

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, March 17, to TUESDAY, March 23, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Senate on Wednesday passed the new Electoral Count Bill.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to the Edmunds resolutions, that all appointments in place of suspended men shall be considered in open session. This was defeated.

In the Senate on Monday afternoon Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution: "That the sessions of the Senate commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations, or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions." It was ordered printed.

Three Republican Senators and one Democratic Senator, members of the District Committee, voted on Monday in favor of reporting the nomination of Mr. James C. Matthews (colored), of Albany, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District, and three Democrats and one Republican voted against reporting it. Upon this tie vote an adverse report was ordered. The affirmative votes were those of Ingalls, Pike, and Palmer (Reps.), and Brown (Dem.). The negative votes were those of Blackburn, Vance, and Harris (Dems.), and Riddleberger (Rep.).

Mr. George Hearst has been appointed United States Senator in place of the late Senator Miller by Governor Stoneman, of California. He is a man of wealth, connected with a leading mining firm, and a mining prospector of recognized authority. He was a candidate for Governor before the Convention which nominated Governor Stoneman, and received considerable support for Senator when Mr. Stanford was elected.

Pension Commissioner Black on Thursday submitted to the House Committee the names and numbers in twenty cases which he said had been allowed or rejected under Commissioner Dudley on account of the politics of the claimants. He said he would furnish in addition 300 or 400 affidavits, when the Committee should have examined the list, in support of his allegation that the Pension Office had been conducted as a political machine.

The House Judiciary Committee has finally agreed upon a bill which is designed to correct one of the greatest evils of the present system of legislation. It proposes to relieve Congress of the great burden of private legislation by giving the United States district and circuit courts equal jurisdiction with the Court of Claims, to amounts of \$10,000, in all suits against the Government.

The House Committee on Elections on Friday decided the Hurd-Romeis (Ohio) contested election case in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Romeis. Mr. Hurd thinks the House will give him the seat.

The House Committee on Shipping on Monday, by a vote of 7 to 6, instructed Representative Dunn to report favorably his Free Ship Bill, with an added section authorizing the entry free of duty of materials used in the construction of ships. All the Republican members voted against the bill, and all the Democrats except one in favor of it.

Something of a sensation was produced in the House of Representatives on Monday, when the Chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamblers, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket-shops, or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money-making other than by the sweat of the face was contrary to His laws. On motion of Mr. Butterworth (Rep., O.), the prayer was ordered to be inserted in the *Record*.

The prospects of the Tariff Bill in the House are not encouraging. It is now proposed by Mr. Morrison and his associates to put wool on the free list, strike off the specific parts of the duties on woollen goods which the manufacturers could spare if there were no duty on wool, and strike out the sections putting all ores on the free list, and reducing the duties on metal goods, glass, and pottery. This proposition contemplates an abandonment of Ohio, and an effort to conciliate Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and secure the votes of Democratic members from those States.

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill giving the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2,000. It met with considerable opposition in the House, on the ground that General Hancock had long had a liberal salary, and that such pensions were an inducement to extravagant living.

The President has talked freely with Congressmen as to the Blair Educational Bill, and has impressed some of them with the belief that he does not think the measure constitutional.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday issued a call for \$10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds of the issue of 1882.

There is a rumor that Mr. Trenholm, as Comptroller of the Currency, will interfere with the operations of the Louisiana Lottery Company, so far as they have been conducted through the national banks.

General Schofield will be General Hancock's successor in command of the Division of the Atlantic.

The petition or bill of complaint in the suit brought by the United States Government to annul and vacate the Bell telephone patents was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, O., on Tuesday, by the District Attorney. It is a large pamphlet, showing that the ground-work of the action is the fraud alleged to have been practised by Alexander Graham Bell in obtaining his patents by the connivance of persons holding official position in the United States Patent Office, and by misrepresentations made in his behalf.

Governor Murray, of Utah, has resigned. The Gentile press are indignant that this action should have been requested.

The Receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railroad agreed on Thursday with the Knights of Labor to submit their dispute to arbitration.

On Friday Vice-President Hoxie, of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, replied to Mr. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, that he would not meet him and a committee to arrange the questions about the strike, because of the frequent annoyances the company had experienced at the hands of the trade organizations in the last eight months. This lessened the chances of a settlement, but Governor Marmaduke of Missouri and Governor Martin of Kansas decided that public interest rendered it necessary for them to endeavor to act as mediators in the strike. They prepared a proposition which was accepted by the strikers, and left on Friday night for St. Louis to lay it before the railroad officials. The men agreed to return to work on the terms of agreement in force at the time, they struck, simply making a request that the question of increasing wages of bridge and trackmen be taken into account. The matter of Hall's reinstatement on the Texas and Pacific was not mentioned. Vice-President Hoxie said that the agreement entered into with the men on March 15, 1885, would be accepted by him, with the following provisions: That all parties who have entered the service of the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company since March 5, 1886, would be retained, and that men of families and who had homes would be given the preference; that no one who had participated in the destruction of the company's property, or who directed such destruction, would be reinstated; and that on account of the strike he should not require as

many men to perform the work as were employed before the strike occurred. These terms the men promptly rejected.

Early on Sunday morning, ten watchmen at the round-house at Denison, Texas, were seized by 150 masked men, who disabled all the engines and did serious damage to other property in the shops. A Missouri-Pacific freight train which was started out of Omaha on Sunday afternoon was pursued by Knights of Labor on an engine and compelled to return. An attempt to start a similar train from St. Louis on Tuesday was defeated, the coupling pins being drawn every time a start was made. A train started from Sedalia, Mo., on Tuesday, was thrown from the track and four men were badly hurt. New developments of the trouble were the strike of all the switchmen at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, and a general strike of all the coal miners in the fourth district of Pennsylvania.

One of the results of the transcontinental railroad war is the shipment of apples, potatoes, and onions from Chicago to California. Apples are not grown successfully in that State.

At a meeting of presidents of the coal roads in this city on Monday, a harmonious arrangement was made by which prices are increased 25 cents a ton, and the total allotment for the coming year fixed at 33,500,000 tons.

The San Francisco Chinese are taking advantage of the low railroad rates, and are coming East in large numbers.

Anti-Chinese mass-meetings were held throughout California on Saturday night.

Ten negroes were killed and three fatally injured by an armed band of fifty white men at the Court-house in Carrollton, Miss., on Wednesday. Several weeks ago a young lawyer of Carroll County had been slightly wounded by three negroes. The case was on trial when the white men rode up and killed the negroes.

The Massachusetts House on Wednesday defeated the biennial-election resolution by a vote of 112 to 86, not the necessary two-thirds.

The "no-tobacco" rule went into effect at the Concord, Mass., Reformatory on Monday. The 600 prisoners accept the situation philosophically.

The Connecticut Legislative Committee on Woman Suffrage voted on Wednesday 7 to 1 in favor of a bill allowing women to vote in school-district meetings without any property qualification.

Governor Hill, of New York, has appointed five ladies notaries public.

Alderman Henry W. Jaehue, of this city, was arrested on Thursday charged with bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. He has confessed, it is alleged, that he received \$20,000 for voting in favor of the Broadway franchise.

Hamilton Cole, Referee in the action brought by George C. Hoyt, the assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Ferdinand Ward, against William S. Warner, filed his report with the Clerk of the Supreme Court on Wednesday morning. It finds that the payment of all money made by Ward upon the so-called contract business was fraudulent and void as against the defendant, Julien T. Davies, as receiver, and that Warner must pay over to Davies, as receiver, all moneys received by him from Ward over and above the amount paid by him to Ward. This sum the Referee finds to be \$1,255,361 34, which, with interest thereon from May 6, 1884, \$140,391 20, makes the total amount to be recovered \$1,395,752 54.

The Rev. Thomas Parry, of the Jefferson Park (Chicago) Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon Sunday night in the line of thought of the "two Sams." He applauded the vigorous style of the evangelists Jones and Small, and said he felt the beneficial effects of their work in his own church.

Severe thunderstorms have prevailed during the week in different parts of the country, accompanied by loss of life. On Sunday the severest snow storm of five years occurred in Iowa, and there was also a heavy fall of snow in Maine.

General John H. Devereaux, one of the most prominent railroad men in the West, died in Cleveland on Wednesday at the age of fifty-four. He was born in Boston, became a civil engineer, and early achieved a reputation in railroading.

Miss Abigail Bates died at Scituate, Mass., on Wednesday, aged eighty-nine years. She was one of the two women who, during the war of 1812, drove the British forces from this harbor by concealing themselves in the bushes and playing vigorously upon the fife and drum, thereby leading the enemy to believe that a large force was ready to receive them. This, at least, has been the cherished local tradition.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Robert Bannatyne Finlay (Liberal) moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday the second reading of his Church of Scotland Bill. This opposes disestablishment, and favors such reform of the Church as would practically amount to reconstruction. It aims at removing all those obstacles which now exist to a reunion of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian with the Established Church. The Scotch Radicals and Parnellites vigorously opposed it, and it was rejected by 207 to 177.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, declined to recommend to the Queen the appointment of a day for national humiliation and prayer because of the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the kingdom. The Premier said that bad as the distress was, it did not justify the action proposed.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone said that during the coming week he hoped to be able to name a day for presenting his statement of Irish proposals. The statement would probably be followed by a bill to carry his plans into effect. He asked that the members exercise caution in regard to rumors about dissensions in the Cabinet and alleged features of his Irish plans.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Goschen in the Commons on Monday, said the Government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the silver question, because the special commission which was now inquiring into the causes of the depression of trade would in all probability cover the silver question.

The House of Commons on Tuesday night, by a vote of 216 to 176, adopted a motion in favor of local taxation falling partly upon the owners of landed property instead of upon the occupiers only, as the law now stands. Mr. Chamberlain urged that the motion be withdrawn, as the Government was preparing a bill to equalize taxation.

John Bright had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Gladstone. It is believed that Mr. Bright strongly protested against the Premier's Irish expropriation scheme.

The latest report from London about Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme is that he does not intend to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to buy out the real-estate owners of Ireland, but that he proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuations are to be handed over to the possession of the Government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made a debtor to the empire for the entire amount paid to the landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the Imperial Treasury by Ireland in instalments

within the term of fifty years, at the end of which term the lessees are to become the owners. This necessarily involves home rule.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., presiding at a St. Patrick's Day banquet in London on Wednesday night, said that Irishmen wished to legislate for themselves in their own country, and would loyally accept any measure giving them that privilege, thus benefiting both countries instead of endangering the empire.

Sir James Caird, as great an authority on agricultural questions as Mr. Giffen is on finance, writes to the London *Times* opposing land purchases, on the ground that the good land is not worth buying because the landlords are quite able to take care of themselves, and the bad land is not worth buying because nobody can get rent out of it. The letter contains the following highly significant sentence: "If the present prices of agricultural produce continue, I should fear that from the land held by the large body of poor farmers in Ireland any economical rent has for the present disappeared. The purchase of it at any price would therefore be a certain loss." The *Times's* editorial on the letter says: "It is not too much to say that the rental of 528,000 holdings is practically irrecoverable by anybody, whether landlord, English Government, or Irish Government."

The Duke of Argyll has written a remarkable letter to the London press. Writing as one of the chief landlords, he points out in detail how every important measure in Parliament thus far, whether for or against the Government, has been solely carried by the Parnell vote. His conclusion evidently is that the Irish-Americans rule Great Britain.

The Paris *Journal des Débats* says that Russia refuses to join the other Powers in coercing Greece to comply with Turkey's policy in the Balkan States. The press of Bulgaria denounce the Russian policy of opposition to Prince Alexander, and declare that it will be impossible to separate the Prince from the Bulgarian nation. The Russian Consul at Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Rumelia, has expressed a wish that the politicians of the country refrain from using the Czar's name or that of his Government for any political purpose whatever during the coming Rumelian elections.

The Bulgarian Government has suspended all the Russophile newspapers within its territory, and caused the arrest of thirteen Conservative leaders who are partisans of M. Zankoff, formerly Prime Minister of Bulgaria. A warrant was issued for M. Zankoff, but he escaped arrest by placing himself under the protection of the Russian Consul at Sophia. The Bulgarian Government will continue to use every means in its power to put an end to the Russophile agitation.

A London despatch says: "The situation in Greece is not a whit more, but rather less, pacific; all available troops have been summoned, generals are en route for the frontier, the fleet has sailed with sealed orders, and the cavalry is ordered to Thessaly. The statement has been made, denied, and reaffirmed that Russia has refused to be a party to the coercion of Greece. Serbia has concluded a fresh contract for 10,000,000 cartridges in Austria, with the consent of the latter. The condition of the interior of Turkey is said to be deplorable. The country is denuded both of men and money. Every Cabinet in Europe may be described as waiting for something to turn up. It is impossible to see what this something can be except blows."

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill authorizing the city of Paris to issue a loan for the construction of public works to furnish labor to the needy unemployed, on the condition that nothing but French material be used in the works.

One of the wolf-bitten Russians, who was treated by M. Pasteur in Paris to prevent rabies, has died in great agony, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

The parade of unemployed Socialists in Liège, the iron-manufacturing centre of Belgium, on Thursday evening resulted in disorderly demonstrations. A mob composed of Socialists and the lowest classes of the people took possession of many of the streets, shouting, "Down with the capitalists!" They wrecked all the cafés and sacked all the shops in the Rue Leopold. The gendarmes finally attacked the mob, and after a severe fight, in which many of the rioters were wounded, succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring order. Several hundred Socialists were placed under arrest. The riots broke out afresh on Saturday night in Liège and also in other Belgian towns. A severe fight occurred near Liège with anarchists, who were marching against the town to loot it, and they were defeated. 6,000 troops are on duty in the disturbed district.

General Appert, the French Ambassador to Russia, has received letters of recall, and will leave St. Petersburg in two weeks. When General Appert has left Russia Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, will transfer his residence from Paris to Cannes, or perhaps just beyond the French frontier, in order to mark Russia's disapproval of the reasons of General Appert's recall.

The exodus of Jews from Russian Poland has attained extraordinary figures. During last year £0,150 left the country for America alone.

The Emperor William's health is pronounced restored. He received warm congratulations on Monday, the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birthday.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kopp, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Fulda, has been instructed by Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, to obtain the largest concessions possible from the German crown in the new Ecclesiastical Bill, but to do nothing which will endanger the success of the measure, the passage of which, the Cardinal says, even unaltered, will be a distinct gain for the Vatican.

Leopold Zunz, the distinguished Jewish scholar of Berlin, is dead at the age of ninety-two.

A coalition has been formed in Spain, for the defence of the Republican cause, of all the sections of the Republican party—the Castelar group excepted. The coalition accepts the Constitution of 1869 as the basis of its programme until the Cortes has decreed a better constitution.

Marie Heilbron, the opera singer, died at Nice on Sunday.

Christine Nilsson is to make a "final tour" of America.

The British expedition to relieve Yemethen, in Burmah, has been successful.

Sir John A. MacDonald, the Canadian Premier, is seriously ill.

Mail advices from the Sandwich Islands received on Tuesday state that the volcanic phenomena which extended over March 5, 6, and 7, and which were accompanied by a large number of earthquake shocks, resulted in the total disappearance of the new lake at Halemaumau and in the extinction of the fire in the crater of the volcano of Kilauea. These phenomena are believed to be the precursors of a grand outbreak in the near future, either in Kilauea or Mauna Loa. Some persons, basing their views on the observations of Professor Agassiz, believe that the disappearance of fire is a prelude to the total extinction of Kilauea volcano.

"THE PAPERS."

It is not too much to say that the bottom was completely knocked out of the discussion in the Senate on the "papers" question, on Friday week, by the powerful speech of Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia. His citation of counter precedents and authorities in support of the President's position was particularly effective. When the House of Representatives asked President Washington for "the correspondence and other documents" relating to the treaty then just concluded with Great Britain, he declined to furnish them, on the ground that the papers "were not relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House" except that of impeachment, to which no allusion had been made in the resolution. When the Senate asked President Jackson for "a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of departments" relating to the transfer of the deposits, Jackson declined compliance, under "a proper sense of his own self-respect and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the executive branch of the Government." Under President Tyler, the Secretary of War sent to the Senate at its request the letter dismissing one Sylvester, but declined to send any other papers, on the ground that they were of "a confidential character." In 1849, under the Presidency of Taylor, the Senate called for

"all charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the departments against individuals who have been removed from office since the 4th day of March last, with a specification of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have had an opportunity to be heard, and a statement of the number of removals made under each department."

The resolution was opposed by Daniel Webster as follows:

"Since the practice [of removal] has become a settled practice, since every administration has indulged in it, and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the Constitution, that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows, as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence, that this power, thus legally vested in the President, must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the Constitution. If he holds the power, he holds it to be exercised at his own control and discretion. And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in which he exercises that power, any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the Constitution."

Mr. Kenna produced one other very curious bit of documentary evidence as to the practice and opinion of Webster's day on this subject—namely, forms prepared in the Department of State, when Webster was Secretary, to be used in answering just such inquiries as have been addressed to President Cleveland. There is no proof that these forms were ever used, but here they are:

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the —, desiring me to send you the papers on file relating to the nomination of — to be —."

"The letters accompanying this will be, I presume, very satisfactory testimonials of Mr. —'s fitness for the office; but I take occasion to say, that, in this Department, letters of this description, though usually communicated on request to the Senate or its committees, unless in peculiar cases there be reason for withholding them, are not considered as public letters, and, therefore, are not placed on the official files. When sent to the Senate, or its committees, they

are understood to be sent in confidence, and it is expected that they will be returned when the occasion has passed."

"I am, sir, etc."

"To Hon. —"

Chairman of the Committee on — of the Senate."

Another read as follows:

"Hon. —"

Chairman of the Committee on — of the Senate."

"Letters recommending individuals to office are not considered as official communications any more than verbal recommendations. They are not kept on the public files, and it has not always been the case heretofore, as I learn, that they have been preserved. So far as may be proper, however, it will give the Department great pleasure to afford the Committee any information in its possession. I send you several communications respecting the persons mentioned in your letter, which, when examined by the Committee, I will thank you to cause to be returned."

In 1874, too, when the Democrats got possession of the House of Representatives once more, after many years of exclusion, they began to ask General Grant in what place he performed the duties of his office. He answered, with the applause of the whole country, that he was not bound to give them "an account of his discharge of appropriate and purely executive offices, acts, and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed."

Mr. Kenna reserved to the last the most instructive and, we might add, the most entertaining of his examples. The person who even more than Mr. Edmunds started this longing in the Senate for "papers" relating to removals and appointments was the Honorable John Sherman, of Ohio. He made a great speech on the subject at the opening of the debate, in which he said:

"That we have a right to call for information of any kind whatever in any department of the Government, whether it be by written order or by parol, I do not think there is the slightest doubt. Indeed, but for that we could not legislate; but for that we could not act wisely in executive session."

And, warming to his work, he added:

"The idea of a distinction between papers public and private in the public records never occurred until during the present Administration and to meet an exigency."

But when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury in 1877, and Mr. Conkling asked for the papers in the case of the removal of Mr. Arthur, the Collector at this Port, Mr. Sherman wrote the following remarkable answer:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 17, 1877."

"SIR: Your letter dated the 15th instant was received only this morning, and I take the earliest moment to reply to it."

"To answer in an official way the questions put to me, would not only compel me to violate that trust and confidence reposed in me by the President, necessary for the transaction of the business of this Department, but to disclose papers of a confidential character filed in the Department, and require me to enter into the discussion of questions totally immaterial to the nominations submitted to the Senate. I do not think it within the just limits of the intercourse of the Senate with executive officers to answer in writing, or even verbally, all the questions submitted by you, nor have I ever known such an instance."

"The President has the power to nominate to the Senate a proper person for Collector of the Port of New York, whether that office be already vacant or not, and it is within the power of the Senate to either confirm or reject."

"These are independent powers. No law requires the President to give the reasons for his nominations, and it does not appear that in this case the Senate even has directed this inquiry. The Tenure-of-Office Act required of the President the reasons of a suspension made during the recess of the Senate, but this provision, after a very brief period, was repealed. To answer your questions would compel me to state to a committee of the Senate the reasons of an appointment

by the President, to disclose confidential communications between the President and the Secretary; and to enter into an arraignment and accusation of the officers superseded. In the free exercise of independent powers it is the common practice, as we both know, for members of the Senate to have full conference with the heads of executive departments on all matters in which the concurrent action of the President and the Senate is required, and therefore it will give me pleasure to confer with the Committee, or any member of it, on the subject of the fitness of the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt to the office of Collector of the Port of New York."

"It will also give me pleasure to furnish to you, or to the Committee on Commerce, or to any member of the Committee, in the usual way, the several reports of the Commission on the New York Custom-house, upon which mainly the action of the President was taken. As the investigation progressed, these reports made it of the highest public importance that a change should be made in the leading officers of that service. It was because abuses were thus developed that the President was convinced that it was incompatible with the public service to retain in their present positions the Collector and Naval Officer."

"The other cases mentioned by you under the same envelope will be governed by what is here stated, and with these limits I will be happy to confer with you or the Committee at your convenience. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary."

"Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, Chairman Committee on Commerce, United States Senate."

The above, under the circumstances rather diverting, letter was disinterred by the Administration some weeks ago, and has been reserved until now as a final bucket of water for the extinction of this "burning question." Time was when its production would send its author to Europe for a few months; but the skin of public men is tougher now, and when their tergiversation is exposed, they simply smile and change the subject, as Mr. Sherman undoubtedly does. Nothing could better illustrate the insincerity and puerility of this debate.

The truth appears to be that whenever the Senate has been in harmony with the Executive, it has either not asked for papers, or has obtained them without difficulty, or has taken the refusal of them in good part. When, on the other hand, the Senate has for any reason got out of harmony with the Executive, it has almost invariably become clamorous for papers about offices, has demanded them with more or less vehemence, and sometimes has got them and sometimes not. The President, however, whether he gave them or did not give them, has always remained, and must always remain, master of the situation, for the simple reason that, in case of non-compliance, there is no remedy against him but impeachment. But it is also to be observed that there is no trace, in all the long history of this question, of any systematic desire on the part of the Senate to know the President's motives, in making either appointments or removals, for the purpose of improving the service. It has always been due either to a desire to "get even with him" for some failure to carry out his bargains, or to compel him to come to terms in some contemplated division of the spoils, or to some party purpose.

THE ANNULMENT OF CHARTERS.

MR. CARTER, in his argument before the Legislative Committee last week, protested strongly against the annulment of the charter of the Broadway Railroad on two grounds. One was that the interests created by the charter were property like any other property, and therefore