

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 20, to TUESDAY, July 5, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE survivors of the Philadelphia Brigade of the Union Army, and of Pickett's division of the Confederate Army, which were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, met on the battlefield July 2, and for the two days following exchanged compliments and made demonstration of their regard for one another. In a letter expressing regret that he could not attend, President Cleveland wrote: "The friendly assaults there [on the battlefield] to be made will be irresistible because inspired by American chivalry, and its results will be glorious, because conquered hearts will be its trophies of success. Thereafter this battlefield will be consecrated by a victory which shall presage the end of the bitterness of strife, the exposure of the insincerity which conceals hatred by professions of kindness, the condemnation of frenzied appeals to passion for unworthy purposes, and the beating down of all that stands in the way of the destiny of our united country."

A bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Burnside was unveiled at Providence July 4. It stands on a granite pedestal sixteen feet high, and is one and a half times the size of life. The aim was to represent Burnside as he appeared in the field. The sculptor was Launt Thompson. An oration was delivered by Gen. Horatio Rogers. At Hartford, Conn., July 2, about fifty descendants of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet celebrated the centennial of his birth, and dedicated a memorial window. He was the first person who taught the sign language to mutes.

On the night of July 4, a party from Portland, Ore., illuminated the summit of Mount Hood, the tallest snow-covered peak in Oregon, more than 11,000 feet high. The light was seen in Portland; a distance of fifty-one miles in a straight line. For the first time in many years there was a general celebration of the Fourth of July at Salt Lake City, alike by the Mormons and the "Gentiles."

Farmers in the vicinity of the great gas wells near Kokomo, Ill., on the night of July 4 closed a grand harvest jubilee and exhibition of wheat-cutting by natural-gas light. Self-binders were run all night, and men shocked wheat at midnight by the light of the gas.

In an address at Saybrook, Ill., July 4, Senator Cullom expressed the opinion that immigration should be "so regulated that the 18,000,000 persons now in this country engaged in gainful occupations should not be thrown out of employment or forced to accept wages which will not support them and their families, and give them a fair chance in the race of life." On the same day Mr. Powderly, the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, said at Scranton, Pa., that every immigrant should be required to show that he was self-supporting for one year before landing on these shores.

Senator Cullom, one of the framers of the Inter-State Commerce Law, declared at a meeting of the Illinois Grain Merchants' Association, June 29, that he did not think it would be repealed. "If," said he, "any persons or corporations imagine it will, they may as well dismiss that expectation. Its substantial provisions have come to stay, because the people will find out, if they have not found out, that they are in the interest of the general welfare."

The transcontinental railway companies have decided to ignore the long-and-short-haul section of the Inter-State Commerce Law after the expiration of the suspension granted by the Inter-State Commission, and to continue to make lower rates from Pacific Coast points than from interior intermediate points until the practice shall have been decided by the United States Courts to be contrary to the law. This is in accordance with the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that it has no right

permanently to suspend the law, but that the railroads themselves must determine whether they may ignore section 4 or not, and if their action is found to be illegal by the courts they must take the consequences. The subject can come before the courts only by a suit against one or more of the roads.

Judge Deady, in the United States District Court at Portland, Ore., has given a judicial interpretation of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce Law. The receiver of the Oregon and California Road filed a petition asking whether under the law such rates may be made for through traffic as will enable his road to compete for it at points where competition by water or rail exists, although the rates for the long haul between those points may be less than those for a shorter haul in the same direction between said places. The Judge in effect repeated a former decision, in which he authorized the receiver to make a lower rate for a competitive long haul than for a short haul, notwithstanding the act of the Oregon Legislature known as the Hault Law, which is in effect the same as the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Law; and he held that the Inter-State Commission is intended to prevent discrimination between long and short hauls, except where they are made under substantially dissimilar circumstances and conditions, and that freight carried to or from a competitive point is always carried under substantially dissimilar circumstances and conditions from that carried to or from non-competitive points.

The total receipts of the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$371,180,893, made up as follows: Customs \$217,403,983, internal revenue \$119,136,447, miscellaneous \$34,640,463. The decrease in the public debt for the fiscal year was \$109,707,046.38.

Of the 57 clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington who have been examined for promotion under the new civil-service rules, 30 are men and 27 women. Six men and two women failed to attain the minimum of 75 out of a possible 100, and the women made a better showing than the men.

A meeting was held at Salt Lake City June 30 to formulate a petition for the admission of Utah into the Union. The chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties on June 2 published a notice that "the whole affair is a Church party movement, conducted solely by members of the Mormon Church to obtain for it Statehood. The earnest private solicitation of many of them failed to induce a single non-Mormon to become a delegate. All non-Mormons in Utah oppose the movement as insincere, and fraught with serious consequences if successful."

According to the account kept by the *Railway Age* of Chicago, the total miles of railway track laid in the United States between January 1 and July 1 is 3,700, and many more miles of roadbed are in preparation.

The record of cases of yellow fever at Key West on July 5 was: Total cases, 63; deaths, 20; discharged cured, 12; now sick, 30.

In northwestern Illinois and in parts of Wisconsin there has been such a long drought that the crops are seriously damaged, and in some places all the vegetation has withered.

A law enacted by the last Illinois Legislature has gone into effect that forbids, under a penalty of \$20 fine for every violation, the giving or selling of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes to any person under sixteen years of age except upon the written order of parent or guardian.

The new High-License Law in Minnesota, which requires the payment of a liquor-license fee of \$1,000 in cities of 10,000 people or more and \$500 elsewhere, went into effect July 1.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio on June 30 nominated Morris Sharpe for Governor and adopted a resolution in favor of female suffrage. Of the 500 delegates to the Convention, 200 were preachers, 40 were physicians, and 20 were law-

yers; and 156 had been Democrats. The enforcement of the prohibitory law at Atchison, Kan., has so reduced the revenue of the government that the town is not lighted, and the Mayor has informed the firemen and all the policemen but two that they cannot longer be paid.

The Ohio State Convention of the Union Labor Party at Columbus, July 5, nominated a State ticket headed by John Seitz for Governor.

E. Henry Lacombe vacated the office of Corporation Counsel for New York city July 1 and entered upon the duties of Associate Judge of the United States Circuit Court; and Morgan J. O'Brien was appointed in his place by Mayor Hewitt.

The formation of negro clubs in South Carolina, chiefly in Greenville County, provoked fears of a strike by the laborers and rumors of plans for violence. On June 30 meetings of white men were held from which armed squads were sent to the secretaries of the "Hoover" clubs, the name that the organization had taken, and they were forced to give up their books. Members of clubs were examined, and their testimony showed that they had joined the organization without any definite purpose, and that no harm was likely to come of it unless visiting agitators used it to frighten them into violent action. The negroes were "warned" and released.

The case of Jacob Sharp, tried for bribing New York Aldermen, was given to the jury June 29, and they found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Motion for a new trial will be heard July 13, and on that day sentence will be pronounced.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Harvard on Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, and J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford; and by Yale on John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Orville H. Platt, Senator from Connecticut, John S. Beach, and Chauncey M. Depew of New York.

The gifts to Yale University since last September amount to \$277,000, and, with certain bequests to be realized at a later time, to \$300,000. Mr. A. S. Barnes of this city has presented \$40,000 to Cornell University for the erection of a building for the Students' Christian Association. The Clapp Memorial Library Building at Belchertown, Mass., the gift of the late John Francis Clapp of Brooklyn, N. Y., was dedicated June 30. It cost \$40,000.

The Yale-Harvard University race at New London, June 30, was won by the Yale crew. Time: Yale 22:56. Harvard 23:10½. Of the twelve eight-oared races between these colleges, each has now won six.

Among the noteworthy persons who died during the week were A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad system, June 28; Bion Bradbury of Portland, Me., who was appointed Collector of Customs at East port in 1844, and was reappointed by President Polk and Pierce, and had been a Democratic candidate for Governor, and was Surveyor of the Port at Portland at the time of his death at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 2, Luke P. Poland, formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, and United States Senator; on July 3, at New Orleans, Duncan F. Kenner, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, and one of the Commissioners appointed by Jefferson Davis to visit England and France in the interest of the Confederate Government; on July 4, at Augusta, Me., Anson P. Morrill, who was the first Republican Governor of Maine, and was afterwards a member of Congress; at Philadelphia, June 29, William H. Ross, ex-Governor of Delaware.

FOREIGN.

On July 2 Queen Victoria reviewed 50,000 London volunteers in front of Buckingham Palace, and in the evening held her first garden party since the death of the Prince Consort.

In the House of Commons, June 30, Mr. Smith moved that if the report on the Crimes Bill be not reached by July 4, closure be applied, and the motion was carried by a vote of 220 to 120. The Parnellites made no response to the Speaker's request for them to move the amendments of which they had given notice. Amendments introduced by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, among which was one for the omission of the change-of-venue clause, were agreed to without debate, and the bill was reported. Mr. Balfour announced that the third reading of the bill would be moved on July 5, but the date was subsequently changed to July 7. Every Parnellite left the House and every Gladstonian but two.

In the House of Lords, July 1, the Irish Land Bill passed its report stage; and on July 4 it was read the first time in the House of Commons, and the second reading was fixed for July 11.

The arrest of a young woman on a street in London, on the charge of improper conduct of which she was not guilty, became the occasion on July 5 of a "defeat" in the House of Commons of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary. The debate of the conduct of the police led to criticism of the Home Secretary. The vote was 158 to 148.

At a dinner on July 2 given by Sir Joseph Pease in honor of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, which was chiefly a criticism of the recent speeches of Lord Hartington. He said that the Spalding victory showed the value of faith and patience in the present crisis. Lord Hartington had declared that the crisis was a serious and grave one, and in this opinion he (Mr. Gladstone) agreed with him. Parliament was not even allowed to discuss the question of home rule, but was confined to the consideration of the Coercion Bill. Ireland was stronger now on the home-rule question than ever. First, her constituencies under the Liberal Franchise Act had a voice; second, the elected members were able to speak their country's wishes; third, an ever-increasing, active force in England was in favor of home rule. This triple cord is unbreakable. "The crisis," Mr. Gladstone said, "is a double one. There is a crisis in Ireland, where, after giving her a large representation, we trample under foot the whole wishes and convictions of her people, as expressed by five-sixths of their members. The second crisis is the reduction of Parliament to paralysis and impotence. I predicted that unless the Irish question was settled, Parliament would find the greatest difficulty in performing its duty towards England and Scotland. That prediction has been more than verified. This inability of Parliament to have Ireland's wishes and wants discussed in a practical manner constitutes a crisis which will prevent the country from going asleep on the subject."

In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Spaulding division of Lincolnshire on July 1, the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Hailey Stewart, defeated Mr. Tryon, the Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidate, by a vote of 5,110 to 4,363. This seat had been held by a Liberal Unionist, and it is the fourth that the Gladstonians have won this year.

More than a hundred English, Scotch, and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of referring all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is expected that a deputation of members of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to President Cleveland.

Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords July 5 that the Anglo-Turkish Convention with reference to the occupation of Egypt had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner, had been instructed to leave Constantinople.

At a meeting of the Nationalist members of the

Dublin Corporation July 4, Mr. Sexton was unanimously nominated for Lord Mayor.

An International Exhibition is to be held at Glasgow during the summer of 1888. A committee has been organized at Genoa to arrange for a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the States of America, it is declared, will be invited to send representatives.

The Count of Paris arrived at St. Helier, on the Isle of Jersey, July 1, where he was met by a large crowd, many of whom welcomed him with cries of "Vive le Roi." Several large companies of Orleanists during the two or three days following visited the Count and made a demonstration, against which he is reported to have protested. The *Figaro* (Paris) on July 4 published the statement that the heir of a great kingdom (meaning Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) had visited the Count of Paris at Sheen House for the purpose of warning him that a Floquet-Boulanger Ministry would mean a war between France and Germany within a month after such a Ministry took office; and that the policy adopted by the monarchic party would be based on that warning.

A committee appointed to report a plan for the complete separation of Church and State in France have declared in favor of the Government's granting no more subsidies or special privileges to religious bodies, of repealing many of the existing laws and regulations, and of pensioning old ecclesiastics.

M. Bouvier, French Premier and Minister of Finance, has prepared the budget for presentation in the Chamber of Deputies. It will show a saving of 15,000,000 francs over the last budget.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has postponed the mobilization of the French Army until next year, on the ground of economy.

The trial of Herr Klein and several associates for treason in supplying the French with information concerning German fortifications was begun at Leipsic July 4. Klein confessed that he had been paid by Schnaebelé, French agent at Pagny, for acting as a French spy, and that he had sent to the French War Office drawings of the fortresses of Strassburg and Mayence. French persecution of foreigners is again the subject of comment by the German press. No action has been taken in regard to the release of Koehlin, one of the convicted members of the French Patriotic League, and neither France nor Germany seems willing to take the initiative. The Mulhouse Correctional Tribunal has sentenced a German domestic to nine months' imprisonment and a small fine for crying "Vive la France" in a tavern.

The German Military Council has decided upon a plan which will prevent the movements of troops becoming known to the public, and thus possibly to the enemy, in the event of mobilizing the army. The landing stages on strategic railways, which have hitherto been permanent structures, will be kept in the shape of materials, ready to be built at a day's notice.

A monument to King Louis I. of Bavaria, the gift of Bavarians in Alsace, has been unveiled at Strassburg, the King's birthplace. A stained glass window has been inserted in the English church at Baden-Baden in memory of Prince Leopold of England by the Empress Augusta and Lady Malet, wife of the British Ambassador to Berlin, and others.

The *British Medical Journal* of June 29 said that Dr. Mackenzie had removed almost all of the fungus growth that remained in the throat of the German Crown Prince, but that since the last operation was performed he had caught a somewhat severe cold. This did not, however, alarm Dr. Mackenzie.

The meeting of the Sobranie has again made the Bulgarian throne a subject of speculation. Prince Ferdinand, whom it is

thought all the European Powers except Russia would be willing to see occupy it, has declared his willingness to accept it if he shall be elected.

A new Russian coercive measure directs Government employees in Poland to forward frequently to St. Petersburg complete lists of resident foreigners. Jews are not allowed to remain in St. Petersburg more than a week, and are forbidden to enter corporations and academies. The efforts of Prince Hohenlohe, Count Henckel, and Herr Kramsta, the largest German landowners in the Russian provinces, to have themselves exempted from the effects of the Czar's ukase against foreign ownership of land have failed. They are therefore compelled to sell their estates in Russia at a sacrifice.

Commercial reports from Russia are that the recently increased duty on metals has had an adverse effect upon the iron trade. The furnaces are being extinguished in Upper Silesia, and iron and steel associations report that while superior pig-iron is in fair demand, the production of puddling iron far exceeds the demand, and prices have fallen.

The crop indications on July 1 were of a yield of wheat considerably below the average in all European countries except Russia and Austria-Hungary. There is promise of a good crop on an increased average in Algeria. In India the estimate is of a crop 6 per cent. less than last year.

Gen. Lawton, the new United States Minister to Austria, arrived at Vienna July 2. Mr. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, presented his credentials to the Sultan July 1, and was warmly received.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on June 30 granted a military credit of 20,000,000 lire for the garrison at Massowah. The Government regards the adoption of the credit as a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and does not think that anything justifies a fear of war in Europe.

It was reported from Rome on July 4 that orders had been sent to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and to publish the decree of excommunication in the journals. On July 5 the order had not been received by the Archbishop.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill declaring two-fifths of a workman's pay inalienable, and one-fifth free from liability to be taken even in legal process. Clerks' salaries are made free from liability to seizure unless they exceed \$240 per annum.

The Indian Government will issue 4 per cent. bonds for a loan of £2,000,000.

The forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China has been officially announced, and it is reported that the festivities will cost \$5,000,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has offered to carry the English transpacific mail at a speed of fifteen knots, and to build their boats under Admiralty supervision, so that they may be readily converted into armed cruisers, for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum; and to carry it 3,500 miles across America free of charge. A German company has made a less advantageous bid.

Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York and Mr. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, and several men of prominence in the Province, made speeches at Dufferin Lake, Ont., July 1, in favor of commercial union with the United States. On the next day they spoke at Drayton, Ont.

The most violent earthquake that has occurred in Ecuador since 1858 was felt at Guayaquil on the morning of June 28. The shock lasted two minutes and twenty seconds, and the direction of the movement was from northeast to southwest. Clocks were stopped, ceilings were shaken down, and several buildings fell, but no life was lost.

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil sailed for Europe on July 1.

SHARP'S CONVICTION.

It was plain from a very early stage in Sharp's trial that nothing would save him except an explanation, from himself or his lawyers, of the disposition made of the \$500,000, or thereabouts, which were raised over and above the cost of constructing the Broadway Railroad, and of which Sharp before the Senate Committee refused to give any account. No attempt was made by him, or by any one for him, to throw light on this part of the case. And yet he had only to go on the stand and say what he did with this money, or what he knew about it, in order to tear to pieces the whole web of probabilities which the prosecution had so ingeniously woven around him. No matter how improperly, or unworthily, or wastefully the money might have been used, if he could have shown that it was not used to bribe Aldermen, he would to-day be a free man. Failing this, it was useless for his counsel to ask the Judge to warn the jury that his non-appearance on the stand ought not to prejudice him, and it was useless for the Judge to comply. The law doubtless says it ought not to prejudice him, but it takes more than a week to get twelve middle-aged laymen into a legal frame of mind. They persist in judging people in court under the moral rules which they have all their lives used in dealing with their neighbors. Under those rules Sharp's silence fatally prejudiced him.

His conviction is most important for a variety of reasons, but for one above all. We do not think it uncharitable to say that he has probably done a score of times already, with perfect impunity, the thing for which he is to-day going to the State prison. It is not at all surprising that, with this experience, a man of his mental calibre should have come to the conclusion that it was not so very wrong to do it, if the object he had in view was a harmless or useful one. We have little doubt that the moral aspect of the Broadway transaction never really troubled him until the newspapers began to make a fuss over it. For he is not alone. He is one of a now large class of "operators" in railroads and kindred schemes, who have for the last forty years almost made a business of bribing legislators and other public officers—that is, getting what they wanted from people in power by paying for it cash down. Sharp has been at work in this way for fully thirty years. This class contains some of the richest, most pushing and energetic men in the community, engaged in all sorts of money-making enterprises, for the success of which official aid or official forbearance is absolutely necessary. To overcome obstacles of various kinds is the business of their lives, and they overcome them generally with money. If they have to make a railroad, for instance, they give money for the land, money for the equipment, money to excavate and fill up, money to buy off opposition, whether it be commercial, or legal, or legislative. They have consequently got into the way of looking at the removal of legislative hindrances for cash, just as they look at the removal of so many cubic yards of earth or rock, or the building of a bridge over a large river. It is an obstacle, and all obstacles wear the same moral aspect to them. The only difference between them is one of cost. Their

theory is that the existence in official place of men who take bribes is not their affair, but the affair of those who elect them. It is not their business to see that none but good men get office, or that men in office stay good. Their business is simply to see that important and profitable public enterprises are duly carried out.

That the existence of this class of business men has had an immense influence in fostering corruption in the official class, there is no denying. That we shall have little success in purifying politics until bribe-giving, as well as bribe-taking, is made highly dangerous, is equally plain. The presence in the political field of men known to be willing to pay highly for things which public officers have it in their power to bestow, draws into office men who are ready to sell, just as certainly as a demand for mutton brings sheep to the market. Every year politics, under these conditions, becomes more and more the resort of the needy and broken-down, until finally, as in the case of the New York Aldermen, legislation comes to be looked on as a mercantile pursuit, with its good and bad years and its strokes of good and bad luck. There are in all the State legislatures to-day scores of men who go there simply to make money by taking bribes, and who would never think of going if they did not know that the lobby would be full of Sharps and their agents, ready to pay cash for their votes. Consequently, if we are to break up the market, we must strike some telling blows, like the one which has overtaken Sharp, at the men who keep it open and ask the country dealers to bring in their wares.

Unhappily, the influence of the Sharps does not end with the legislators. It has more or less reached the bar. The long success and impunity which they have enjoyed has finally given them in the eyes of lawyers the air and reputation of dealers, who, under the pressure of overwhelming necessity, now and then have to do things which are not nice, but who, nevertheless, can only fairly be criticised on the ground of having chosen a calling which fastidious men would consider disagreeable. The evidence given by Mr. Bright, the other day, in court, as to the kind of aid he gave Sharp in having his way with the Aldermen, described things which surely would not have been possible in the case of a lawyer of similar standing and similar sensitiveness about his good name, twenty-five years ago. We venture to assert that at that time a reputable lawyer concerned himself about his clients' ends, and refused to supply the means unless he was satisfied that they were such as a man of honor and a good citizen could approve of. The first great step in the downward course was taken when Field and Shearman began to contrive the legal machinery to enable Fisk and Gould to make their predatory attacks on railroads, in return for fees which amounted to a fortune. Before that time the lawyer's duty in standing by wrong-doers was confined to their defence after the wrong was committed. Since then, the doctrine that he may also assist in the preparations for its committal, has made rapid progress. If it be not checked, it will convert a great profession into the worst moral nuisance with which civilized society has had to contend for ages.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

THAT in midsummer of an "off-year" a campaign should be under way in Texas so exciting and so interesting as to challenge the attention of the whole country, would have been pronounced impossible a twelvemonth ago. That this campaign should be waged over the question of temperance, and that there should seem an even chance that it would end in the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, only adds to the surprises of the situation.

For several years past, temperance sentiment has been growing rapidly in Texas. In 1885 the believers in prohibition succeeded in carrying through the House a measure proposing a constitutional amendment, but appeals to the traditional principles of the Democratic party against "sumptuary legislation" defeated it in the Senate. The advocates of prohibition only redoubled their efforts, and in the Democratic State Convention last year they carried a resolution declaring that the views of a citizen upon the question of local option should not interfere with his standing in the party, and that the question is "one on which every Democrat may indulge his own views without affecting his Democracy." The Convention did not, like the Democratic Convention in Tennessee, declare in favor of the submission of a prohibitory amendment, but when the Legislature met, with 131 of its 137 members Democrats, the demand for such action was made and readily complied with, the 4th of August being set as the day for the election.

The Prohibitionists had no sooner forced the Legislature to submit the amendment than they began operations to secure its adoption by the people, and so vigorous a fight did they make that its opponents soon found that they would have to do their best to beat them. For weeks past, the Prohibitionists and the Antis have been holding meetings in all parts of the State, and the number of these gatherings steadily increases as election day approaches. The meetings are of all sorts. Most frequently one party announces a number of speakers who will advocate its views; occasionally both sides unite in a joint debate and division of time; sometimes the speeches are worked in as incidents of a picnic or barbecue. This latter custom appears to be spreading of late, and a number of barbecues were held on the Fourth of July. At one of these gatherings last Saturday, besides the bountiful feast provided, a tournament was held in which twenty young men contested, and horse-racing, foot-racing, base-ball, and dancing were features of the programme.

A noteworthy incident of the campaign is the breaking down of the color line. Negroes constitute nearly one-quarter of the population of the State, and their votes will very likely decide the result. Consequently both parties are bidding their highest for the support of the blacks. Colored orators speak from the same platform with white, and whites attend meetings addressed exclusively by blacks, who are everywhere made to feel that the two races stand on an equality in deciding the sort of constitution under which both must live.

The breaking down of old party lines is