

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN. PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Three hundred employes of the Union Stove Works, at Peckskill, N. Y., have struck for an increase in wages.

Richard Howell broke the mile record for safety bicycles at Springfield, Mass., doing the mile in 2:43, and lowering the record 5 3-5 seconds.

Robert Pierce, a Boston manufacturer of felt goods, failed. He had indorsed for the Willowdale Company, which recently suspended, for \$500,000.

The Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut has made an application for a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.

A receiver was appointed for the Howe Sewing Machine Company on the application of the principal stockholders. The secured debts amount to \$600,000 and the unsecured to \$150,000, of which \$30,000 is for the pay of employees. The nominal assets are \$1,110,000.

The United States Circuit Court of New York denied the application of James A. Hinckley for a writ of quo warranto against the National Civil Service Commissioners. The motion was an attempt to abolish the commission on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

James E. Wilson's blind factory, in Forty-second street, New York, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$60,000, with partial insurance. A fire broke out in Schieffmann & Spetler's brewery at Fair Haven, Connecticut, and the building was totally destroyed. The loss is \$80,000; partly insured.

WESTERN.

A dispatch from Omaha says the Knights of Labor have served their ultimatum upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company, demanding, among other things the dismissal of B. O. Clark, Superintendent of the Coal Department, and the discharge of all Chinese employes. The dispatch states that the officials of the company do not believe that these demands will be pressed. Quiet prevails at Rock Springs, and the working force at the mines is increasing. The troops will not be withdrawn for the present.

A St. Louis policeman who had been whipped several times by people who objected to being arrested, killed himself while insane from injuries and fear.

According to an enumeration just taken, the population of Des Moines, Iowa, is 32,469, an increase of 10,061 since 1880.

Strong opposition to the proposed sale of the lands known as the "Oklahoma and Cherokee strips" has developed among the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Indians.

Joseph Fisher and his three children were burned to death in their farm dwelling near Waukegan, Iowa. A dispatch from Ames, Iowa, gives the following particulars of the shocking affair:

About midnight Mr. Fisher was aroused by the crackling and glare of flames, which were eating their way through the lower portion of the house and enveloping the stairway. Taking an infant child from his wife's arms he attempted to descend the stairway with it, but was driven back by the fire and smoke. A second effort also failed; then he attempted to cross a small corridor and enter the room where the other two children slept, to rouse them, but was suddenly overpowered by the smoke, and fell to the floor with the child in his arms and utterly unconscious. His wife endeavored to wake him from this deadly stupor, but it was in vain. With the energy of despair the wife burst into the room where the children were sleeping, intending to throw a feather bed upon the ground and drop the children upon it. She was also overcome by the heat and smoke, and when her senses returned she found herself lying upon the ground near the smoldering ruins of her home, bereft of husband and children. The charred remains of Mr. Fisher and the infant child were found in the ruins, but no trace of the bodies of the other two children has been discovered.

A special from Fargo (Dakota) says: "Prairie fires are still spreading over a vast scope of country between the Red and James Rivers, as well as farther west. The past few days' losses have been heavy in Barnes and Stutsman Counties, and the fires are going south into Lamoure and Dickey. Only a heavy rain, apparently, will stop them. It is impossible to give total losses, but they must be a good many hundred thousand dollars in North Dakota."

Mitchell (Ind.) dispatch: "The bond swindles of R. B. Pollard and his gang involve nearly \$1,000,000. This amount in Indiana township bonds is known to be on the market, and how much more may be involved is only a matter of guesswork, and the full extent of the swindle will probably never be known. Eleven township trustees are involved, and their issues of bonds will average over \$50,000 each."

A locomotive spark ignited a pile of lumber in the heart of the lumber district at Chicago, and started a conflagration which lasted for six hours and destroyed over \$100,000 worth of property.

The mare Adelaide, record 2:18, has been purchased by Mr. Schwartz, of Chicago for \$12,000.

Eight thousand people attended the Sam Jones camp-meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday.

James C. Pusey, the defaulting Chief Clerk of the Kansas penitentiary, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

At Cottonwood Point, Mo., two farmers quarreled. They clasped their left hands and exchanged seven shots with revolvers held in their right. Both were killed.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on its preferred stock and of 2 1/2 per cent. on its common stock.

Judge Powers, of Provo, Utah, instructed the Grand Jury that a separate in-

dictment could be found for each day during which a polygamist had lived with more than one wife since the passage of the Edmunds act.

A serious riot occurred between rioters and non-union hands employed in Laughlin's mill, near Martin's Ferry, Ohio. A large party of men armed with shotguns attacked the mill hands, and some hundreds of shots were exchanged between the forces. A number of the hands were wounded. The rioters retired after the conflict, and their losses, if any, are not reported.

Near Xenia, Ohio, Mrs. Parsons missed her four-year-old daughter, after having seen her playing in the yard. Making search, she found the child's dead body beneath a bulldog, that had killed her and was eating her flesh. The dog had to be killed before the child's body could be recovered. The brute belonged to a neighbor.

A citizens' meeting at Seattle, in Washington Territory, adopted strong resolutions in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the Chinese restriction act, deploring the presence of the Mongolians, and urging the use of all lawful means for their removal.

SOUTHERN.

At Johnston, S. C., an alleged murderer was taken from the Sheriff by a mob, shot several times, and left for dead. He subsequently revived, made a statement implicating several of the lynchers, and died.

Ten convicts escaped from a plantation near Hearne, Texas, visited the latter town, and entering a hotel purloined the garments of the male members of a theatrical troupe, leaving their striped suits behind. A large posse started in pursuit, and reports have reached Hearne that four of the criminals had been recaptured.

New Orleans finances are at a very low ebb, in consequence of wasteful expenditures. The city employes have not been paid since June and the teachers since April.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that "while Sheriff McMillen was absent from the jail, Peter Baker and Emanuel Johnson, prisoners, made an attack on the turnkey and broke out of the building, accompanied by George and Charles Baker, Peter Krutzer, William V. Dye, Daniel Davis, and Henry Kennedy, white, and Gertrude Sellers and John Thomas, colored, all of whom were confined on various charges. The turnkey was badly beaten."

Three cars of a passenger train were thrown over an embankment near Warm Springs, N. C., twenty persons being injured, three fatally.

The cotton crop of Arkansas has been seriously damaged by unfavorable weather, and will fall below that of 1884.

A vein of ore has been struck in Davidson County, Tenn., which yields 80 per cent. of silver. A company has been organized to develop it.

WASHINGTON.

John W. Mackay is at Washington urging the allowance by the General Land Office of \$250,000 to the Bank of Nevada for money advanced on surveying contracts. Commissioner Sparks refuses to pay the claim until a thorough investigation can be made into the matter.

Imports of merchandise for the year ended Aug. 31 reached \$571,235,943, against \$557,871,316 for the previous year.

Secretary Lamar is still kept to his room. He has relays of stenographers and type-writers, and is doing a good deal of work while propped up by pillows in his bed.

During the eight months ended Aug. 31, 241,035 immigrants arrived in the United States, exclusive of those coming by way of Canada and Mexico, a decrease of 61,939 as compared with the arrivals for the corresponding period of 1884.

The Postmaster General has decided to continue the steamboat mail service between Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind. The contractors have agreed to reduce the charge for this service \$5,000 per year, making the annual expense \$10,000.

Secretary Manning has ordered that all moneys due or to become due to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for Government transportation be covered into the Treasury and applied toward the extinguishment of the indebtedness of that corporation to the Government.

POLITICAL.

In the Dakota Constitutional Convention it was decided to let the first legislative arrangement for submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people.

The Republicans of Maryland, in convention at Baltimore, nominated Francis Miller for Comptroller and William M. Marine for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The resolutions pay a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant, demand a protective tariff, commend civil-service reform, and denounce the appointments of Higgins, Thomas, and Mason.

The Colorado Republican State Convention, in session at Denver, nominated the Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, of Denver, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga Sept. 24, George Raines acting as both temporary and permanent Chairman. David B. Hill, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The convention then adjourned for the day. Upon reassembling, the next day, Roswell P. Flower was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The ticket was rapidly completed as follows: Secretary of State, Frederick Cook; Comptroller, Alfred C. Chapin; Attorney General, Denis O'Brien; State Treasurer, Lawrence J. Fitz Gerald; State Engineer and Surveyor, Elnathan Sweet. The platform indorses the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Hill; approves the spirit of the national and State laws for the regulation of

the civil service, while condemning the manner in which the former were executed when the Republicans were in power, and demanding that the commission be reorganized so that its majority shall be in sympathy with the administration; advocates the repeal of the compulsory silver-coinage act; calls for a revision of the tariff upon the principles laid down by the last National Democratic Convention; expresses opposition to contract convict labor in any form; urges the enactment of Sunday laws for the benefit of the working classes, and denounces sumptuary legislation.

Prof. Alex. Agassiz has been tendered the superintendency of the coast and geodetic survey, vice Professor Hilgard, resigned by request. Daniel O. Finch of Des Moines, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa.

Ex-Congressman Flower has declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The small-pox epidemic is unabated at Montreal, and the provincial authorities have ordered a general vaccination.

An effort will be made at the approaching convention of the Irish National League of America to raise \$225,000 to enable Mr. Parnell to guarantee ninety members of Parliament £100 each annually for five years.

Several changes have been made in the Canadian Cabinet, but Sir John A. Macdonald still remains Premier, and fills the offices of President of the Council and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

There were 140 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 148 in the preceding week, and 201, 164, and 178 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. Bradstreet's Journal, in its commercial summary, says:

The movement of general merchandise throughout the country during the week has been about equal to the volume of preceding weeks, though distributed somewhat differently. At various trade centers West and Southwest, where the activity reported has not been proportionate to that recorded at Eastern points of distribution, there has been a large inquiry and a heavier week's business, but at various cities in the East the movement of goods to the interior is smaller. Illustrating this it may be specified that at Boston the sales of dry goods have fallen off somewhat from the late heavy volume, and that the existing demand there is less than had been expected. The situation is therefore considered one for critical examination, and the succeeding few weeks will be closely observed to determine whether the result, as has been alleged, is to be a dull trade during the winter, succeeding an autumn spurt only.

Mormon emissaries have made heavy land purchases in Chihuahua.

In a battle in the Cananea Mountains in Sonora, between Capt. Hatfield's command and renegade Apaches, seven of the latter are reported to have been killed and thirty-five, including women and children, captured.

A bill for the gradual abolition of slavery has passed both houses of the Brazilian Parliament.

An estimate based upon abundant data places the corn crop of the country at 1,679,636,000 bushels, an increase of 184,610 bushels over the yield of last year.

FOREIGN.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria offers to abdicate in favor of any person the Czar may select, if the latter will guarantee to maintain the union between Roumelia and Bulgaria. A warlike feeling prevails in Russia. The Sultan has formed a new Ministry, with Kiamul Pasha as Grand Vizier. The feeling at Philippopolis in favor of revolution is reported to be dying out. Traffic between Serbia and Roumelia has been suspended, and warlike preparations are in active progress in the former country. Great excitement over the situation prevails at all the European capitals. The signatory Powers all favor a conference for the settlement of the existing complications. Grecian forces are massing on the frontier bordering on Thessaly.

In an address before a great crowd at London Mr. Chamberlain said he would never become a member of a Cabinet which did not adopt reform measures. Newman Hall's complimentary reference to the royal family brought forth a storm of derision which lasted several minutes.

Pope Leo has agreed to mediate between Germany and Spain with regard to the Caroline dispute, subject to certain conditions which have not yet been promulgated.

The Turkish Ministry has been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed. The new Ministry is said to be in favor of a compromise in order to secure a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue. Kiamul Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was formerly Turkish Ambassador to Russia, and maintains friendly relations with the Czar's ministers.

Thomas W. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, and the other defendants in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case have been committed for trial.

Archbishop Walsh has sent circulars to the priests in the various parishes of Ireland advising them what course to follow in a political way. The Archbishop admits that in taking this step he has incurred a serious responsibility.

The coming Parliamentary elections in Great Britain and Ireland continue to be the principal matters to which the people are devoting their attention. The Liberal Association has instructed its candidates to avoid, as far as possible, discussion of the church disestablishment. It is, however, being forced upon them by parties attending their meetings.

In his speech opening the Reichsrath the Emperor of Austria declared that the great powers were in full accord for the preservation of the peace of Europe. Russia is said to favor the holding of a congress at Constantinople to settle the pending difficulties upon the basis of accepting the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria as an accomplished fact. In a circular note to the powers, Greece urges that the treaty of Berlin be enforced.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The President has appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

B. J. Sheridan, at Paola, Kan., vice J. L. Perry, resigned; Robert F. Chilton, at Santa Ana, Cal., vice Charles E. French, resigned; Edward Van De Casteele, at Depere, Wis., vice P. E. Proctor, resigned; Harry S. Parker, at Farmington, N. H., vice William H. Hayes, resigned; F. H. Spinnery, at Medford, Mass., vice J. H. Eames, resigned; Burrill B. Breed, at Lisbon, D. T., vice K. P. Hinger, deceased; L. R. Davis, at Athens, Ala., vice Thomas J. Lake, suspended; Milton H. Westbrook, at Lyons, Iowa, vice J. R. Beers, suspended; Jas. B. Blackwell, at Marietta, Ga., vice A. A. Fletcher, suspended; John Shearman, at Monroe, Mo., vice B. H. Tucker, suspended; Thos. A. Garey, at Galveston, Tex.; vice Wm. H. Griffin, suspended; E. E. Wagoner, at Shelbyville, Ill., vice S. H. Webster, suspended; John A. Collins, at Washington, Mo., vice D. O. Gale, suspended; E. P. Matthews, at Bowling Green, Mo., vice William J. Shepherd, suspended; John Flynn, at Duluth, Minn., vice Jos. E. Knowlton, suspended.

The President has appointed the following Indian Agents:

W. L. Powell, of Virginia, Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory; John V. Summers, of Missouri, at Quappaw Agency, Indian Territory; Mark W. Stearns, of Michigan, at Mackinaw Agency, Michigan; Charles Hill, of Nebraska, at Santee Agency in Nebraska, vice William H. Spaulding, declined; Moses Neal, of Kansas, at Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, vice Isaac A. Perry, resigned; Henry E. Williamson, of Mississippi, at Crow Agency in Montana, vice Henry J. Armstrong, resigned; Fletcher J. Cowart, of Alabama, at Mescalero Agency in New Mexico, vice W. H. H. Llewellyn, resigned.

The opening of the Theater Royal at Montreal has been indefinitely postponed owing to the small-pox epidemic, there being at least 4,000 cases of the disease in the city.

In a street fight at Abingdon, Virginia, Judge George W. Ward, editor of a Democratic newspaper, was fatally shot by Dr. W. M. White, Independent candidate for State Senator, and two of his relatives, all of whom were arrested and admitted to bail. The first shot was fired by Dr. White, who had been lying in wait for Judge Ward.

A Socialistic riot, in which many persons were injured, occurred at Amsterdam.

Rumors that Italy intends to seize Tripoli have alarmed the Turks, and the strength of the garrison in that dependency is to be raised to 15,000 men.

O'Donnell, the Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has withdrawn from the canvass for re-election, owing to a breach with Parnell, whose policy he vigorously denounces.

Hog cholera is doing much damage in the vicinities of Red Wing, Minn., and Janesville, Wis.

At Saybrook, McLean County, Ill., Dr. Harris shot and killed Dr. Barton. Both were prominent practitioners in that locality.

Judge Chipman, of the Detroit Superior Court, in a decision just rendered, holds that newspapers are not privileged to print complaints filed in court, and in so doing must assume the responsibility for all the allegations contained therein.

The Postmaster General decides that the salaries of postal employes can not be attached for debt.

Statements prepared at the Treasury Department show that the amount of silver dollars put in circulation directly from the mints during the past two or three months is nearly double the amount similarly coined during the corresponding period of last year. The issue from the mints during the week ended Sept. 26 was \$738,577, as against \$455,895 issued during the corresponding period of last year.

The Cape May challenge cup was won by the English yacht Genesta.

Coleman S. Adams, cashier of the Framingham (Mass.) Savings Bank, who committed suicide a month ago, was a defaulter to the extent of \$228,000.

The Attorney General of New York decides that the State of Georgia is a defaulter, and prohibits savings banks from investing in Georgia bonds.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., the Boston dry-goods merchants, who have been attached by New York cloak manufacturers for \$300,000, say the proceedings are the result of a conspiracy in which one of their employes is involved.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.75	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.94	@ .95
.....No. 2.....	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.48	@ .50
OATS—White.....	.34	@ .40
POK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.....	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.75	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.85	@ .85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2.....	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2.....	.58	@ .60
BARLEY.....	.68	@ .70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19	@ .21
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.09 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Skimmed Flats.....	.05 1/2	@ 6 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Per bu.....	.35	@ .40
POK—Mess.....	8.50	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1.....	.58	@ .60
POK—Mess.....	8.25	@ 8.75
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .28
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—Mixed.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—Mixed.....	.24	@ .26
POK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91	@ .95
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2.....	.63	@ .65
POK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25
DETROIT.		
BEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .31
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—Mixed.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.24	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE.....	5.75	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.75

EXIT EATON.

The Resignation of the Civil Service Commissioner Accepted by the President.

The Executive, in Reply, Says the Civil Service Law Must be Observed.

[Washington telegram.]

The letter of Dorman B. Eaton to the President, resigning his position as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the reply of President Cleveland accepting the same, were made public to-day. Mr. Eaton's letter, which is dated July 25, says the writer had, several weeks before that time, determined to tender his resignation, but that he would not urge its acceptance until such time as the President might find convenient to make a new appointment to the place. Mr. Eaton points out that, prior to the passage of the civil service law, Jan. 16, 1883, he had held under three earlier Presidents, and was then holding under President Arthur, a position closely analogous to his present one. During all that time he had served without compensation, and when the time arrived for executing the provisions of the law, he did not feel called upon to make any further sacrifice of his private interest for the cause of civil-service reform. President Arthur, without any intimation to him, then appointed him a Commissioner. He would have declined the office, but was urged not to do so by many friends of reform. Certain persons charged that he had promoted the act from selfish motives, and these same persons now stood ready to charge that his refusal to accept the position was a cowardly and a cowardly shrinking from the failure which was sure to follow any attempt to execute the civil-service law. Under these circumstances he accepted the office with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, within which time it was expected the most difficult part of the work would have been accomplished. At the end of that time the new law had secured the commendation of the President, united the army in every age, secured from a committee of the House of Representatives a report commending the commission as "intelligent, non-partisan, and conscientious." A few months later he was about to insist upon being relieved, but his friends dissuaded him, urging that, as a new party was coming into power, his resignation would be looked upon as fleeing from the peril of a crisis. No declaration of his confidence in the reform policy of the new administration, and he had freed him from the damaging plausibility of any charge, and he determined to remain in office until the reform policy of that administration had been clearly developed. That time had now arrived, and he must be admitted by all candid men that the few changes made in the rules had but added to their justice and efficiency, and there had appeared no reason to suppose that the merit system had not been welcomed by the President and by all members of the Cabinet, as well as by the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office. Mr. Eaton says he wishes to leave no doubt of his absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy.

President Cleveland's letter of reply is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. I can not refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service for the arduous and efficient performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you are engaged, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they step by step could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus far attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made if the people who cherish precious political ideas, and who are encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvements and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of the fact, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be carried forward, the opposition of incorrigible spoliars rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course, there should be no surrender of principle nor backward steps, and all laws for the improvement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the law."

"It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess an ill-will for the cause and yet mischievously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which justify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of the Government, demand complete and immediate perfection. This reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of the Cabinet to the merit system, established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of the honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which is most gratifying. If such attitude of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the Government according to reform methods were the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all, and professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement."

"I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practical manner possible, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reform for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case a reasonable intelligence and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government."

"I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the 1st day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object to which you have hitherto so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."