

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, May 28, to TUESDAY, June 1, 1886,
inclusive.]
DOMESTIC.

THE following official announcement was issued from the White House on Friday night: "President Cleveland will be married at the White House on Wednesday evening, June 2, to Miss Frances Folsom. The recent death of a relative of Miss Folsom has changed the original plans for the wedding, and the invitations will now be limited to a few of the near relatives and the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington will officiate. The ceremony will be followed by a collation, and the wedding in all of its details will be plain and unostentatious."

President Cleveland on Friday vetoed five more private pension bills. In closing one veto message he says: "It is not a pleasant thing to interfere in such a case, but we are dealing with pensions, not with gratuities."

President Cleveland spent Decoration Day in New York and Brooklyn, and reviewed the parades.

The conference report on the Shipping Bill was adopted by both houses of Congress on Thursday. The bill contains the Frye amendment authorizing the President to treat foreign vessels in American ports as American vessels are treated in foreign ports.

It is asserted on good authority that the Canadian fishermen are all anxious and ready to sell bait to American fishermen, as it is their main source of income.

The Canadian schooner *The Sisters*, Capt. Anderson, which had been detained by the United States Collector at Portland, Me., was on Saturday released by order of the Treasury Department. It is said the release was ordered on the ground that the Captain did not intend to evade the law.

The captain of a coaster which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday reported that the *L. Houlette* had seized an American mackerel fisherman off the Guysborough coast.

In the Canadian House of Commons on Thursday the Minister of Marine, in reply to a question, said that six steamers and six schooners are being fitted out to protect the Canadian fisheries. The instructions to the masters of these vessels are to cruise around the coasts to protect the in-shore fisheries from the encroachments of foreign fishing vessels, especially those of the United States. They are to do their work with as great caution, as much courtesy, and as much firmness as is possible.

The American revenue cutter *Dix* arrived at Cedar Keys, Fla., on Sunday, with the Spanish fishing smack *Chlotilde* of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key, Fla., for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore, and for irregularities in her papers. The *Chlotilde* is a small schooner-rigged vessel and has six thousand salt fish on board. The crew consists of ten men and officers, none of whom speak English.

Senator Sherman moved in the Senate on Wednesday the bill defining some of the phrases in the law restricting the landing of Chinese in American ports. He said the bill simply defined phrases which had been interpreted in different ways by different courts. Mr. Hoar protested against existing and proposed Chinese legislation as among the great blots on the history of the human race. It was, he said, aimed at men simply because they were laborers, and belonged to a certain race. He intimated that American skill, talent, and industry were afraid they should be beaten. Mr. Ingalls denounced the Chinese restrictive laws as a disgrace to civilization.

Republican Senators held a caucus on Tuesday morning. Among the measures which it was decided to consider in the near future were the bill to repeal the preemption and timber-culture laws and the alien land bill.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Education on Friday, Representative Miller of Texas introduced a substitute for the Blair Educational Bill. It is in substance as follows: It appropriates \$8,000,000 annually for ten years, to be distributed among the States and Territories according to the ratio of illiteracy as established by the census of 1880. The money shall be paid to the States on the first of each July beginning with July 1, 1887, and shall be expended by the States in the maintenance of public schools under the State laws. The provisions of the Blair bill requiring reports from the States regarding the disbursement of the money, and to which objections have been made on the ground of interference with States' rights, are eliminated from the bill. In States in which separate schools are maintained for white and colored children, the bill provides that the money given the States shall be apportioned between white and colored schools in the proportion that the total number of children of each race of school age bears to the total number of children of school age in the State as shown by the scholastic census. Mr. Miller says that while he regards all bills of this class as unconstitutional, he prefers that a bill similar to the one proposed by him should be reported rather than one containing the objectionable features embodied in the Blair bill.

The Postal Savings Bank Bill is making little progress in the House Committee on Post-offices. It has been referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Jones of Texas, Chairman, Wood of Indiana, and Burrows of Michigan. They are holding no meetings to consider it.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the strike in the Southwest has not yet made its report, and ex-Gov. Curtin, the Chairman, who was recently asked when the report might be expected, said that he did not think any would be made at this session. He said that there was something to be gained by holding the subject open, and that he thought it would be well to "enlarge the scope" of the inquiry, and to investigate the labor troubles in Pennsylvania, and that authority would be asked to do that. The Republican members of the Committee think that the delay, if finally decided upon, will be for a political purpose, and that one of its immediate objects will be to aid in the organization of a movement to secure the nomination and election of Mr. Curtin as Governor of Pennsylvania. That, beyond question, is his own object. He is in close relations with Mr. Powderly, and he has doubtless convinced his Democratic colleagues on the Committee that it will be possible for him to secure the coöperation of the Knights of Labor in the advancement of his political plans. The fact that Mr. Powderly is said to insist that the Knights of Labor are not to be used as a political organization, does not seem to have been considered by Curtin.

The Committee on Legislation of the Knights of Labor presented to the General Assembly on Monday a report on the land question, which was unanimously adopted. They demand that all public land shall be held for settlers only; that all land which is held by individual proprietors in excess of 160 acres, and which is not under cultivation, shall be taxed on the full value of cultivated land in the same neighborhood; that all land which is now held by railroads or other corporations when the conditions under which it was granted have not been complied with, shall be declared forfeited and revert to the Government; that patents shall at once be issued for all non-forfeitable lands, and that the taxation of them on the basis of the value of cultivated land shall at once begin; that all fences on the public domain shall at once be removed at the expense of those who have put them up; that after 1890 all lands in the United States the titles to, which are vested in aliens shall be taken possession of by the Government under the right of eminent domain, by purchase at a fair valuation, which shall be fixed by appraisement; that after 1886 no alien shall be permitted to acquire the title

to land either by purchase or in any other way. In addition to this they demand that Congress shall pass a law abolishing all property qualifications for the exercise of the elective franchise. In all the States they demand the passage of an act providing for a graduated income tax. They protest against the reduction of the appropriation for the Labor Bureau. The passage of a bill is urged prohibiting the employment of minors for more than eight hours.

The Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen recently in Illinois expelled twenty-six of its members for originating the strike on the Union Pacific Railroad, and has suspended thirty more for ninety days for participating. As the Brotherhood is one of the most powerful labor organizations in the country, and now embraces Canada, the above action has created a profound impression in railroad circles.

The Chicago Grand Jury is making inquiries which may lead to the indictment of Most for connection with the riot there. There is evidence that the bombs seized at Lingg's lodgings and distributed by that person were manufactured in accordance with the instructions of Most—that Most was in correspondence with Spies and had a conference with him shortly before the bomb throwing; and it is believed that it can be established that packages of dynamite were sent from New York by Most to Spies for work in Chicago. Twenty-two Anarchists were indicted by the Chicago Grand Jury on Thursday, a number of them for murder.

The Anarchists John Most, Adolph Schenck, and Richard Braunschweig, charged with unlawful assembly, etc., were found guilty in the Court of General Sessions late Friday afternoon, and were remanded for sentence. Schenck was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court. Under the conviction, Recorder Smyth can sentence the prisoners to the penitentiary for one year, and fine them \$500 each.

Judges Pardee and Billings, in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in New Orleans, on Monday rendered a decision in the notable case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the International Improved Telephone Company. In concluding their opinion, which is in Bell's favor, the judges say: "From the evidence submitted in this case it seems clear that now, in the present state of the art, neither the Reiss instruments nor any reproduction of them can be made to transmit articulate speech except by changes of some form in the instruments themselves or by the employment of Bell's methods. We therefore conclude that neither Reiss nor his successors anticipated the invention of Bell as set forth in the fifth claim of his application and patent, and as illustrated by figure 7 described in his accompanying specification. The injunction against the defendant company is ordered to issue."

The New Jersey Prohibition State Convention on Friday nominated Gen. Clinton B. Fisk for Governor. They hope to poll about 22,000 votes in the campaign.

In the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, a vote was taken on the case of Dr. Woodrow, charged with teaching evolution in a theological seminary. By a vote of 187 to 13, the majority report, which declares that "man was created by an immediate act of divine power, without animal parentage," was adopted.

Judge Marcus Lyon, as Surrogate of Tompkins County, N. Y., on Wednesday filed a decision in the famous McGraw-Fiske will case, decreeing the legacies of Jennie McGraw Fiske to Cornell University of \$1,500,000 for library purposes in all respects valid, ratifying the payments heretofore made, and directing Executor Boardman to pay the balance of Mrs. Fiske's estate to Cornell University as residuary legatee. This celebrated case has been pending before Judge Lyon since July 20, 1883. The alleged invalidity of the legacies to the Uni-

versity was based on the fact that its charter limited its property holdings to a sum not exceeding \$3,000,000. Judge Lyon holds that it has not been proved that at the time of Mrs. Fiske's death the property absolutely held by Cornell University exceeded \$3,000,000. He decides that the University does not own in fee or absolutely the lands sold by the State to Ezra Cornell, but only the income from them or their proceeds.

Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel manufacturer, has given \$250,000 to Alleghany City for establishing a free library and music hall. This is in addition to his gift of \$500,000 to Pittsburgh.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has announced his intention of residing permanently in New York.

John Russell Bartlett died on Friday in Providence, at the age of eighty-one. He was for many years Secretary of State of Rhode Island. In 1850 he was appointed commissioner for the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He made extensive explorations and scientific observations, which he embodied in valuable works. Among the books which he wrote were a 'Bibliography of Rhode Island,' 'Progress of Ethnology,' 'Dictionary of Americanisms,' 'Literature of the Rebellion,' and 'Primeval Man.' Of these the 'Americanisms' is by far the best known.

John Kelly, the noted Tammany leader of this city, died on Tuesday afternoon. He had been ill for more than a year, but at times seemed to partly recover his health. He was born in this city on April 20, 1822, of Irish parentage. His education was meagre, and he fought his way to power through ward politics. He became known as the representative of the Irish Roman Catholic interest in the Board of Aldermen and later in Congress. He redeemed the Tammany Hall organization from the Tweed ring in 1872, but in 1876 opposed Mr. Tilden, and led the revolt against him in the Democratic National Convention. After his nomination, however, he pledged him his support. In 1879 he carried his warfare further, and was the Tammany candidate for Governor of New York. The bolt elected Cornell. From 1876 to 1880 Mr. Kelly was Comptroller of New York city. In the last National Democratic Convention he opposed the nomination of Cleveland. Since that campaign his health has been broken.

FOREIGN.

It was authoritatively announced in London on Thursday that Mr. Chamberlain would not attend the Liberal meeting, on the ground that Mr. Gladstone's circular was so framed as to exclude a certain section of the party.

The general Liberal meeting assembled on Thursday afternoon. It was well attended by the Premier's supporters, but none of the known Hartington or Chamberlain dissidents was present. Mr. Gladstone was cheered when he entered. He at once proceeded to the business on hand, and announced that the Government had decided to modify the clause (No. 24) of the Home-Rule Bill excluding Irish representatives from Westminster, provided the bill passed its second reading and was referred to a select committee for action during the autumn session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone declared that he would at the autumn session of Parliament introduce an amended Irish home-rule bill. The meeting cordially approved the position taken by Mr. Gladstone.

A number of the Liberal dissidents who did not care to risk compromising themselves by attending the meeting, hailed with undisguised satisfaction the attitude of apparent conciliation adopted by the Premier. These now openly proclaim their intention to return to their party allegiance and vote with the Government for the second reading. Among the first to announce their return were Mr. John Fletcher Moulton, Radical Member of Parliament for Clapham, and Mr. Samuel Whitbread, Liberal Member for Bedford. Mr. Whitbread's access-

sion is perhaps the most influential that the Premier could have desired.

In his speech at the Liberal meeting Mr. Gladstone said that the Government was willing to submit to Parliament a plan entitling Irish representatives to be invited, to attend the Imperial Parliament whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration. Moreover, if the House of Commons wished, the Government was ready to undertake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on imperial or reserved questions. Changes in the Home-Rule Bill to accomplish these results would, however, entail a reconstruction of the measure. The Government, therefore, thought that after the second reading of the bill it might be postponed until the autumn session of Parliament; or the Government might re-summon Parliament to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill, with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the bill. Mr. Gladstone himself thought the latter method the preferable one.

It is asserted that the proposed modifications in the Home-Rule Bill include provisions for a full representation of Ireland when the House has under discussion army and navy estimates, votes of credit for war purposes, foreign treaties, fiscal changes affecting the customs and excise of the United Kingdom, and votes for the maintenance of the royal family. The Parnellites, at an informal conference on Thursday, agreed to accept Mr. Gladstone's proposal to read the bill a second time and postpone the committee stage till autumn. They were all inclined to agree to the proposed modifications.

In the House of Commons on Friday night Mr. Gladstone said that the Government considered it to be its duty, after the second reading of the Home-Rule Bill, not to ask the House to go into Committee on the measure, but to adopt one of the methods which he described at the recent Liberal meeting. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in view of the unsatisfactory statement of the Government, moved an adjournment. He was greeted with cheers by the Opposition, all the Conservatives rising to support the motion. Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous reply. He said that the Government had raised one of the greatest issues ever submitted to Parliament, and would endeavor to keep it clear of collateral issues. The Government had before it a conflict, and was prepared to go through the struggle to the end. It was perfectly confident as to the final issue. The Government was acting in accordance with precedent. It was because the course which the Government had taken was the best means of attaining the end sought that Sir Michael had moved an adjournment. Sir Michael asked to withdraw his motion, but the Parnellites insisted on a division, and the motion was lost by a vote of 405 to 1, the Opposition voting with the Government. The announcement was received with laughter and ironical cheers. The Government has decided to introduce a comprehensive registration bill in Parliament with a view to the holding of a general election in 1887. The Arms Bill passed its third reading by 156 to 65.

It was authoritatively announced in London on Saturday that Lord Hartington and his Whig followers have resolved to vote against the Home-Rule Bill when it comes up for second reading.

The aspect of the home-rule question was suddenly changed on Monday by a meeting of Mr. Chamberlain's party. Fifty-four members of Parliament attended it, and on a division forty-six decided to vote against the bill, five refused to pledge themselves, and three declared that they would support the bill. The news created intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. Ministerialists admitted that defeat was inevitable, and there was a general rush of members to the telegraph

offices to send orders to their election agents to prepare for an immediate dissolution of Parliament. The Conservative whips estimate the Conservative vote at 252, the vote of the Hartington and Chamberlain section at 96, the Liberal abstentions at 25, and the vote of the Gladstonians and Parnellites at 297, making a majority against the bill of 51.

The debate on the Home-Rule Bill in the House of Commons on Tuesday night was very exciting and acrimonious. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a long speech explaining his attitude of hostility to Mr. Gladstone. He was frequently interrupted by Parnellite howls and Conservative cheers. He explained at great length why he found Mr. Gladstone's concessions inadequate. In the course of his speech he said: If there had been any real element of finality in the bill, he would have voted for its second reading, but he failed to see any such element. The Irish people would not regard it as final. Had such a bill been offered to Scotland the people would have indignantly rejected it. Was there any man in the House who could maintain that the bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or at least throw doubt upon it? He challenged the Irish supporters of the bill to get up in Ireland and say that they favored the continued existence of the real supremacy of the Imperial Parliament [Parnellite cheers] as it exists at present. [Parnellite cries of "No! No!"] Ah, now the House sees the view of its Nationalist members. They want to weaken that supremacy. [Opposition cheers.] They only support the bill because they believe it throws doubt upon it and leaves the supremacy a mere constitutional figment. We want a real and effective supremacy, and will not lower the powers of the British Parliament to the level of the suzerainty of the Porte over Cyprus. "There is not a man here," said Mr. Chamberlain in conclusion, "who does not know that every personal and political interest would have led me to cast my lot with Mr. Gladstone. Not a day passes that I do not receive scores of letters urging me for my own sake to vote for the bill and dish the Whigs. The temptation is no doubt great, but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country." Mr. Sexton replied to Mr. Chamberlain. A "whip" has been sent to the Government supporters, announcing a probable vote on the second reading of the Home-Rule Bill on June 3.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon publishes an attack on Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill. The preacher asks, "What has Ulster done to be cast off?" and adds: "The whole scheme is full of dangers and absurdities, as if conceived by a madman. Yet I am sure that Mr. Gladstone believes he is only doing justice and acting for the good of all. I consider that he is making one of those mistakes only made by great and well-meaning men."

The race for the Derby stakes at Epsom on Wednesday was won by the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Ormonde.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday evening voted urgency for the Government's bill to expel the princes.

It is stated that Prince Jerome Napoleon will soon come to the United States. The ostensible object of the trip to America is said to be to meet his son, who is returning by way of San Francisco and New York from his trip around the world.

Advices from Samoa of May 22 state that a German man-of-war proceeded to the territory of King Tomasese, whom Germany upholds against King Malietoa. The British and American consuls at Apia drew up a formal protest against Germany's subversion of King Malietoa's authority, and, in response to that ruler's appeal for protection, the American Consul hoisted the Samoan under the American flag and immediately telegraphed to President Cleveland, notifying him of his action in establishing a protectorate over the disputed territory.

THE KNIGHTS AS AN EDUCATIONAL BODY.

WE see that prominent among the delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Cleveland are Messrs. Caville, Graham, and Best, of whom the first-named is General Auditor of the order, and the other two members of the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association. All three are notorious for their connection with the railroad strikes in this city and in Brooklyn, in which they assumed the air of conquerors over the terrified companies. They not only ordered strikes on the slightest provocation, or entirely without any, as in Brooklyn in April, but have insisted on demands quite as outrageous as any that have been made since the trouble began. Caville, a Brooklyn man, ordered the first railway strike in that city, and, after that was settled by granting his demands, ordered the men out again on the pretext that Mr. Richardson had not discharged two or three men obnoxious to the Knights. On this occasion Caville addressed a very insolent note to the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad, saying that if he afforded the least assistance of any kind to the other companies, all of his cars would be "tied up." Various manifestoes from him in the *Eagle* during March show him to be as violent and unreasonable as poor Irons himself. Barry, a member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, was a pot-house politician in Saginaw until the labor troubles broke out there last summer. These were fomented and encouraged by him, and he was the leader of the mob that went along the Saginaw River to the mills in July, and by threats of violence forced the men to quit work. His speeches before and during the strike were of the most incendiary and communistic character. He was arrested and tried at East Saginaw in January last. Threats of and incitements to violence were proved against him by a number of respectable witnesses, but they were sworn down by the Knights of Labor, who flatly contradicted everything charged, and Barry escaped. The strike he started lasted about two months, 20,000 men being idle, and great destitution and loss being the result. The men finally gave in and resumed work on the terms they were accepting before the strike.

Now, it is apparently very largely upon such men as these that the amiable Mr. Powderly is going to rely to enable him to convert the Knights of Labor into a social-science association, or, in other words, an association for mutual improvement, the members of which will discuss and read "papers" to each other at stated meetings. For this is what the Knights must be if, in accordance with Mr. Powderly's plan, they are going to discard strikes and boycotts. The object of his movement, he says in the preamble to his Constitution, is, in general terms, "to make industrial or moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness," and "to secure to workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral, and social faculties—all of the benefits, recreation, and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and

honors of advancing civilization." This is an official statement which we copy directly from the record. Now, it is obvious at a glance that these ends are also those of the Christian Church, of the public schools, of the Cooper Union, and various other educational and philanthropic associations throughout the country, including the Free Trade Club and the Social Science Association. If there be any difference, in fact, between Mr. Powderly's association, as he describes it, and that so ably managed by our friend Mr. F. B. Sanborn, it must be in the *modus operandi*. Their aims are identical. Mr. Sanborn invites every one to become a member who is willing to pay \$5 a year subscription, while Mr. Powderly excludes bankers, stock-brokers, and professional gamblers, but is content with twenty-four cents a year, besides fixed but moderate prices for "charters" for local assemblies. The subjects to be discussed at Mr. Powderly's meetings are much the same as those discussed at Mr. Sanborn's meetings. They are: Labor statistics, the public lands, legislation affecting labor and capital arbitration, the incorporation of trades, the contract system in public works, factory and mining and convict labor, the income tax, the currency, the public credit, and so forth. We presume, too, that they are to be discussed by the Knights much in the same way in which the Social Science Association discusses them—that is, by reading papers and then debating the subject orally. Mr. Powderly has undoubtedly been far more successful in getting members than Mr. Sanborn has been, as he says he has got one million or thereabouts, while we doubt if Mr. Sanborn has one thousand.

But there are limits to the size of a Social Science Association, and we cannot help thinking that the Knights have grown far beyond the size at which such a body is manageable by even so great a man as we hear that Mr. Powderly is. The number of members who seek offices is already, according to all accounts, enormous, and the offices are sought largely because they are salaried, which is a bad feature; in Mr. Sanborn's Association nobody is paid anything, or at all events only the secretary and one or two clerks. Moreover, all the accounts show that the dependence of the organization on Mr. Powderly, and the reverence felt for him by the members, are alarming, considering that he is a delicate man. If he should die or become a helpless invalid, what would happen? The English Social Science Association has this year died quietly, by simply failing to meet, and hardly anybody has noticed its disappearance. But Mr. Powderly's association could not go out in this way. Such an organization as his when it falls must fall with a tremendous crash. Anything which undertakes the work of the Christian Church, of the schools and colleges and philanthropic and educational societies all in one, cannot go down without sending a tremor through society.

We say all this on the assumption that the Grahams, the Bests, the Barrys, and the Ironses have really fallen in with Mr. Powderly's idea of making the organization simply a debating society, and giving up strikes and boycotting. But, to be entirely frank, we do not

think they have. They are concurring much as the Democratic politicians concurred before election with Mr. Cleveland's civil-service reform ideas. These men have no real faith in the power of discussion, or even comprehension of it. They still really rely for the elevation of the laborer on hitting people with clubs and bricks, tearing up tracks, killing engines, and burning freight depots. They are doubtless willing to humor the gentle Powderly for a while, but they are not going to let him convert them just yet into scholars and gentlemen.

GROWING POWER OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

IT is evident to even the most careless political observer that the temperance movement, which has for several years played so important a part in the politics of certain Western States, is spreading with great rapidity to nearly all parts of the Union. Its growth in New York and New Jersey during the past winter has been especially noticeable, and it is safe to say that it is causing the Republican managers in both States more uneasiness than anything else. A State Convention of Prohibitionists has just met in New Jersey with an attendance of nearly 800 delegates, representing every section of the State. So alarmed were the New Jersey Republican managers about this convention, that they called a conference in advance to devise means for warding off the danger which it threatened to their organization. They agreed upon an address setting forth the party attitude upon the temperance issue, which was in brief a declaration in favor of local option as the most desirable method of settling the question. The address had a great deal of sounding rhetoric upon the glorious record of the Republican party as a party of moral ideas, and as an organization which had no sympathy with rum-sellers. Its most outspoken sentence was this: "It is neither wise, practical, nor necessary to insist that legislation on this subject should be restricted to the total prohibition of the liquor traffic."

The convention, nevertheless, adhered to its purpose of nominating a prohibition State ticket. The declaration in favor of local option might have had more influence had not the last New Jersey Legislature, with a Republican majority in both houses, defeated a Local Option Bill. This proceeding, combined with the declaration against prohibition, will confirm the delegates in their already strong belief that it is useless to depend longer upon the promises of sympathy and support which the Republicans have been so prolific in giving for several years past. They are able to see, from these two manifestations, that the Republican leaders are again making their familiar attempt to hold both the temperance vote and the German saloon vote by giving a sop to each.

There are many signs that elsewhere than in New Jersey the temperance advocates have lost faith in Republican promises. Indeed, it may be said that the recent rapid growth of the movement is due largely to this cause. In New York it certainly is. Our Republican Legislature not only refused to adopt a proposition to submit a prohibition amendment to the popular vote, but the power of the whole Re-