.

2. Earnestly believing that a real civil-service reform is needed to purify every department of our Federal Government, we therefore demand, as an initial but important step in this direction, an amendment to the Federal constitution which will give to the people of the several cities, villages, and such other postal districts as may be authorized by law, the right to elect Postmasters. We also demand that Federal subordinate officers shall not be appointed or removed for political belief, nor appointed until their ability and merit have been proven by open public examination and competition, and that political assessment or forced contributions from public officers should be made felony by law.

3. We are unalterably opposed to the unjust, unequal and iniquitous system of taxation called a protective tariff, which oppresses the farmer and laborer, destroys our merchant marine, breeds and enriches monopolies, and impoverishes the poor. The traditional policy and principles of the Democratic party are on the side of complete commercial freedom, and we demand an immediate and aggressive revenue reform in the direction of free trade, subject to a tariff only sufficient to raise the necessary revenue for governmental expenditures economically administered.

4. That the right of Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors should be restricted to such as are of national importance; that the people of Michigan cannot be bribed with a share of the theft to sanction the waste of $30,000,000 in two years, and we denounce without distinction of party all who voted in Congress for the iniquitous River and Harbor bill.

5. That the letting of the printing of the annual tax sales to party favorites, without competitive bidding, and the keeping in the State treasury of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 of State funds for the benefit of partisan office-holders, while the people are heavily taxed, are demoralizing to the public service, and demand immediate reform. We cordially invite the voters of Michigan, without regard to previous party affiliations, to join us in our earnest efforts to correct these abuses by withdrawing the administration of State affairs from those who have been already too long in power, and confiding it to those who come freshly from the people untrammeled by the tyranny of political rings and of party machinery.

After quite a long debate, a proposition for fusion with the Greenbackers was adopted by a large majority. A telegram was thereupon sent to the Greenback State Convention, in session at Grand Rapids, offering Governor, Commissioner, State Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction or the balance of ticket. An answer was received accepting the former, and announcing the nomination of J. W. Begole for Governor. The acceptance was received with uproarious applause. The convention then nominated the Hon. Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, for Lieutenant Governor; William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, for Secretary of State; James Blair, of Grand Rapids, Auditor; Gen. Edward Kanter, of Detroit, State Treasurer; Timothy E. Tarsney, of East Saginaw, Attorney General.

G. Chase Goodwin, of Grand Rapids, was Chairman of the convention; L. E. Rowley, of Ionia; H. D. Pugh, of Lansing, and A. J. Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, Secretaries.

MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS.

The State Convention of the National Greenback party of Michigan was held at Grand Rapids Aug. 23. By agreement with the Democratic State Convention, held at the same time at Jackson, a fusion ticket was nominated, the Greenbackers getting the following officers: Governor, J. W. Begole, of Flint; State Land Commissioner, John F. Vandeventer, of St. Joseph; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons, of Wayne; member of the Board of Education, Clark B. Hall, of Barry county.

The ultra-Greenbackers strenuously opposed the proposition for coalition, and when the vote was taken it stood for fusion 251 to 189. The opponents of coalition to the number of nearly 100 withdrew from the hall and held a separate convention, nominating an entire State ticket as follows: Governor, O. G. Pennell; Lieutenant Governor, Isaiah Mains; Secretary of State, John E. Simonsom; Treasurer, George Upton; Auditor General, W. W. Kelley; Commissioner of Land Office, C. C. Miller; Attorney General, J. Nichols; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. L. Ford. The bolters also appointed a State Central Committee, with Ben Colvin, of Saginaw, as Chairman.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

The Texas Republican State Convention met at Austin, and effected a permanent organization by the election of J. G. Tracy, one of the 306, Chairman, without a dissenting vote. A platform was adopted pledging the support of the party in Texas at the approaching election to the candidates who come before the people for suffrage purely as Independents, free from party nominations or other forms of caucus dictation, and who agree to support a broad, liberal and generous policy, embracing free school education ten months in the year, a free ballot and fair count, a revision of the jury laws, so that jurors shall be drawn impartially, the sale of school lands to actual settlers only and in parcels not exceeding 640 acres, and provisions for working convicts within the walls. Resolutions were adopted of confidence in ex-Gov. J. E. Davis, indorsing the administration of President Arthur and the platform adopted by the last Republican National Convention. A resolution was adopted that the convention make no nomination, but support the Liberal movement, giving its entire aid and vote to the Hon. G. W. Jones for Governor. The last proposition drew forth rounds of applause.

KANSAS GREENBACKERS.

The Greenback State Convention convened at Topeka and organized by the election of P. H. Elder President, and W. J. A. Montgomery Secretary. A series of resolutions reaffirming the National platform at Chicago of 1880 was adopted, adding thereto the platform in the same or similar shape as adopted by the National Executive Committee at St. Louis last spring. This declaration as it stands embraces, beside the above platforms, the following:

Resolved, That we pledge the vote of the National Greenback-Labor party to the enforcement of all laws upon the statute books of Kansas.

Resolved, That we favor the reduction of the rate of interest in the State so that the maximum rate for the use of money will not exceed the average profits of labor.

Ex-Gov. Chase Robinson, the first Governor of Kansas, was nominated for Governor, and the remainder of the ticket was made up as follows: Lieutenant Governor, J. G. Boyne; Secretary of State, A. P. Elder; Auditor, W. F. Garrison; Treasurer, J. H. Ludlow; Attorney General, J. D. McBrian; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. S. Whiteman; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, L. C. Uhl. The following were nominated for Congressmen-at-Large: H. L. Phillips, John Davis, Allen Williams (colored), J. N. Wood.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Dispatches from Alexandria of Aug. 20 state that four English regiments made a reconnoissance along the Mahmoudieh canal, drawing out shells from Arabi Pasha's force. British troops occupied Port Said and Ismalia and disarmed the native soldiers. Rear Admiral Hewitt stopped traffic on the Suez canal, at which De Lesseps made a very strong protest. At Port Said the British troops threw up some earthworks between the European and Arab quarters, and Admiral Seymour and Gen. Wolseley were on hand with seventeen transports and five men-of-war. The Directors of the Suez Canal Company held a meeting in Paris, at which resolutions were passed reaffirming the neutrality of the highway, denouncing the warlike measures of the British, and reserving the right to claim compensation from England.

The British Admiral Hewitt telegraphs from Suez that the men of the gunboats Sea Gull and Mosquito, aided by 200 Highlanders, carried the intrenchments at Shaluf at the point of the bayonet, killing 100 rebels and capturing forty-five. It was given out at Port Said that traffic on the Suez canal would be suspended only long enough to permit the British vessels to pass to Ismalia. Arabi Pasha was erecting extensive earthworks in the vicinity of Aboukir. The French Government sent to De Lesseps instructions to be more prudent in his language. The Porte refuses to permit the exportation of mules for the British forces in Egypt.

A battalion of 600 Highlanders made a reconnoissance at Ramleh, and the guns at the water-works hill simultaneously opened fire, to which the Egyptians replied after the third round. The Seventy-second regiment engaged the Egyptians at Serapeum, killing 100 of them. The transports which went into the Suez canal debarked their troops at Ismaha. Gen. Wolseley had an interview with De Lesseps at Ismalia. After hearing the General's explanation, the Count expressed himself as fully satisfied with it, and regretted that there had been any misunderstanding. The Khedive of Egypt has ordered the authorities to implicitly obey Gen. Wolseley. The French papers generally condemn England's occupation of the Suez canal, the Gambettist organ asserting that it has been made a branch of St. George's Channel.

The Austrian gunboat Nautilus, seeing a white flag flying on the forts at Aboukir, on Aug. 23, sent ashore an officer and twelve men, who were held as prisoners. The British police arrested nineteen Greeks who were pillaging in the Arab quarter of Ismailia, and shot ten of them. The Egyptians cut the fresh-water canal near Ismailia. Constantinople dispatches of Aug. 23 stated that the interviews of Lord Dufferin and the Sheikul-Islam had cleared away some of the obstacles to the signing of the military convention, and it was believed it would soon be definitely concluded. The English were in full possession of the canal from Suez to Port Said. Arabi was hourly throwing up new intrenchments and otherwise fortifying his position. It was reported from Madrid that Spain had determined to join with Russia and Germany in protesting against the protection of the Suez canal being confided to the British. Threatening letters from Syria, Arabia and Egypt, it was said, deterred the Sultan from signing the military convention with England. Reports of outrages on Christians in Asia Minor were current at Constantinople, many, it is alleged, having been assassinated at Beyrout.

Advices from Alexandria of Aug. 25, were to the effect that the British commanders were anxious to occupy Cairo, and would push toward that city rapidly.

The Egyptians at Ismailia shelled the British cavalry while on the march, wounding a few men and horses. Two Arabs were shot at Port Said for not answering the challenge of sentries. A large party of Bedouins entered Ramleh and commenced to plunder houses, but were driven away. Constantinople dispatches stated that the feeling among the better classes there was one of antipathy to Arabi, whom they considered an enemy to the Turkish empire. In Upper Egypt there also existed a strong feeling against Arabi.

De Lesseps assured the Duke of Connaught that his sentiments were friendly to England. From Verona comes the report that Bismarck had advised the Sultan that by treating with Great Britain was the only means of defeating the plans of Russia.

Gen. Wolseley, with the First division of infantry, all the cavalry and sixteen guns, attacked the enemy near Mahalla on the 25th of August, and captured five Krupp guns and seventy-five ear-loads of provisions. Some of the leading Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta contributed money for the rebel cause and sent out 500 horses. The orders at Alexandria were not to permit Turkish troops to disembark without the signature of the military convention and the issuance of a proclamation by the Sultan denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel, but the Turks were unwilling to accept the latter condition. There were rumors that the rebel chieftain had set a price on De Lesseps' head, charging deliberate deceit. Gen. Wolseley reports that at Magfar, on Aug. 24, with 2,000 men, he held his ground all day against 10,000 Egyptians. Melidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, was making efforts to have the military convention of the Porte with England presented to the conference for examination, and, if possible, modification. He also wished a declaration from Lord Dufferin that his government would seek no exclusive advantage in Egypt. The Turkish delegates had made fresh demands on Great Britain touching the convention, viz: that the Sultan's troops should land at Alexandria, and that, instead of proclaiming Arabi a rebel, he should simply be summoned to submit to the Khedive.

The Boundaries of God's Love.

As we cannot take up a drop of water from the Atlantic and find in that drop the flow of the tides, the lifting up of the billows, the power that floats all the ships of a thousand ports, and the soft and loud music of a calm and storm; as to see the ocean, we must grasp in all its rock bed bordered by the continents—so we cannot in the face of a dying infant, or the adversity of a good man, see the government of the love of God. It has boundaries wider than these. We must wait, and what the fleeting moments of man deny, ask the great years of God to bring. The tides of the mind, the deep music of human waters, cannot be seen in the drop of life.—*David Swing.*

HUBBELL, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

The Political Dick Turpin of the Time.

The New York *Hour* has a cartoon representing Mr. Jay Hubbell as a bandit robbing a stage-coach, called "the civil service." It publishes the following sketch of him:

The portrait of Jay Abel Hubbell makes a good companion picture to that of Arabi Pasha, which appeared in the last issue of the *Hour*. Arabi Pasha is the terror of Egypt, Hubbell is the terror of a hundred thousand American Republican officeholders and their families. Arabi has unfolded the green flag of the Prophet, for the reason, as he says himself, that all the officeholders in Egypt are foreigners, and he wants to drive them out. He is a sharp, shrewd politician, and the probabilities are that he has declared war on them because they refused to pay the political assessments which he levied on them. His motto is precisely the same as that of Hubbell, "Your money or your place." It is a curious fact that the Hubbells are of Bedouin descent—at least the historian of the family makes himself responsible for the statement. The original name, we are assured, was Hubba. Its chief had his home, it is solemnly asserted, in the Tigro-Euphrates valley. That region, for some reason or another which history has failed to record, became very uncomfortable for him—probably because he sent out the first assessment circular—and, in consequence, he either "beat his way," or obtained a "free pass" to Denmark, where he turned pirate. This enterprising old bandit, in the course of his industrious career, landed in England with a band of followers who were fully his equals in villainy. Their first exploit was the capture of the King St. Edmund. While a prisoner in their hands they endeavored to convert him from Christianity. He declined as politely as he knew how, and the old "original Hubbell" ordered him out, tied him to a tree, shot him to death with arrows, and, to make sure of his work, cut off his head. The old sinner, it would seem, repented of his evil deeds, and, after that, settled down to an honest life; sending all the little Hubbells to Sunday-school, and, we may be certain, picking up a good fat office whenever he could lay his hands on it. One of his descendants turned Puritan, and, in 1647, set out for Connecticut. Jay Abel, who seems to have inherited all the characteristics of the old Danish pirate and Pagan, traces his descent from the blue-nosed Connecticut Yankee. A branch of the family moved into this State, and subsequently, with the roving instincts of their race, found their way out West into Michigan, where the present illustrious statesman and Tax Collector General of the Republican party was born.

Jay Abel Hubbell will be 53 years old on the 15th of next month. An admiring biographer of his says: "He was a robust youth and is a robust man. His brain is large. He has great energy of character, with sufficient caution for safety." This "robust youth" was what is called "educated for the law," and in due time graduated at some "college" or another. He did not, however, seem to get along very well with his clients, if he ever had any, and he became a mining speculator. He was so thrifty in this line of business that he grew rich, and in 1871 he conceived the idea that the House of Representatives at Washington afforded a good field for his peculiar abilities. He found himself a member of that distinguished body in 1873. He signalized himself at once by "securing an adjudication of land titles at St. Mary's in favor of the claimants"—who were probably all Hubbells—and by "making a very exhaustive speech against the Morrison Tariff bill, whose iniquities he exposed with an unsparing hand." But this was not all. He became a great admirer of Robeson from the moment he became acquainted with his piratical career, and when that person was brought to task by a committee of the House Hubbell united in the whitewashing minority report which was presented. In 1880 he was intrusted with the control of the assessment machine for the party, which he has managed ever since. He assumed command of the blackmailing department in an address which contained the following powerful passage: "The Southern leaders propose, when in power, to madden the North as well as to impoverish and weaken it. At all costs they propose to force the North to secede, and when they have driven the North into secession, they will laugh a quiet party laugh. The Union soldier Hancock is but the mask which hides the trail of the rebel serpent. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. Hancock chants the sweet music of the Union, but through it all, louder and shriller, is heard the old rebel yell!" All of which is very fine. It was about this time that Gen. Garfield, of sainted memory, was writing to "My dear Hubbell" to see "Brady," and to inquire "how the departments are doing." There is nothing more to be said about Hubbell. His notoriety is due solely and wholly to his political blackmailing achievements. He is the political Dick Turpin of the time, and as such we present him in this week's cartoon supplement.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

Reckless Extravagance of the Republican Party.

[From the Grand Rapids Democrat.]

The extravagance of the Republican party is well illustrated in the matter of salaries. The President's salary has been raised from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, and, in addition to this, the expenses of the Executive Mansion paid by the Government have been gradually increased until they amount yearly to more than the nominal salary. As far back as 1873 they had reached $56,660. In 1867 the salaries of Congressmen were raised from $3,000 a year to $5,000, and in 1873 to $7,500; and other Federal salaries have been increased in the same proportion.

Under the last Democratic administration—in 1860—the total ordinary expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest, was $60,056,754. These same ordinary expenses, exclusive of the war debt, reached $164,521,507 in 1870 under Republican administration, and $171,885,382 in 1880. Now, in 1882, these net annual expenses have been swelled to over $190,000,000 exclusive of all interest and war debt. Thus it is seen that the ordinary annual expenses of the Government have been increased some $130,000,000 over the maximum expenses of Democratic administration, or some $10,000,000 more than double the net expenses of 1860. The total expenses of the Government in 1860, ordinary and extraordinary, were only $70,000,000, and yet the administration was denounced by the Republican leaders as grossly extravagant; while the total appropriations for the current fiscal year reach the enormous sum of over $400,000,000, or well nigh a quarter of the national debt!

The profligacy of Republican administration in squandering the public money is surpassed even by the scandalous manner in which the public domain has been voted away in land grants to monopolies and corporations. From the records of the Interior Department it appears that the total amount of these land grants in acres is 188,645,120, and in square miles 294,758. The area in square miles of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana amounts to 256,200, or 38,558 square miles less than the vast territory which has, during the last twenty years, been voted away by the Republican party to gigantic corporations and monopolies—more than territory enough to found an empire! There's nothing small about the Republican party—in the way of squandering the people's money or wasting their landed heritage.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEN FISCAL YEARS, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1873—Republican Congress	$154,216,751
1874—Republican Congress	172,290,700
1875—Republican Congress	155,017,758
1876—Republican Congress	147,714,949
1877—Democratic House	124,122,010
1878—Democratic House	114,059,483
1879—Democratic House	172,016,819
1880—Democratic House	162,404,647
1881—Democratic Congress	154,118,212
1882—Democratic Congress	177,809,214
Average for ten years	$153,386,053

THIS YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS, AS STATED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

1883—Robesonian Congress	$224,239,097

Dick Harrington & Co.

Why should it appear at all strange that Dick Harrington, who planned the safe burglary at Washington for Boss Shepherd's ring, should be made Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Delaware? True, he was indicted and escaped going to the penitentiary because the prosecution was not anxious to send him there. During the trial Gen. Grant gave him the moral support of the President's countenance and recognition by an invitation to a formal reception at the White House. In the same way Grant protected Babcock by giving away to the defense, represented by Emory Storrs, the proofs that should have convicted that plunderer.

Secor Robeson is the accepted Republican leader in the House of Representatives. He made the Speaker. He is Chairman of the Republican caucus. He was the directing mind of the special committee appointed to determine the business to be considered at the late session. He is second on Naval Affairs. He is second on Rules. He is first on Naval Expenditures, and the last act of the Speaker was to put him on the select committee to investigate American shipping.

The man who holds all these honors, without a word of protest from the Republican majority, was three several times denounced as "a thief, a liar and a perjurer" on the floor of the House in the hearing of the civilized world. He took the stigma, and did not utter a word of reply. He strutted before his associates as if a compliment had been bestowed upon him for political service.

Chorpenning Creswell was driven from Gen. Grant's Cabinet upon reiterated charges of corruption and of complicity in the straw-bid frauds while he was Postmaster General. He swore with phenomenal vigor before several investigating committees, but public opinion as to his guilt was never changed in the least degree. He went out of the department rich and disgraced. Gen. Grant attempted to whitewash him subsequently by his appointment as counsel before the Alabama Commission, but he failed to alter the fixed judgment of the country. Creswell figured at Chicago in 1880 as a blatant third-termer, and now he is again counsel for the new Alabama Commission in reward for that service.

Stephen W. Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, is on trial at Washington for fraudulent conspiracy in the star route robberies. He was publicly dined in this city after the Presidential election by all the distinguished leaders of his party, with the then Vice President at the head of the table, and complimented for the corrupt methods by which "Indiana was carried." He has lost neither position nor confidence.

After the remarkable disclosures of Blaine's jobbery and his seizure of the Mulligan letters, and while every incident was fresh in the public mind, he was barely beaten at Cincinnati for the Presidential nomination.

With the proofs of glaring venality existing against him in official forms, and with perjury stamped upon his testimony before two Congressional committees, Gen. Garfield was elected President.

Why should Republican newspapers that have tolerated these offenders, and have condoned their crimes, complain of Harrington as unworthy to be Chairman of a little committee in Delaware? Is he any worse than those are who have been indorsed by the party in and out of Congress and by the President in the White House?—*New York Sun.*

The Vain Pullet.

A fine, fat pullet who was roosting on the limb of a tree safe from danger was saluted by a fox with:

"Good evening, Miss Pullet—I never saw you look better. Your figure is perfectly lovely."

"Do you really think so?"

"Certainly I do. I'd give anything if I could wear my hair done up in a French roll and have it become me as it does you."

"Aren't you joking?"

"I was never more serious in my life. Your small feet and pretty mouth are the envy of all the pullets in the neighborhood."

"Dear me, but is that so?"

"And everybody says you have such a tony air about you."

"Oh! la!"

"I think if we were to walk out together we'd mash the whole town."

"Really, now?"

The fox gave her more soft solder, and in the end the vain pullet flew down and furnished a square meal for the villain.

Moral: "Flattery," said an old rooster, as he looked down at the few bones and feathers, "flattery is the soft purr of a cat. The sweeter the purr, the longer the claws and the sharper the bite."—*Detroit Free Press.*

DR. BEARD, in a paper on the "Symptoms of Sanity and the Diagnosis of Insanity," acknowledges that it is difficult to make a diagnosis between genius and insanity, "as, in either case, the person is out of his environment."

MEMORIAL Hall, erected by Philadelphia for the exhibition of 1876 at an expense of $1,500,000, is falling to ruin.

COMETS.

Some Facts of Interest Concerning These Erratic Heavenly Visitors.

[From the London Post.]

A great comet visible to all the world is one of the most striking and startling of celestial apparitions; a new star is in reality a much rarer and a much more surprising object. But those who can recognize a new star outside the circle of practical astronomers are few indeed. Moreover, as new stars are but rarely of the first magnitude and appear at intervals of centuries, no superstition, even in the flourishing days of astrology, has ever attached to them. That a sun once invisible or rarely visible to terrestrial eyes should suddenly become a striking astronomical object is the most strange and amazing of all scientific facts to those few who understand its meaning. The stars, of course, are suns, and in all probability each of them has its own circle of planets. For all we know each of them may have dependent upon it worlds peopled by creatures equal to or even superior to men, creatures whose fate, even if we could understand to know it, would excite our keenest sympathies. Now the change implied by the appearance of a so-called star to the worlds dependent upon it, and to all their inhabitants, must be in the last degree terrible. It is as if our sun had suddenly to blaze out ten or a hundred times as large, and as bright and hot as now. It is scarcely necessary to say that such an occurrence would neither be remembered nor recorded, for no life organized under the existing conditions of life in any one of the planets of which the amount of solar light and heat is the most important element could survive such a change for twenty-four hours. Even supposing that the increase of heat and light is much more gradual than it seems to telescopic observers on such occasions, an addition even of one-fourth to the total heat emitted by the sun would probably destroy all the higher forms of animate nature. The total heat received from the sun must not, of course, be measured by the nominal scale of the thermometer. Zero represents an amount of warmth practically derived in its entirety from the sun, compared with which the difference between zero and tropical sun he