

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1886.

## The Week.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, a very sedate and usually clear-headed journal, seems to attach much importance to the Royal Commission on the Currency which has lately been appointed by the Salisbury Ministry, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour. The *Chronicle* thinks that unless the Commission shows us how to establish bimetalism, it will have no *raison d'être*, and that, failing this, the suffering now so acutely felt in Great Britain, and especially in India, will remain unrelieved. The question how to establish bimetalism was the very rock on which the two Paris conferences went to pieces. The number of delegates in either conference who took ground in favor of gold monometallism in the abstract—that is, those who would not have bimetalism if they could—was very small. They constituted a small but not an insignificant minority, for, although few in numbers, they were extremely forcible in the presentation of their views. If a vote could have been taken in either conference on the question of establishing bimetalism, irrespective of the means of doing so, probably all present would have voted in the affirmative except the representatives of England, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries. Therefore, the conclusion of these conferences, so far as they came to any, was a tacit confession of those who favored bimetalism that the thing was impracticable. It was very much like the annual conventions of stockholders in the Keely motor, where there is always a large majority in favor of the production of power without expense, but an eventual failure to put it in operation for want of means to control the vibratory force. Now, is it likely that this Royal Commission will succeed where so many learned bodies drawn from all civilized nations have failed?

We have read with some carefulness the speech published in the *Chronicle* by which Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., enforces the view that great suffering exists in the world, and especially in India, by the reason of the fall in the price of silver. If the facts are as Mr. Smith states them, the most important question to be considered is whether the fall in silver can be countervailed by any steps which do not limit the production of the article. It is very easy to say enlarge the demand, but as that is the very thing that the Paris conferences wanted to do but could not, why not attack the difficulty at the other end and try the experiment of buying up and closing the principal silver mines of the world, until the price gets back to the desired ratio with gold; say 15½ to 1? We are sure that if our Government had taken the job in hand eight years ago, it could have bought all the paying mines in the country for less money than it has expended in the purchase of bullion. This experiment would have the great merit that, being once decided upon, there would be no dis-

pute about the means of carrying it into practice. As we have seen, the difficulties of bimetalism begin after you have decided in favor of it. No such embarrassment could block the way of a purchase of silver mines. Very few of these mines are paying large dividends at present. Consequently the owners would sell at reasonable prices, and when the cost was distributed among all the nations interested in bimetalism, the burden would not be seriously felt by any taxpayer. Then the International Conference could easily pass to the consideration of the distress of wheat-growers and other worthy people, whose productions have fallen in price perhaps even more heavily in the past eight or ten years than silver has.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. William Potts, Secretary of the National Civil-Service Reform League, regarding the present administration of affairs at the Custom-house, and the sincerity of Mr. Magone, the new Collector. The League has held that public officers who are intrusted with the power of appointment and removal, should be required by law or executive order to put upon public record in every case of removal the reasons therefor, as the best assurance against the abuse of the power for partisan purposes. Mr. Potts states the gratifying fact that, "without waiting for such law or executive order, Collector Magone has established a rule requiring such a record." The establishment of such a rule in itself defines Mr. Magone's attitude as an honest reformer beyond possibility of cavil. As to the matter of appointments, Mr. Potts says of the Collector that "he is most explicit in his declaration of faith in the principle of the Civil-Service Law, and in his determination that it shall be enforced strictly in letter and in spirit." The board which now conducts examinations is not the best that can be constructed from the material available, but Mr. Potts says that he has reason to believe that this is a difficulty which it will not take long to remedy. He adds this interesting statement:

"It is, I think, not going beyond the record to say that under the late administration of the Collector's office the Civil-Service Law and Rules were directly violated by making selections for appointments from the eligible list on partisan grounds. Mr. Magone, as any one would expect from a man of his stamp, declares such a course as this not only illegal, but an outrage, and the effect of such a change of attitude must be quickly seen."

In short, Mr. Magone is conducting the Custom-house upon civil-service-reform principles.

It is odd that there should be politicians blind enough not to see that civil-service reform "pays," purely as a political investment, when such object lessons as Hedden and Magone are presented. One of the most important elements in bringing about Cleveland's election was the non-partisan support of the business men of New York city, who voted for him because they believed that the great business institutions of the Government in this city—the Custom-house and the Post-office—would under him be conducted upon business principles. The reappointment of Mr.

Pearson upon the expiration of his term was the application of this policy to the Post-office, and it only required the selection of a man who should represent the same principle in the Custom-house to establish beyond peradventure the confidence of the business community in Mr. Cleveland. The appointment of a man like Mr. Magone, after the failure of the Hedden experiment, has served this purpose. Two years hence the Republican and Democratic parties will again appeal to the business men of the metropolis for support, and if the Democrats again nominate Mr. Cleveland, the most powerful argument in his behalf will be the fact that he has placed the Custom-house and the Post-office upon a business basis. Not only will the men who voted for him in 1884 do so again with enthusiasm, but thousands upon thousands, who two years ago doubted either his purpose or his ability to carry out his pledges, will join his original supporters. Apart altogether from the question of honesty involved, and viewed solely as a means of vote-getting, no shrewder course could be pursued by a President than that followed by Mr. Cleveland in this matter.

Mr. Bourke Cockran makes his stand against civil-service reform with great courage and vigor, but somehow does not seem to make progress. At the meeting of the Democratic Committee on Wednesday week resolutions were moved eulogizing both the President and Gov. Hill, and Mr. Cockran thereupon introduced an old amendment that he keeps by him, showing that "popular control of the public service is an essential element of popular government," whatever this may mean, and that to limit the power of officers chosen by the people, in the selection of their subordinates, is "undemocratic" and "unwarrantable." He supported this thesis in a now familiar speech showing the horrors and dangers of the new system, and its failure even under the monarchy of Great Britain. Nevertheless, he failed to make any impression, for he was beaten by 30 to 4, and this in spite of his assertion that all his audience sympathized with him secretly. He ought now to explain this seeming mystery. If they really liked his amendment, why did they vote against it? What cows or constrains them? If Mr. Cockran will examine this question carefully and answer it in a new speech, he will command much attention.

The official figures of the Vermont election show that even in that Republican stronghold the party experiences in some measure the loss of prestige which comes from the success of the Cleveland Administration. Although the contest over the Senatorship called out a vote several thousand larger than at the last corresponding election under a Republican President in 1882, the Republicans secured only 66 per cent. of the total, against 69 per cent. four years ago. The vote of 1,541 for the Prohibition ticket, although not large in itself, amounts to nearly three per cent. of the total poll, and would represent about 35,000 votes in New York State. It is the more significant because party lines are

drawn so strictly in Vermont, and because Vermont has long been a Prohibition State.

Senator Frye of Maine delivered a speech before the Norfolk Club at Boston on Saturday afternoon in which he "went for" the Democratic party hammer and tongs. Among other evidences that it had fought every step in the path of national progress, Mr. Frye said: "The Senate at the last session of Congress appropriated \$77,000,000 for educational purposes [referring to the passage of the Blair bill], and when it struck the Democratic House it died." Upon page 2070 of the *Congressional Record*, in the issue for March 6, 1886, appears the roll-call in the Senate the previous day upon the question of the passage of this \$77,000,000 bill, and among the nays is found the name of Mr. Frye. In March he votes against the "bill to promote mendicancy," and in October he berates the Democratic House for not passing the measure which he himself tried to defeat.

Gen. Logan has originated an interesting theory regarding the next Presidential election, which he thus expounded the other day to a Western interviewer:

"During the years of 1862, 1863, and 1864, the loyal unmarried men of the country were in the army, and at home they were breeding Copperheads. These came of age and voted for Cleveland, as I expected. In 1864 and 1865 the soldiers came home, and within twelve months nearly all of them were married. Their boys will cast their first Presidential vote in 1888, and nine out of ten of them are, like their fathers, Republicans. We are as sure to carry the election as the sun is to rise."

The nomination of the son of the war Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats of that State is the best possible comment upon this curious deliverance.

An encouraging evidence that race prejudice in the South is slowly but surely abating is reported from Raleigh, N. C. In that city is a large "school for the education of colored youth—called Shaw university—which is supported by contributions from benevolent Northern Baptists; and the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner, one of the most prominent clergymen in the State, has just accepted the professorship of theology in this institution. What this means is appreciable only by those who know that it has always been the tenet of Southerners that native-born white men ought not to teach negroes, and that a few years ago it would have ruined the reputation of any man to accept a professorship in a colored university. Doubtless even now the old fogies will criticise Dr. Skinner, but the progressive element in the white race sustains and applauds him.

We observe that "the Irish and English Socialists," who called a mass meeting at Clarendon Hall on Thursday night, to hear Dr. and Mrs. Aveling lecture on Socialism, claimed Henry George as their candidate for the Mayoralty on their hand-bills. In fact, we presume he is the candidate of everybody who is for any reason dissatisfied with the existing distribution of property. His own hostility to property in land has won him the support of all those who dislike property in anything. But among these the

number who have any property of their own is as yet wretchedly small, and does not seem to increase. Socialism thus far appears to have made its converts, with very few exceptions, among people who do not own anything, and have but feeble expectations of owning anything. These are a very large body, in some countries especially, no doubt, but they are a handful compared to those who do own something and cannot be argued into giving it up, and who in fact will never give it up without a fight. The lectures delivered by apostles like Liebknecht and the Avelings are, therefore, usually in the nature of sermons to the converted. They do not reach, or make no impression on, the heathen. Ten men possessed of money in the savings bank, or a house, or cattle, who had been argued into real readiness for a distribution of their goods, would be worth to a Socialist lecturer ten thousand who, possessing nothing themselves, had been won over to the belief that more fortunate persons ought to share with them. This is why we always feel sorry for a Socialist preacher: he seems to have such a long job before him. It has taken 2,000 years to get a few countries to practise, even in the mildest form, a few of the principles of Christianity. How many thousand will it take to convince the flower of the race, who now own property, like it, and believe in it heart and soul, that they ought to divide with the shiftless, and prodigal, and incompetent? We should think about 10,000.

We trust that Mr. Henry George's talk about his object in running for the Mayoralty will not mislead any intelligent man who is interested in the good government of this city. He acknowledges that his election would do nothing for his great scheme of social and political regeneration—the nationalization of land—beyond bringing it more prominently into notice. He acknowledges, too, that he would have to administer the city government under the law as it now is. His plans of reform have neither originality nor special merit. Everybody who has seriously considered the problem of city government is as much in favor of local autonomy as he is. He throws no new light on the subject, and he has had no experience in dealing with it. Indeed, some of his remarks would seem to indicate that he has not yet found time to make himself familiar with the existing municipal machinery. Nor are his recommendations likely to meet with more favor from the Legislature or from the country voters than those of any of his predecessors. In fact, we have no doubt that the success of the George movement would furnish the conservative and slow-minded masses of the country districts and the property-owning class of the city with an argument against home rule which would postpone it for many years or indefinitely. Everybody who has any savings would cry aloud to the Legislature not to give up their hold on the New York charter, and the politicians would be only too ready to accommodate them.

There are some, who can hardly be called cranks, who think that they may do something for "Labor" and for good government by

casting a vote for Mr. George, and we would earnestly call the attention of these to some remarks of Mr. Louis F. Post, one of the ablest of the labor agitators, to the *Times* reporter, printed in that journal on Monday morning. Said he:

"The result of the recent car-drivers' strikes, and the sentence of the Theiss boycotters, and the inability of the laborers to secure their pardon, has made them see that the only way they can hope to secure what they want is to put their own men where the laws are made. They think, too, if they develop unexpected strength in this movement, and show that they can and will vote for a principle, the professional politicians will pay more heed to their demands, and help them to amend or repeal laws which they consider unjust and apprehensive."

This contains, as far as the labor organizations now supporting George are concerned, the true inwardness of the whole movement. They do not care one cent about Mr. George's promised "reforms," which are much too shadowy and remote. What they seek is to frighten the city and State officers and "the politicians" in such fashion that strikers will not be fined or imprisoned for boycotting and street rioting; and this they think they can do by giving George a large vote. That they can do it in this way we have ourselves little doubt, and if they should succeed in having the Penal Code amended in their favor, and in convincing police magistrates and judges that it was good selfish policy to wink at their disorders, they would have the community at their mercy. Col. Fellows, the Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted the boycotters, was badly hissed on this account when speaking at a meeting of the County Democracy the other day. Supposing the hissing should be able to show that a very large body of voters agreed with them in thinking that any officer who, like Col. Fellows, enforced the law against "Labor," deserved reprobation, how long would district attorneys stand up against the reprobation?

We hope, for many reasons, that there will be no union between Tammany and the Henry George Labor party. In the first place, it will be of great interest to have the Labor party go to the polls in a solid and single mass, in order that its size may be demonstrated. The moment that a union is formed with Tammany Hall, Mr. George will cease to be the Labor candidate, and the labor issue will practically disappear from the contest. He and his party will be completely swallowed by the Tammany organization, and nobody will ever know what the size of the Labor vote is on election day. Then, too, a union with Tammany will have the inevitable tendency to stop the picturesque procession of "thinkers" which is now marching to Mr. George's standard from all the corners and suburbs of society, literature, journalism, and sanitary and other sciences. Nothing like this collection of recruits has been seen in any party since the late Horace Greeley was a candidate for the Presidency. The moment Mr. George became the Tammany candidate, all the "thinkers" would be thrust into the background and crowded out of their good seats on the ratification meeting platforms, to make room for the Cockrans, Ecclesines, Cahills, and other braves of the Tammany wigwam. They are having such a



good time now that it would be wanton cruelty thus to upset them.

The session of the Grand Jury for Saratoga County which opened on Monday possesses an element of general interest. For years Saratoga has been disgraced every summer by the operation of great gambling establishments. These institutions draw to the watering-place through the season a great number of gamblers from all parts of the country, with many representatives of the other disreputable classes of both sexes that always follow in their train. Although the existence of these gaming-houses is a violation of the laws of the State, the authorities have winked at their operations, and a foreigner visiting the place might have supposed that they were expressly granted legal protection. We are glad to learn that the moral sentiment of the community has at last become aroused to the disgrace of this business, and that a determined effort is making to secure the enforcement of the laws against these notorious criminals. The gamblers of course have plenty of money to spend in the effort to buy immunity, and doubtless some of the hotel-keepers sympathize with them, under the impression that their banishment would diminish the patronage of the place. But it is hardly to be supposed that such influences will affect the course of the prosecuting authorities or of the Grand Jury. Purely as a business question, there can be no doubt that Saratoga would profit by an enforcement of the laws against gaming, since the resort would gain visitors from the classes who are now very properly offended by the prominence of the disreputable patrons. Certainly every respectable person who is interested in the future of one of our most charming summer resorts, will sympathize with the present movement against a long-standing disgrace.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, affirming Jaehne's sentence, will cast a gloom over the entire colony of indicted Aldermen. We trust that their cases will now be pushed promptly forward, with a certainty of conviction which seems to be absolute. The affirmation of Jaehne's sentence is of great value, for it will enable the District Attorney to conduct the trial of the other guilty Aldermen under conditions the most favorable to secure for them impartial and speedy justice. There is thus a fine prospect presented that fifteen more of the men who were bribed to pass the Broadway Railway franchise will be sent to the penitentiary. It will be remembered that of the twenty-four members of the Board of 1884, only two, Grant and O'Connor, have escaped suspicion of bribery. Two members, Kenney and McLoughlin, are dead; one, Rothman, fled to his home in Germany before the storm broke; two others, DeLacy and Dempsey, are fugitives from justice and are now in Canada; one other, Waite, has been accepted as a witness for the city; and finally another, Jaehne, is now in prison, having been convicted of taking a bribe of \$20,000 for his vote. This leaves fifteen members awaiting trial.

The controversy between the *Times* and the *Sun* over "the Jones River," alleged by

the *Times* to have been discovered in Alaska by its own reporter, has reached a very painful stage. The *Times* offered the editor of the *Sun* the alternative of acknowledging that he had lied, or of "having the lie crammed down his throat." In the absence of a satisfactory response, the *Times* began on Tuesday morning, with the aid of sketch maps, the "cramming-down" process, which is, of course, painful to the victim and disgusting to the lookers-on. Even if it could be carried through quietly, it would be a revolting spectacle. As the *Sun* is likely to offer a vigorous resistance, it is simply intolerable. There is no likelihood that the lie will be got more than half way down, and the writhings of a contemporary with a lie stuck in the middle of his gullet, and a professor of "journalism" trying to force it through, is a sad sight even for these times. We would respectfully ask Mr. George Jones whether the honor of having a river called after him is worth all this suffering and hard feeling? Would it not be better to dwell in unity with one's fellow-men than give his name even to the Jordan or the Mississippi? No river, within historic times, has been named with all this strife and bitterness. What troubles the *Sun* is not, we are sure, the question whether there be a river in the place assigned by the *Times* to the Jones River, but the fact that it has been called Jones. If it were called Smith or Brown, we feel sure it would admit its existence. Why not then end this contention by a compromise—the *Sun* conceding the existence of the river, and the *Times* calling it the Smith River, or the Danajones River?

The triennial convention of the P. E. Church, now in session at Chicago, at one time promised to be of peculiar interest to members of the Episcopal communion, because the question of adopting the revised Prayer-book was there to be determined. Since that time, however, the several diocesan conventions have instructed against the proposed change to such extent that the question is virtually determined in advance. The decisive action of the New York diocese last week illustrates the feeling against the proposed alterations which has appeared in almost every quarter. At least two other subjects of more than routine interest remain to be disposed of by the Convention: the matter of change in the name of the Church, and the provision of an appellate court, for the trial of more or less criminous clerks of all degrees. These topics, together with such as are necessarily fixed for like occasions, will perhaps suffice to make the Convention of more than usual importance.

The Irish party in the House of Commons could not have sent over a better representative to plead its cause before the American public than Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is even better known as an historian and politician than as a literary man. He delivered a lecture on Monday night to a crowded audience in the Academy of Music, in which he gave an eloquent and very encouraging account of the long struggle in which he and his colleagues have been engaged, and in which Mr. Mc-

Carthy himself has borne so distinguished a part. But he must have been struck by the small extent to which the purely American public contributed to his support on the platform, and we trust he will, before he leaves, consider to what the lukewarmness of the more intelligent Americans about the cause of Irish home rule is due. They are, we believe, generally in favor of it, but they cannot be said to "hanker" after it, and the cause, we fear, is to be found in dissatisfaction and disappointment with the part the Irish play in the politics of this country—that is, the extent to which they support bad candidates and bad causes. The subject is worth the study and frank comments of an Irishman of Mr. McCarthy's high character and great talents.

The Duc d'Aumale has heaped coals of fire on the head of the Republic by presenting the magnificent palace and domain of Chantilly, the old seat of his ancestors, the Condés, to the French Institute in trust for the nation. It appears that he had made this disposition of it in his will, intending to enjoy it during his lifetime; but as his exile has made this impossible or unlikely, he hands it over now as a free gift, with all its antiquarian and art treasures. The estate, doubtless, supplies revenue enough for the expenses of maintenance. The value is about \$12,000,000, but the gift will touch the imagination of the French people, especially the Parisians, to a degree out of all proportion to its value, and go far to remove the reputation of pecuniary greed which has been a great stumbling-block in the political path of the Orleans family.

In the message which President Diaz read at the opening of the first session of the new Congress, September 16, he takes a gloomy view of the financial situation and outlook of Mexico. Coming from such a source it may almost be said to be a despairing view. Gen. Diaz admits that the present situation of the Treasury is "certainly not very flattering," nor can he persuade himself that the measures adopted for promoting economy and increasing the revenue have vanquished the financial difficulties of the country. He fears that "in spite of his extraordinary efforts, circumstances beyond his control, among which is the increasing depreciation of silver, will make the situation still more grave." The Mexican President acknowledges that his Government is powerless, by itself, to raise the price of silver, but hopes that the day is not distant when "the four principal nations will agree to restore the media of exchange to their normal state." Meanwhile, the best advice he can give is, that Congress should do everything possible to stimulate the production of commodities other than the precious metals, so that Mexico need not be so largely dependent upon silver in her foreign commerce. The "revolution" of which we have heard so much via Texas, appears in the message only in the brief statement that "parties of bandits and ex-smugglers have been committing robberies in the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, but they have been energetically pursued and exterminated."

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

[WEDNESDAY, September 29, to TUESDAY, October 5, 1886, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

THE Cabinet has had the case of Geronimo under discussion, and it is reported that the Administration is embarrassed at the circumstances under which the Apache chief was surrendered. Gen. Miles, it has been alleged, has done exactly what Gen. Crook was instructed not to do, and what it is also supposed that Gen. Miles was instructed not to do. He has accepted the surrender of Geronimo upon conditions, the chief of which is that his life shall be spared, and that he shall not be turned over to the authorities of Arizona to be tried for murder. Capt. Lawton denies that there were any conditions connected with the surrender.

The September debt statement shows a decrease of the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, of \$10,627,013.17.

The New York Democratic and Republican State Committees met in this city on Wednesday. The Republicans nominated Judge Daniels of Buffalo for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Democrats nominated Judge Peckham of Albany for Judge of the Court of Appeals. They passed resolutions approving the administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill. Bourke Cockran (Tammany) offered the following amendment, and made a speech in support of it: "And while heartily approving of the personal integrity of the President, this Committee believes that popular control of the public service is an essential element of a republican form of government; and that any attempt to limit the power of officers chosen by the people to select their own subordinates is an invasion of the right of suffrage, and an undemocratic and unwarrantable invasion of popular rights." The amendment was defeated, receiving only four votes, and the original was then adopted. No overtures were made by the Republicans for a conference to unite on a single candidate with the Democrats.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Wednesday nominated Oliver Ames for Governor on the first ballot. The platform is squarely in favor of constitutional prohibition against the importation of foreign labor, condemns boycotting, puts the soldier on the shoulder, demands protection for the fishermen, attacks the Morrison Tariff Bill, demands a fair counting of votes, criticises President Cleveland's Administration as opposed to civil-service reform, condemns Secretary Bayard's Mexican course, asks for the stoppage of silver coinage, and expresses gratitude to Gov. Robinson.

The Massachusetts Democrats on Thursday nominated John F. Andrew for Governor. He was a Republican till 1884, when he refused to support Mr. Blaine. The platform contains the following plank: "The Democrats of Massachusetts hereby reaffirm the principles enunciated in the National Democratic platform of 1884. They view with satisfaction the beneficent results of Democratic rule in the nation. President Cleveland has kept faith with the people. He is redeeming the pledges of reform on which he was elected, and has given to the country a clean, capable, and patriotic administration, worthy of the support of all friends of good government. He has vindicated the Democratic party from the slanders of its enemies by demonstrating its fitness for power, and its ability and determination to give the nation an honest, thrifty, and conservative management of its affairs. We recognize and applaud the steadfast adherence of the President to his ante-election promises and pledges made to the people in 1884 in regard to civil-service reform. The partisan abuses of Republican rule have been largely corrected, the quality and tone of the civil service throughout the country have been vastly improved, the power of appointment and removal has been used with moderation and restraint, manifestly inspired by a sincere desire to dispense

with public patronage and fill the offices, which belong to the whole people, in a new and better spirit, based upon a tolerant regard for honest differences of opinion. This is in striking and wholesome contrast to the vindictive ostracism of their opponents practised for nearly a quarter of a century by Republican Administrations." The platform demands a judicious reform of the tariff and "honest money."

The Colorado Republicans on Wednesday nominated W. H. Meyer for Governor, and the Nebraska Republicans nominated Gen. John M. Thayer for the same office.

The Dakota Territorial Democratic Convention met on Wednesday. The resolutions endorse President Cleveland, approve the efforts to wrest from railroads unearned land grants, pronounce the existing protective tariff an unjust and burdensome discrimination against agriculture, endorse the Indian policy of Secretary Lamar, and favor the submission to a vote of the people of the whole Territory of the question of the division of the Territory on the seventh standard parallel. For Delegate M. H. Day was nominated. He is in favor of the submission of the question of division to a vote of the people.

The New Jersey Republican Convention on Tuesday nominated ex-Congressman Howey for Governor. The platform favors the submission of the restriction, regulation, and control of the liquor traffic to the people, at a special election to be held for that purpose.

In the Connecticut town elections on Monday the Prohibition and Knights of Labor parties failed to show the strength that was expected. The Democrats suffer unimportant losses and the Republicans have secured unimportant gains. The Knights of Labor ticket polled less than 3,000, which is 7,000 less than the lowest estimate that has been given of their strength.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Chickering Hall on Friday evening to ratify the nomination of Henry George for Mayor. Speeches were made by the Rev. John W. Kramer, who presided, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Thomas Davidson, and others.

One thousand delegates were present on Monday morning in Richmond, Va., when Master Workman T. V. Powderly called the tenth annual Convention of the Knights of Labor to order. An address of welcome was made by Gov. Lee of Virginia. Mr. Powderly in his reply said: "The monopolist of to-day is more dangerous than the slave-owner of the past. Monopoly takes the land from the people in million-acre plots, it sends its agents abroad and brings hordes of uneducated, desperate men to this country; it imports ignorance and scatters it broadcast throughout the land. It is the duty of every Knight of Labor to assist in creating a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor, and the justice of its receiving a full and just share of the values or capital it has helped to create. In this work we seek the active coöperation of all right-minded, honest men. We work not selfishly, for ourselves alone, but extend the hand of aid and fellowship to all mankind. The lower down in the scale of poverty and oppression, the greater the need for our extended hand. The sentiment which prompts men to proclaim to the world that 'we amalgamate with none,' finds no response in the heart of the man who properly interprets his obligation as a member of our order. Every true Knight of Labor believes with the divine teacher that 'all mankind of every description is his neighbor.' In our efforts to win our way to public favor, we have made mistakes; being mortal we could not do otherwise. Our errors were of the head and not of the heart, for it was after the mistakes were made that we knew them as such." A negro Knight has been excluded from a Richmond hotel. The other members of his delegation also left the hotel.

Senator Sherman was received at the Cincinnati

Chamber of Commerce on Friday. In the course of a brief speech he said: "The greatest question of all, perhaps, is the gold question—how to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar—for there should be only one standard. I have gone through one process of redeeming Uncle Sam's money, and I do not want to go through it again. You might have put more silver in your dollar and made it equal to the gold, but then it would be too big, as it is now. But anyway it would be a good thing to go to market with. A dollar must be a dollar, and enough silver must be put in a dollar to make it a dollar, though it be 100 or 500 grains. That is honesty and prudence. If I had my way I would stop the coinage of the silver dollar, gather it into Uncle Sam's great vaults, and then issue the certificates and let you handle them. These certificates would form the basis of our national-bank circulation, and preserve what I believe to be the best system of banks in the country. The tariff and other great issues would in a great measure regulate themselves, but the silver question is the great one of the future. One dollar of one value is what we must have before we can have that stability so necessary to national security and business success."

James A. Hedden, who, while cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, wrecked the institution, has been pardoned by President Cleveland. His term of five years in the State Prison expired on September 27, and he was serving thirty extra days, the penalty for non-payment of costs of court. The arrival of the pardon was a surprise to Hedden, as he had given up all hopes in that direction. It restores him to the rights of citizenship, and his intention, it is understood, is to go West and start life anew.

The New York Court of Appeals on Tuesday handed down a decision affirming the sentence of the lower court in the Jaehne case. He will therefore have to serve out his sentence in Sing Sing. The District Attorney of New York will proceed at an early date to the trial of a number of the indicted Aldermen of 1884.

There will not be another race between the yachts *Mayflower* and *Galatea* this season. The former has gone out of commission. Both waited in Marblehead, Mass., till October 1 for a breeze to suit Lieut. Henn, but it did not come.

## FOREIGN.

Gen. Kaulbars sent a violent circular to the Russian consuls in Bulgaria, with the request that they inform the people of its contents. The circular makes twelve points, several of which the Bulgarian Government declares Russia must know to be false. It begins by stating that "the time for mere words has ended. The Czar can now be convinced only by acts. Only then will he offer this country internal and external protection." The circular accuses the Bulgarians of acts of indiscipline in burning flags and the insignia of St. George. The Bulgarian Government denies the latter accusation. The circular declares that Russia cannot allow Bulgaria to try the kidnappers of Alexander, and that it is impossible to allow Alexander and his family to return to Bulgaria.

Gen. Kaulbars on Thursday received a deputation of prominent Bulgarians, who called upon him to endeavor to induce him to withdraw or modify his circular. The deputation was composed of 114 of the most respected and influential citizens of the principality. The spokesman stated to Gen. Kaulbars that the circular had surprised the Bulgarian people, and asked him to reconsider some of the Russian demands, particularly that for a postponement of the elections two months. Gen. Kaulbars in reply said that the Bulgarians knew very well that the Czar had their prosperity at heart, but, he added, they must confide in the Czar and carry out his wishes. The spokesman, interrupted Gen. Kaulbars at this point and said: "If that is all you have to say, we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

The reply of Bulgaria to Russia's demands