

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

## The Week.

THE action of the Democratic reformers in Maryland shows that the spirit of independence is not confined to those who were once Republicans. Thanks to the machinations of Gorman and his unhappy power of deceiving the President, the Democratic party has been brought to such a pass in the State that decent men could no longer act with it. They, therefore, gave the Republican leaders to understand that if they would put up a ticket beyond reproach, and would advocate certain specific State reforms, they would go with them. In consequence, the Republicans have nominated as candidate for Governor Mr. Walter B. Brooks, one of the best known business men in the State of Maryland, whose name is a synonym for honorable dealing, and who is especially remarkable for soundness of ideas combined with unusual executive ability. He is not a politician in any sense, and we do not know of his having ever run for office before; but that he will make a good Governor his successful management of great business enterprises is a perfect guarantee. The wonder is how he could ever be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, and it is safe to say that nothing but a high sense of duty and recognition of the necessity of reform in his State could have induced him to accept it. As to the platform which the Maryland Republicans have put forth, while we do not consider the arraignment of the President, as hypocritical in his advocacy of civil-service reform, to be just or true, if a broad view is taken of his acts throughout the whole country, we think it natural and right that he should suffer the full measure of reproach for such appointments as he has made in Maryland. The approval of the Blair bill is a bad plank, but, as this is a State campaign, the planks relating to State matters are the really important ones, and they are admirable. They demand abolition of the State tobacco-tax inspection, which is a useless and heavy burden upon one of Maryland's principal industries, and has been retained only because it gives fat places to political henchmen; a revision of legal procedure, which is at present slow and expensive, often to the defeat of justice; stringent laws against bribery, which is rife in some of the counties, and of which the negroes are the principal subjects; a minority representation on all boards and commissions; and, most important of all, the adoption of such election laws as shall guarantee free suffrage.

With such a ticket and such a platform on State matters, the Democratic reformers do well to join the Republicans, and they are especially to be admired as many of their leaders suffered personally in the war for their belief in the wrong side, and some of them even fought on that side. The combination is a formidable one. In the last Presidential election, Maryland went Democratic by only

11,118 plurality. There were nearly 3,000 Prohibitionists, many of whom will vote with the Republicans in this campaign; and if the reformers' votes are counted, they have about 12,000 majority in the city of Baltimore alone. In short, it is hard to see how anything except fraud and intimidation can keep Maryland from going Republican in the next election, and the hope of the Opposition rests on Gorman, who, by his unscrupulousness and his skill in fraud, assisted by the criminal classes of Baltimore, has twice before saved the day for the perpetuation of his ring when it was overwhelmingly outvoted.

The Iowa Republicans stand manfully by the great Tuttle on the pension issue. Their platform declares: "This Government, saved from destruction and treason by the patriotism and valor of the Union soldiers, cannot afford in justice or honor to deal less than justly with them. It should cordially and promptly bestow, as an obligation of the Government and not as a charity, liberal pensions to all disabled or dependent soldiers, and to the dependent widows and parents of soldiers." That opens the way to a "liberal pension" for nearly everybody who either served in the war or belongs to a family which sent a member to it; and if it were to be carried into execution, there would be no further question as to the disposition of the surplus. This is the most comprehensive demand yet made by a Republican convention, being slightly more emphatic than the Ohio resolution, and a distinct rebuke to the guarded utterance of the Pennsylvania platform. It is not surprising that the Convention which adopted it should also have remarked, with ludicrous solemnity: "We are unable to give the commendation of good citizens to the Administration of Grover Cleveland."

So far as we can learn from their platform, the Republicans of Iowa are about two-thirds satisfied with the condition of affairs in the South, and one-third dissatisfied. They accordingly accept as settled the old issues of the war, and "hail with satisfaction all sincere evidence of returning fraternity and reunion." Insincere evidence is properly rejected, or held for further examination. The new issues raised in the South against the right of the majority to rule in the State and nation, the platform says, "are yet to be settled," but how they are to be settled it gives no hint. Protection to American labor by tariff is warmly endorsed, but it is declared in the same resolution that "the tariff should be revised and reduced," and also that there should be "all possible and practicable reduction of taxation both national and State." On the subject of immigration the platform is firmly "opposed to criminal and vicious immigration of all kinds, and to all pauper immigration and convict or coolie labor, or to the contract of prison labor by the State to bring unfair competition to American workingmen." As criminal and vicious and pauper immigration and convict labor and Chinese labor are already prohibited by

law, we are in some doubt as to the meaning of this clause. The substitution of the word "coolie" for Chinese is the only novelty offered by the platform in this regard. There may be some coolie laborers in the United States who are not Chinese, but we never heard of any.

The withdrawal of Mr. Sweet, the nominee for State Engineer, deprives the Henry George Labor ticket of its one candidate who had the merit of fitness. Mr. Sweet says he is not a member of the Labor party, did not seek the nomination, does not want it, will not accept it, and does not know why it was given to him: We believe it was conferred upon him because the George party did not have among its members any man who happened to be an engineer, and in a moment of squeamishness the leaders of the party yielded to a suggestion that it was necessary for the candidate for State Engineer to have professional knowledge of the duties of the position. This was a weak concession to demands which no friend of Labor ever ought to recognize, and we trust that in selecting a substitute for Mr. Sweet no such limitation will be imposed. What, in heaven's name, has fitness got to do with it? The only important consideration is that the nominee is a friend of Labor. It might be well, in order to make the ticket homogeneous, to pick out a good Blaine man for the place. There are three such on the ticket now, and one more would make it so much the stronger.

The Farmers' Convention at Syracuse turned out to be as grotesque in representation as the United Labor party's Convention was. While there were a few delegates in the Labor Convention who work more or less directly with their hands for a living, the nominations which it made were taken from the intellectual and speculative branches of Labor. An editor, a "financier," a storekeeper, and a lawyer were chosen to command the armies of Labor. In the Farmers' Convention a New York city real-estate owner, a country editor, a professional politician, a doctor, and a retired contractor directed affairs. What any farmer had to say about the proceedings was not ascertainable from the reports. The object of the Convention was advertised to be to devise some way to prevent the appropriation of any more money by the Legislature for the improvement of the canals. It is difficult to see what the Convention farmers, or even any number of real farmers, could do by such a meeting to accomplish this result. The right place for agitating this subject would seem to be in the Assembly and Senate districts. Farmers who object to improving the canals at public expense would do better to look to the Assembly and Senate nominating conventions than to expend their energies in a State convention, for the Legislature appropriates money, not the State officers.

Some very interesting revelations of the party sources of the Prohibition strength were

made in the Convention at Syracuse on Friday. All delegates who had formerly been Democrats were asked to stand up, and 134 arose. Then all who were formerly Republicans were asked to stand, and about 800 arose. Of life-long Prohibitionists there were only forty-three. These figures show that seven out of every eight Prohibition votes cast are drawn from the Republican party. This is the reason why the Democrats view the movement with such complacency. Another revelation, equally instructive and equally ominous for the Republicans, was made when clergymen and other representatives of the churches of the State were called up. Of clergymen there were ninety-five, and when church officers and Sunday-school superintendents were asked to stand, nearly the whole body of the Convention arose. Here is a source of power, especially in the rural communities of the State, which it is difficult to overestimate. The fact that the Sunday-schools and churches are deserting the Republican party as the representative of moral ideas, is not the least significant of the many signs of the disintegration of that party. The ticket nominated is well adapted to command the support of this element, for it is headed by a clergyman and composed entirely of men of high character.

Tennessee succeeds Texas as the scene of an exciting campaign in which no office is at stake, but the only question is whether a Democratic State will vote a prohibition amendment into the Constitution. Two years ago the Legislature passed a resolution proposing such an amendment. Last year the Democratic State Convention put in its platform this plank: "Recognizing the sovereignty of the people, and in response to their demand through their representatives in the last General Assembly, we favor submitting to them for their adoption or rejection the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State of Tennessee." Last winter the Legislature, Democratic in both branches, ratified this plank by passing almost unanimously the necessary resolution, and fixing the 29th of September as the day for the election. The campaign opened in earnest some weeks ago, and will be very lively during the month which still remains before the election. The general course of the canvass has much resembled that which recently closed in Texas, except that the prohibition sentiment has been more widespread among the politicians. In Tennessee a larger proportion of Democratic leaders than in Texas has favored the amendment, and a smaller proportion of Republican leaders has opposed it. Indeed, no Republican of such prominence as the last candidate of the party for Governor in Texas has taken the stump against the amendment, and the "anti" Democratic speakers have tried to make a point by urging that the movement was a partisan dodge of the Republicans. But so many Democrats support it that it is useless to attempt drawing party lines.

The result, after all, chiefly concerns the cities of the State, since prohibition already

prevails very generally outside of them. The Legislature several years ago passed a law forbidding the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, outside of incorporated towns or villages, within four miles of any chartered institution of learning; and as soon as the people found out about it, schools were chartered all over the State for the express purpose of thereby stopping the liquor traffic in their vicinity. The law was very generally enforced, and at the last session of the Legislature its scope was extended by an amendment forbidding the sale of liquors within four miles of any school-house, public or private, whether the school was in session or not, except in incorporated towns and cities. The result is, that there is said not to be a civil district in the State, outside of incorporated towns and cities, in which liquors can be lawfully sold, and the only effect of adopting the amendment would be to prohibit their sale in such incorporated towns and cities.

It has been evident for some time that public sentiment in Georgia did not approve the Glenn bill, which threatens with the chain-gang anybody who teaches white and black children together, and that the leaders in the Legislature would be very glad to drop it if they could see their way to doing so without a complete back-down. Such a way has apparently been devised in the resolution adopted by the lower branch on Friday, which, after reciting the fact that white and black children are both admitted to Atlanta University, while its funds ought to be devoted exclusively to the education of blacks, directs the Governor to withdraw his warrant for the \$8,000, payable to that institution annually, until this practice is stopped. This is a rather silly proposition, inasmuch as nobody pretends that the end of negro education sought in the appropriation of this money will not be reached just as well if the white professors allow their children to study and recite along with the blacks; but it is infinitely more humane and justifiable

that it will be substituted.

A protracted discussion has just closed in the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature which is of general interest, as illustrating the change of public sentiment on one of the most important issues now before the country. Early in the session a resolution was introduced, which, after the usual amount of "whereas" on the subject of illiteracy in the South, heartily endorsed the Blair bill, and instructed the Congressional delegation to support the measure. The author of the resolution expected that it would go through the Legislature without any opposition, and Mr. Blair waited in perfect confidence for the commendation of his educational scheme by the lawmakers of his own State. Undoubtedly this expectation would have been realized, and this confidence justified, if the proposition had been brought forward two years ago, and in this attitude the Legislature would only have reflected public sentiment at that time. The resolution of endorsement was referred in regular course to the Committee on National Affairs, which proceeded to consider the questions involved upon their merits. This

Committee includes Gen. Marston, the able lawyer who has so long been prominent in the Republican party, and a number of other representative members of both parties, although two-thirds of its eleven members are Republicans. After thorough consideration the Committee decided, by a vote of nine to two, to report "inexpedient to legislate," which was virtually equivalent to saying that the resolution ought not to pass. Mr. Blair at once rushed to the State capital, and set earnestly at work to prevent the acceptance of the report.

The case presented by the opponents of the resolution was so strong that its advocates saw that it was certain to be beaten upon its merits. They were constrained to change its character from a hearty endorsement to a cold "approval" of the Blair bill, and to eliminate the clause instructing the Congressional delegation to support it. Even then it was only after the most diligent lobbying on the part of Mr. Blair's friends, and the most urgent appeals for support of the resolution on the ground that its defeat would be a personal rebuke to the Senator by his own State, that it was at last got through by the narrow margin of nine majority, the vote standing 136 to 127. The moral effect of the incident is of course practically equivalent to a defeat of the resolution. The change in public opinion towards this measure in Mr. Blair's own State is symptomatic of a change throughout the country.

The reports of the "Ute rising," or the "Indian outbreak," or whatever the newspapers choose to call it, in Colorado attract less attention than they would if they were made up of stirring conflicts and details of savage cruelty practised on scattered settlers. But it seems probable that, if the history of this trouble is ever truly written, it will add only another chapter to the story of the

lized neighbors. Even now the weight of testimony goes to show that all the present trouble with these few Utes arose from the ill-advised course of a border county sheriff in attempting to arrest one or more of the Indians—a process which they mistrusted through their ignorance of it, and, perhaps, lack of faith in the officers—and in his having recourse to arms at their first failure to submit to his authority. Some of the despatches picture the "hostiles" as anxious to return to their place of abode, but fearful to do so on account of the Sheriff's posse that is pursuing them; and the Governor coolly telegraphs to the Interior Department, "We want to get them out of the State." No one who is acquainted with the treatment that the Indians have received in Colorado in recent years—the treacherous slaughter of White Antelope's band of Cheyennes in 1864, for instance—can be blamed for attributing the present troubles to the white man's willingness to shoot an Indian when occasion offers, and his constant effort to have the Indians removed from territory which he covets, no matter how this may be accomplished or how valid may be the Indians' title. But the interesting question remains, what will any one do about it? Suppose that in-



investigation shall prove that the Indians in this instance have been forced to what fighting they do in self-defence, and that they make it manifest that their only desire is to live in peace on the territory assigned to them? Who then will be held accountable for the blood that may be shed, and what redress will the Indians have?

Gen. Terry's explanation of the law in the case shows that the United States authorities, military and civil, are powerless in the matter unless the Colorado State officers appeal for Federal military aid. The alleged offence of the Indians is against a State law, and the "war" is thus far entirely in the hands of the State officers, every one of whom would lessen his popularity with his constituents if he made any attempt to secure to the Indians a white man's rights. This situation offers another strong argument in favor of the legislation known as the Dawes Bill as a means of settling the Indian problem. If all the Indians in Colorado were to-day the individual owners of the land constituting their reservation, without any immediate authority to dispose of it, that would put a stop to the inciting of "wars" as an excuse for the Indians' removal. And if these Indians were enjoying the citizens' rights which will come to them with the division of their lands under this law, then a way would be open to them to protect themselves against civil injuries, and protection under the law would soon teach them to resort to it, rather than to the rifle, in securing justice.

The stay of proceedings granted by Judge Potter in the Sharp case is grounded upon supposed error on the part of Judge Barrett in admitting as evidence (1) the testimony given by Sharp in the Senate investigation; (2) the fact that certain of his co-conspirators had fled to Canada; (3) the testimony of Alderman Miller that he supposed that the \$5,000 handed to him by DeLacy had some connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. These points are all strictly questions of law, to be argued by the profession and decided by the courts. We have no doubt that they will be decided rightly in the end, and of course Sharp has the same right to be tried by admissible evidence, and no other, as the humblest malefactor in the land. Mr. Martine's application to the Governor for an order convening an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court to hear arguments on the question of a new trial for Sharp, was a very shrewd move, and the Governor's prompt action in granting it is most commendable. The day for the argument being fixed so early as September 7, no excuse is left for admitting Sharp to bail; and if there was any scheme for getting him free of justice by that means, Mr. Martine seems to have defeated it, for the present at least. The cause of law and order in this city is consequently under fresh obligations to the District Attorney's office for its vigilance. From first to last in this memorable case, the city has had the great good fortune of being served by men who, in intellectual acuteness and legal skill, have proved

themselves to be more than a match for the talent which Sharp's money was able to bring to his defence. Had we been less ably served, he would not be where he is now, and the prospect of his going to the penitentiary at no distant day would not be so good as this last move of the District Attorney seems to have made it.

There is nothing in Justice Field's decision in the Stanford case that can be considered novel, or that ought to occasion surprise. The Pacific Railway Commission summoned Mr. Stanford as a witness. He appeared before them, although, if he had stood upon his rights, he need not have done so. He answered some of the questions put to him, and he refused, or declined, or was unable, to answer others. The Chairman of the Commission telegraphed to the President for authority to employ counsel, to wit, the District Attorney of the United States, to compel him to answer, and received such authority. The only way a district attorney can proceed is to apply to a court for an order directing the recusant to testify. Application was made to the highest judicial authority within reach, and it was refused, as Stanford knew, and as everybody ought to have known, that it would be. Of course the Pacific Railway Commission were bound to omit no means to accomplish the objects of their creation. But the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hallet Kilbourn case was directly in the teeth of the application. That decision was founded upon the principle that Congress has no power to order a man to jail. *A fortiori* a committee of Congress, or a commission appointed by its authority, cannot do so. If neither a committee of Congress, nor a commission appointed by its authority, nor Congress itself, can send a man to jail, no power exists in that quarter to compel a man to testify against his will. The decision is incontestably right, being founded upon the constitutional division of powers of the Government into executive, legislative, and judicial. Congress has no more power to deprive a man of his liberty than the President has, not a whit. The Government of the United States was established to secure the blessings of liberty, and accordingly the steps by which a man may be deprived of his liberty must be some process of law. An order from the legislative branch of government is not a process of law. There may be inconveniences attending the release of Stanford, but none so great as that attending the incarceration of Kilbourn, at whose suit Congress was virtually fined \$20,000.

We were wondering the other day what the *Tribune* meant by chiding the Democratic party for passing the Tariff Act of 1883, and thereby exposing the laboring classes to disastrous competition with foreign paupers. The history of the Tariff Act of 1883 is pretty well known. It was initiated by a Republican Congress. The Commission appointed to frame it was selected by a Republican President. The bill framed by them was reported to a Republican House of Representatives, under the Speakership of J. Warren Keifer, but, being considered too libe-

ral in its reduction of duties, was substantially rejected, and another substituted in place of it. The Senate, which was also under Republican control (by the help of Mahone and Riddleberger), made some further changes in it. When it was finally passed, it was approved by a Republican President. This state of facts, according to the *Tribune*, made it a Democratic measure, and warranted that newspaper in reading us a homily of half a column on the sins of the Democrats against the workingman. A Western newspaper having raised the objection that the writer must have had some other tariff act in his mind than that of 1883, the *Tribune* now acknowledges that "the Republican party cast nearly all the votes by which the tariff act of 1883 was finally passed," that only one Democratic vote in the Senate and only 17 in the House were cast for it, while only 2 Republicans in the Senate and only 10 in the House were cast against it. "But," it says, "certain of its provisions were fastened upon the bill by almost exclusively Democratic votes." No particular ones are specified, but the gentle reader is left to infer that all the provisions which have exposed the workingman to pauper competition were adopted by the wicked Democrats against the desires and intentions of the Republican majority. The reader whose intellect is not wholly crushed by this suggestion will naturally inquire which party is responsible for the injury to the workingman—the one which voted almost unanimously against the bill after it had been so constructed, or the one which voted almost unanimously in favor of it, and put the Executive approval upon it.

The "bout" between Gov. Wilson and Gov. Foraker at Wheeling on Friday was a sheer waste of wind power on both sides. We do not apprehend any sad consequences from it, because it is too late to stir up sectional strife between the North and the South. That witches' cauldron will not boil any longer. The only effect of such speeches is to make the speakers themselves appear ridiculous in the eyes of all people who have any serious business in life. Which of the two was the more ridiculous in the Wheeling encounter depends on the question, which of the two began it. The testimony upon this point is rather confusing. The affair was evidently one in which the "personal equation" is the principal ingredient. Soldiers' reunions without number have taken place in which the Blue and the Gray have mingled without any syllable of discord. The recent one at Gettysburg contrasts finely with the jarring sounds given forth at Wheeling. The incident of real importance was the refusal of the G. A. R. to march under the banner which bore the President's portrait. The significance of even this may be exaggerated. If the leaders of the procession turned away from the banner, those who followed would turn aside also, in order not to break the line, even though they might think that they were committing an indecorum. Still, the fact remains that they did put an indignity on the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that they did so because he vetoed a profligate pension bill.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 24, to TUESDAY, August 30, 1887, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC

The President has promoted Mr. Owen A. Galvin to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, vice George M. Stearns, resigned. He was Mr. Stearns's assistant.

The President on August 30 appointed Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Director of the National Museum, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, vice Prof. S. F. Baird, deceased. He was associated with Prof. Baird in many important duties of a scientific kind.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive at St. Louis on Saturday, October 1, and will be the guests of Mayor Francis. They will spend Sunday, October 9, in Madison, Wis., the guests of Mr. Vilas, and they will be the guests of ex-Senator Howell E. Jackson at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, October 16.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Times on August 28 published answers received to inquiries sent out through Kansas and Missouri as to Presidential preferences. In Missouri, of 270 answers from Democrats, 251 were for Cleveland, 3 for Thurman, 1 for Wade Hampton, and the rest scattering. The Republicans sent 261 answers, of which 125 were for Blaine, 77 for Sherman, 41 for Lincoln, and the rest scattering. In Kansas, 326 Democrats answered as follows: Cleveland 306, Thurman 7, Hill 6, remainder scattering. The Republicans sent 302 answers, of which 181 were for Blaine, 86 for Sherman, 44 for Lincoln, and the rest scattering.

On the line of march of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, at Wheeling, August 26, a banner bearing a portrait of President Cleveland and the inscription "God Bless Our President, Commander-in-Chief of Our Army and Navy," was suspended across the street. Most of the posts crowded into the gutter to avoid passing under it, and either folded their colors or trailed them along the ground as they went by; but the Union Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh passed under the banner, and many of their members took off their hats and saluted. Very great excitement

seemed to attend.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis of the United States Navy was announced August 30.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, one of the authors of the Inter-State Commerce Law, has expressed the opinion that modifications of the statute will be found necessary and will be made, but that it will not be repealed by Congress.

Senator Sherman, taking occasion to deny statements about the fisheries dispute which had been attributed to him, wrote on August 29 that while the Canadian Government had legally the right to exclude American fishermen within the three-mile limit of their shore, it was an act of bad policy to do so, and that their denial to American fishermen of the commercial rights to seek shelter and buy bait and supplies in Canadian ports was inconsistent with the civilized and generous policy of modern commercial nations, and that he hoped it would be promptly abandoned, as the best preparation for more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion Government.

United States Senator Hearst, Gov. Stevenson, and Delegate Du Bois recently held a conference at Shoshone, Idaho, regarding the proposed enlargement of the boundaries of the Territory, with a view to its seeking admission into the Union. The plan to annex Nevada was abandoned, and it was suggested that the Idaho line be extended northward through

Montana so as to take in the counties of Beaverhead and Missoula.

In the application made by the Pacific Railroad Commission to compel Senator Stanford and other officers of the Central Pacific Railroad to answer certain questions in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation, Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court delivered at San Francisco on August 29 the opinion of the United States Circuit Court, to the effect that the act of Congress creating the Commission improperly invites the cooperation of the courts in an inquiry that is not judicial; and that, therefore, the railroad officers need not answer the questions.

The Republican Convention of Maryland, August 24, nominated Walter B. Brooks for Governor, Robert B. Dixon for Comptroller, and Francis Miller for Attorney-General. Mr. John K. Cowen of the Citizens' Reform League of Baltimore, a Democrat, made a speech in the Convention pledging his own support and the support of the Independent Democrats to the Republican ticket, because of the Democratic Machine's failure to reform the election laws. The platform declares in favor of civil-service reform, and complains of the violation of the law in Maryland appointments, favors the Blair Educational Bill, and denounces discrimination in the public schools against colored children.

The Republican Convention of Iowa at Des Moines on the same day renominated Gov. Larrabee and Lieut.-Gov. Hull, and nominated Clifford S. Robinson for Judge of the Supreme Court and Prof. Sency Sabin for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform contains a demand for the restriction of immigration, a complaint that the President has not enforced the Civil-Service Reform Law, and that he has discriminated against Union soldiers, and a demand for pensions to all dependent Union soldiers and the dependent families of soldiers.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania on August 25 nominated Simeon B. Chase of Easton for Judge of the Supreme Court and Dallas C. Irish of Newcastle for State Treasurer. The platform severely criticised the Republican party of the State for the failure of the last Legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment to popular vote. On August 26 the Prohibi-

tionists of Washington for Secretary of State, James D. Hitchcock for Comptroller, William W. Smith for Treasurer, Silas W. Mason for Attorney-General, and John G. Gray for State Engineer and Surveyor. The Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that have met in the State for many years. The platform declares in favor of woman suffrage, and favors many of the demands made by Labor conventions.

A resolution was adopted in the Georgia House of Representatives August 26 directing the Governor to withhold his warrant for \$8,000, now annually appropriated to the Atlanta University, unless the school refuse to admit white pupils.

A report was received at Denver, August 27, that Sheriff Kendall's posse had had a fight with Colorow's Indians near Meeker, and that one white man and several Indians had been killed and a number on each side had been wounded. Orders have been sent by the War Department to Gen. Crook to confer with Gov. Adams about the Indian outbreak. It is thought that the Indians will easily be induced to return to their reservation if the State authorities give over the effort to enforce civil processes against them.

Capt. Pratt of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa., will bring some of the wildest Indians he can find and march them in the procession at the Centennial of the Constitution in Philadelphia, side by side with the pupils of the school. The object is to illustrate

in the most striking way the progress made in Indian civilization in the century.

The forthcoming Convention of German Catholics, to be held at Chicago, has provoked a discussion by the German-American papers, wherein they have expressed a strong desire for the children of German parents in America to be taught the German language.

The proclamation of the Irish League has stimulated the Irish in America. A largely attended meeting of the American branch of the League was held at Omaha August 29. Patrick Egan delivered an address, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the proclamation of the League in Ireland, and praising Gladstone and Parnell.

Joseph McLaughlin and Patrick O'Brien, two striking workmen who have been doing "picket" duty near a shoe factory at Brockton, Mass., since the strike of lasters began there, have been arrested for conspiracy to injure the business of the proprietor by inducing lasters to stay away from the factory. In Hoboken, N. J., also, four bricklayers have been arrested on the complaint of a contractor, because, after taking a contract for a house, he could not secure sufficient men to work for him because the Bricklayers' Union, of which the prisoners are members, had ordered a boycott against him for dismissing a Union workman.

Judge Potter of the Supreme Court of this State on August 24 gave an opinion that there is a reasonable doubt whether the judgment of conviction rendered in a lower court against Jacob Sharp for bribe-giving should stand, and he ordered that the execution of the judgment be stayed until the termination of an appeal to the General Term. Thereupon Gov. Hill issued an order convening an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in this city on September 7, to hear the appeal. Sharp's counsel have made no effort to secure his release on bail, pending the appeal. He is yet in jail in this city.

Twenty five miles from Louisville, Ky., on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, a very strong flow of natural gas has been struck at a depth of 400 feet.

Early on the morning of August 27 a slight earthquake shock was felt at Columbia, S. C.; on the next day another slight shock was felt in Georgia, and at the City of Mexico it was

Mrs. Sarah Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, jr., and mistress of the White House during President Jackson's second term, died at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., August 23, aged eighty-one years. Other noteworthy deaths are those of the Rev. Moses Rogers, who was probably the oldest member of the Methodist ministry in America, at Fresh Ponds, Long Island, August 25, in his ninety-fourth year; Judge Daniel Goodwin of Detroit on August 25; on the same day Spencer Mowry, a well-known citizen and banker of Woonsocket, R. I.; and on the next day Augustus Lord Soule, a distinguished lawyer and judge in Massachusetts, and formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of that State; on August 28, Judge Samuel Hall of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

## FOREIGN.

An open-air meeting was held at Westminster on the evening of August 24 to denounce the Government's action in proclaiming the Irish National League. Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt made speeches. Sir William declared that the Government used the Unionists as a cat's paw to pass the Coercion Bill, and now treat their advice with contempt, and threaten to dissolve Parliament and annihilate the party if they withdraw their support from the Government.

On August 25 Mr. Gladstone moved in the House of Commons "that a humble address be presented to the Queen, representing that the