

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, April 28, to TUESDAY, May 4, 1886, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

THE President on Friday nominated Joseph C. Hendrix for Postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a graduate of Cornell, Secretary of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, and was a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn against Mr. Low.

Baltimore was surprised on Friday by the resignation of I. P. Veazey, the new Postmaster. He gives as his reason the demands of his private business, but it is said he is tired of having to supply places to the Gorman crowd. His successor is Frank Brown, a young lawyer in good practice, who has been President of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association for several years, and has always been conspicuous in agricultural affairs.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Burnett as Mr. Dusk's successor in the office of District Attorney for Alabama, thus wholly setting aside the Edmunds resolutions.

The Senate Committee on Commerce on Thursday voted to make a favorable report on a new Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Bill as a substitute for the original Ship Bill, providing as follows: Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate with the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred millions. The United States obligates itself to pay said company, for a period of five years after the ship railway shall have been completed and tested, any sums of money required to make two-thirds of the net revenues of said company amount annually to the sum of \$3,500,000, provided that the total liability of the Government shall in no case exceed the sum of \$7,500,000. The obligation of the United States shall not attach until the railway shall have transported, in the presence of a board of engineers appointed by the President of the United States, a loaded vessel weighing with her load not less than 6,000 tons, at an average speed of not less than six miles an hour, and place her in the harbor at the other side of the isthmus without injury to the vessel.

In the House on Thursday Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.), from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. It provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be again paid out or issued in any other manner. Holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same, may receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of standard silver dollars. The trade dollars so received by the United States Treasury officials shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and re coined into standard silver dollars.

The reduction in the public debt during April was \$10,965,387 95.

The great strike on the Gould railroad lines in the Southwest has finally ended in the acknowledged failure of the Knights of Labor. The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor issued, on Monday, a circular to the District Assemblies, in which they said that they had received a letter from the Congressional Committee investigating the strike, saying: "The testimony taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee shows conclusively that very serious losses to the commercial interests of the entire country have resulted from this trouble, and that a large number of persons not connected therewith have been thrown out of employment." Therefore, they "do respectfully but earnestly ask you to discontinue the strike, and leave the justice of your cause to the decision that public opinion may form when we make our report." The document was fully considered and the follow-

ing conclusion arrived at: "That the matter be left in the hands of the General Executive Board, they to set a time and declare the strike at an end." We have therefore selected Tuesday, May 4, 1886, as the time when this strike shall end. You will make application to your former employers for employment on the above date, Tuesday morning, May 4." Accordingly, on Tuesday many of the strikers applied for work and were generally received, though those who committed depredations were refused employment.

John Givens, a striker in St. Louis, was shot dead on Wednesday night by W. E. Withers, an employee of the Bridge and Tunnel Company, whom Givens assaulted after advising him to quit work and leave town.

The managers of all the railroads centering in Chicago held a meeting on Monday at the Burlington general office to consider the strike of the freight-handlers. An informal interchange of ideas relative to the situation finally culminated in the adoption of a resolution, that the present condition of business did not warrant any advance in the wages now paid to employees; that the roads pledge themselves to act as a unit in the matter, and resist all demands for shorter hours or advance in wages, agreeing not to treat individually or make concessions not approved of by all.

The movement for eight hours as a day's labor was actively carried out in many cities on May 1st. It was strongest in Chicago. It is estimated that 30,000 workmen were idle in that city on Saturday. All trades were affected, especially at lumber yards, railway depots, and furniture factories.

On Monday the streets of Chicago were filled with idle men, who were, however, orderly and quiet during the morning. Several of the roads whose freight-handlers had struck resumed working with new men. Lumbermen, metal-workers, and furniture men were mostly idle. About 40,000 men were out. The Wabash Railway officials sought the protection of the United States authorities to enable them to move freight. Several manufactories, including the McCormick reaper works, yielded to the demands of the men. In other cities the movement was not so extended. In Washington 3,000 men were idle. In New York city the demand has been made by many employees, but there are few strikes and no disorders. A number of firms have consented to eight hours' work and eight hours' pay.

There was a riot in Chicago on Monday afternoon. A crowd of some 7,000 or 8,000 Anarchists, workmen, and tramps assailed the McCormick Reaper Works because it was supposed that the men there would work ten hours. In fact, however, eight hours had been agreed to. The mob attacked the workmen with stones, and threw stones through the windows of the works. When a platoon of police arrived the mob attacked them, first with stones and then with revolvers. The police held their ground and returned the fire. Several of the rioters were hurt, and finally the police charged and scattered them. A dozen arrests were made. One striker was fatally injured.

At Chicago on Tuesday morning comparative quiet prevailed, though the police dispersed several mobs of idlers and made a number of arrests. The McCormick works opened as usual in the morning, fully one-half of their men resuming work under police protection. It was announced on Tuesday that a number of pork-packing houses had yielded to the demands of the men.

On Tuesday afternoon a handbill in Chicago, printed in German and English, called upon "workingmen" to meet at Desplaines and Randolph Streets in the evening. "Good speakers," it was promised, "will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police—the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon." Some 1,400 persons gathered there, but the speeches were dull, and half

the crowd had left when Sam Fielding, an Anarchist leader, took the stand and shouted out the most incendiary utterances. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, and Inspector Bonfield, at the head of 125 men, marched to the place. Bonfield called upon the crowd to disperse, and Fielding shouted out from the wagon: "To arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly from behind the wagon, which was not fifteen feet from the front rank of the police, one dynamite bomb (or more) was thrown in between the second and third ranks of the officers. The effect was terrible. Thirty-three policemen were cut down, about half-a-dozen fatally wounded. Immediately after the explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Probably fifty of the mob fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. In the afternoon a mob attacked a paint-shop in Centre Avenue, and was only dispersed by a vigorous charge by the police.

At Milwaukee on Monday afternoon a similar collision occurred between a mob of Poles and the police. Nobody was killed. The uneasiness continued on Tuesday. More than 7,000 idle workmen had gathered at Bay View, threatening the rolling mills. Governor Rusk of Wisconsin ordered out a number of militia companies. A mob was dispersed during the day by a volley fired over their heads.

The Grand Jury in this city on Thursday indicted five members of the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association for conspiracy and coercion in causing the strike on the Third Avenue Road by ordering the discharge of the five drivers and two conductors who were not members of the Union, and for interfering with the running of other horse railroads in the city by ordering the general tie-up on Monday, the 19th ult. Chairman Joseph P. O'Donnell is one of those indicted.

The Oregon Republicans have nominated T. R. Cornelius for Governor.

The enthusiastic reception of Jefferson Davis in the South has been made the text for "bloody-shirt" speeches and articles in the North. A close examination of the Southern papers shows that their sentiments are eminently loyal. Where the demonstration is approved it is as a personal compliment to Mr. Davis, and in memory of the Confederate dead. Commenting on the Montgomery celebration, the Vicksburg *Commercial Herald*, the leading Democratic morning paper of Mississippi, says: "Mr. Jefferson Davis is not of the new South. He is of the old South. He said things at Montgomery that would have been better unsaid, and did not say things he, of all men, ought to have said."

Mr. Davis delivered his address at the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument in Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday amid great enthusiasm. "I have come to join you," he said, "in the performance of a sacred task, to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives a free-will offering in defence of the rights of their sires won in the war of the Revolution, and the State sovereignty, freedom, and independence which was left as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights the compact of union was formed not to destroy, but the better to preserve and perpetuate. Who denies this cannot have attentively read the Articles of Confederation or the Constitution of the United States." In closing he said: "Permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general Government to its pristine

purity, and as best you may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country."

Henry Hobson Richardson, the eminent architect, died near Boston on Wednesday, aged about forty-eight. He was graduated at Harvard, and received his art education at the École des Beaux Arts, in Paris. Many costly and monumental public buildings of great merit, of which Trinity Church, Boston, is a conspicuous example, entitled him to rank as the head of his profession.

## FOREIGN.

Michael Davitt, in a speech at Birmingham on Wednesday night, said that Mr. Chamberlain had tried to justify his attitude toward the Irish bills by a most inconsistent argument, and he quoted a passage from a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain at Sheffield, in which the latter favored Mr. Butt's scheme and the removal of the Irish representatives from Westminster.

In a speech at Glasgow on Friday night, Mr. John Morley said in regard to the difficulty about Irish representation at Westminster: "The difficulty can be met by some such suggestion as I ventured to make in the House of Commons. What I ventured to suggest has since been supported by a man of greater authority and experience in the House than I. It was, for two or three years to let Ireland get the benefit of all the faculty and all the capacity of Ireland to set this new machinery a-going. If at the end of these two or three or five years there is then a desire felt or expressed on the part of the Irish people to revert once more to their old position, whether in reduced numbers or otherwise, at Westminster, I think it would be an arrangement which all Englishmen and Scotchmen might most gladly fall in with, and against which no Irishman would have very much to say." This is a hint that the Government is ready to modify the scheme on this important point.

Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote) in an address at Plymouth asked the Conservatives, in consideration of the fact that a large part of the Liberal party was unable to agree with the Ministry, to refrain from abusing Mr. Gladstone.

A two-column manifesto from Mr. Gladstone to his Midlothian constituents was published on Monday morning. He explains that his great age has prevented his taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess, and has obliged him to reserve his limited powers for the House of Commons, and for that reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. He gives a long history of the attempts to conciliate and coerce Ireland, and, referring to the present conflict, says: "On the side adverse to the Government are found, as I sorrowfully admit, in profuse abundance, station, title, wealth, social influence, and the professions, or the large majority of them—in a word, the spirit and power of class. These are the main body of the opposing host." Explaining his aim he says: "It is to restore your Parliament to efficacy by dividing and by removing obstacles to its work; to treat the Irish question with a due regard to its specialities, but with the same thoroughness of method by which we have solved colonial problems that fifty years back were hardly, if at all, less formidable."

"Now, however," he adds, "a new terror is brought upon the stage—the terror of home rule for Scotland, and some add for Wales. This suggestion does not alarm me. Only give us a little time to look at this question in its order of merit. I am not sorry that Scotland and Wales have been named, because all serious naming of them serves to help our movement on behalf of Ireland. I can draw no vital distinction of right between the case of Ireland and the other cases, but there are many distinctions of circumstance. For many years I have hoped it might be found practicable to apply decentralizing processes, even, perhaps, to portions of different conditions. Each case, which will naturally require differences of

treatment, will remain subject to the primary imperial obligations. I believe that the standard and measure of good government in Scotland and Wales will be eventually determined by public opinion in Scotland and Wales. But this formidable army which opposes the Government is in bulk and constituent parts the same, though now enriched at our cost with a valuable contingent of recruits that has fought in every political battle of the last sixty years and been defeated. We have before this had great controversies on free trade, free navigation, public education, religious equality, and the extension of the franchise. On these and other great issues this class fought uniformly on the wrong side, and was uniformly beaten by a power more difficult to marshal, but resistless when marshalled—by the upright sense of the nation. The power of gross and wholesale insult emboldens some, but only some, and not, I rejoice to think, the nations of Scotland or England. Lord Hartington reminded us, and I cordially agree with him, that this question, which may be turned over a thousand ways and placed in a thousand partial lights, can only be settled by the nation. From the first I stated, and I think I may speak for the Government at large, that here is my main and capital reliance. I rely upon my colleagues, upon an upright and enlightened House of Commons, upon the effect of free discussion; but the heart, the root, the beginning and the ending of my trust is in the wise and generous justice of the nation."

The following paragraphs of the manifesto are significant of Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward the Land-Purchase Bill, and his probable willingness to amend the Home-Rule Bill: "I speak now of the Home-Rule Bill, and leave the Land-Purchase Bill to stand on the declaration already made, adding only an expression of regret to find that, while the sands are running from the hour-glass, the Irish landlords have given no indication of a desire to accept the proposal framed in a spirit of the utmost allowable regard for their apprehensions and interest. . . . We are not now debating the amount of the Irish contributions to the empire, or the composition of the legislative body, or the maintenance of a representative connection with Westminster. On these and many more questions we may and may not be at odds. But what we are debating is the larger question which includes, I think absorbs, them all—the question whether you will or will not have regard to the prayer of Ireland for the management of affairs specifically and exclusively her own. This and no other is the matter which the House of Commons has to decide."

Many of Mr. Gladstone's staunchest supporters openly express the conviction that the Land-Purchase Bill will be dropped. The manifesto is taken to indicate that large concessions will be made to Mr. Chamberlain in return for the support of wavering Liberals, in order to carry the Home-Rule Bill through its second reading. The Conservatives believe that the manifesto will increase the opposition to the measure.

Statistics show that during the last three months 698 families, comprising 3,477 persons, were evicted from holdings in Ireland. During the same period 256 outrages were committed.

The death is announced of the Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords since 1851. The Earl of Redesdale was born in Ireland in 1805. His father was once Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He succeeded his father as Baron Redesdale in 1830, and was made an earl in 1876. The late earl was an inveterate pamphleteer. He was strongly opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was a Tory of the old school, and came into prominence in this country by his remarkable speeches on the *Alabama* claims question. His personal appearance was notably eccentric.

Queen Victoria formally opened the Colonial Exhibition in London on Tuesday. She was greeted with enthusiasm. A prominent feature of the opening ceremonies was the Ode composed for the occasion by Lord Tennyson. This was magnificently rendered by a vast choir of carefully selected voices. The Ode was sung just previous to the Queen's formal declaration that the exhibition was open. The music was by Sir Arthur Sullivan. One stanza was sung in Sanskrit, in deference to the Imperial idea.

The Greek Minister of War resigned on Thursday because he did not coincide with the action taken by his colleagues during his absence at the front. The Powers have approved the action of their representatives in Athens in presenting the ultimatum to the Greek Government.

Greece, in her reply delivered on Thursday to the ultimatum of the Powers ordering her to disarm within eight days, points to the fact that she had notified the Powers prior to the receipt of their ultimatum that she had accepted the counsel of France, thus giving formal assurance that, yielding to the desire of the Powers, she would not disturb the peace. Consequently she will maintain her armaments, but will gradually reduce them. Greece trusts, the answer adds, that the ultimatum of the Powers will be now regarded as having no further object. The foreign Ministers in Athens, on receiving the reply of Greece, referred it to their respective Governments, from whom they awaited instructions before answering it.

The Greek Government decided on Monday that its reply already made to the ultimatum of the Powers was sufficient, and that the promises contained therein were all it could make. The ministers of the Powers prepared to embark on the allied fleet, but were instructed on Tuesday to remain at their posts.

It is believed that the Powers will accept a guarantee from France that she will secure the disarmament of Greece, and that they will not fix an actual period for its accomplishment.

There is serious dissension in the Spanish Cabinet. The friction is due to the refusal of the other Ministers to yield to the demands of Señor Camacho, the Minister of Finance, for economy in the budget, which he insists is necessary.

The Prussian Government, fearing that strikes are impending, has issued a decree ordering the police to interfere in case strikers intimidate workmen. Socialist meetings and publications will be put under energetic surveillance.

The French have suppressed the revolt of natives in Senegal.

Another attempt to burn Mandalay, Burmah, was made on Thursday. The damage is considerable.

A pastoral letter was received in Montreal on Wednesday from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the Knights of Labor as a secret organization inimical to the interests of religion and good morals. Great efforts had been made by the local officers of the order to influence the Cardinal and prevent the issuing of this pastoral. The Cardinal, it is understood, before issuing it conferred with all the provincial bishops, who all agree with his decision.

The Grand Vicar Marshal of the Bishop's Palace in Montreal is authority for the statement that at the Consistory in June next, to be held in Rome, the Pope will issue a bull absolutely condemning and excommunicating all the Knights of Labor.

The report that an American fishing vessel had been seized at Baddeck, Cape Breton, for infringement of the fishing laws, was incorrect. The Dominion Collector of Customs says that an American schooner in the Bras d'Or Lake was examined on suspicion of irregularity in her papers, but, the cargo and clearances being found to agree, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

## DEMOCRATS AND MUGWUMPS.

A LETTER from Washington in the *Springfield Republican*, probably written by Mr. Samuel Bowles, discussing the President's attitude toward the leaders of the Democratic party on the one hand and toward civil-service reform on the other, has attracted the lively interest of the Republican newspapers, and has led the *Philadelphia Press* to remark that "the result of one year of a reform Democratic Mugwump Administration is profound discontent among the Democrats, and dissatisfaction among the Mugwumps. The result," it continues, "is exactly what was predicted when it was claimed that, however sincere Cleveland might be himself, he would be unable to stand up against the bad tendencies of his own party."

Mr. Bowles's letter is for the most part a narrative of facts that came under his observation in Washington, with here and there an opinion of his own as to what might better have been done. The line between his facts and his opinions is not in all cases so clearly drawn as would be desirable, but there is a clear division of the subject treated into two parts, viz.: the discontent of the Democratic leaders with so much of civil-service reform as the President has insisted upon, and the discontent of the Independents with the infractions, or supposed infractions, of principle which have been committed by the President, or by his subordinates with his consent. As to the former of these two difficulties, Mr. Bowles says in substance that there is a great deal of complaint among Democrats that the President has not formulated a policy, or rather a lot of policies, and put them through as a party chief should do; that he has housed himself in the Executive Mansion, and allowed things to take their own course, and that consequently the party is drifting like a ship without rudder or compass. This is the complaint made in Washington wherever two or three Democratic Congressmen are gathered together. It signifies simply that Congressmen are not allowed to have the offices they want or as many as they want. To whatever extent this discontent exists, civil-service reform has got in their way and has blocked their game.

The dissatisfied Democrats, as well as other people, know that our form of government does not contemplate that the President shall formulate the policy of his party, or provide machinery for his doing so, in any other way than by making recommendations to Congress in writing from time to time. They know, and all know, that having a policy and "putting it through" means, so far as the President is concerned, using the offices as bribes to secure the votes of some and as whips to punish the obstinacy of others. There is no other significance to the phrase in this country of ours. This view is abundantly sustained by political history. The only Presidents during this generation who have had policies to "put through" were Andrew Johnson and General Grant. Both made lamentable failures, and both failed to put through the policies which they had at heart. Both Johnson and Grant used the patronage of the Government for all that it would bring—the one to carry out his ideas of Southern Reconstruction, and the other to secure

the annexation of San Domingo. They demoralized the public service to an unheard-of degree, produced incurable dissensions in their party, and in the end failed. Now what would have happened if Mr. Cleveland had gone to Washington with the purpose to "put through" a repeal of the Silver Bill, or a revision of the tariff, or to carry out any policy which required votes in Congress? After recommending to Congress the measures he desired to have adopted, as he has done, there would be no recourse but to say to reluctant members: "Here are so many offices at your disposal if you vote for my measures. If you do not so vote, they will be given to your rivals and enemies in your own districts, and if you have any friends in office now, they will be put out." This is the lowest form of public debauchery. It would have ruined Mr. Cleveland as it ruined his party predecessors, Pierce and Buchanan, and it would have failed utterly, as it did in their cases, to accomplish the end sought to be gained.

Now, what have the Mugwumps to say? They perceive, in the first place, that, to whatever extent Democratic discontent exists, it exists because civil-service reform has found a lodgment in the White House. There is no complaint that Mr. Cleveland has violated any principle held dear by the Democratic party. It is not alleged that he has gone counter to the Democratic platform or to the pledges made before his election. The only complaint from that quarter is that he has not cut up and served out the public patronage fast enough. This is not a complaint that grieves any Mugwump. On the other hand, there is a complaint that the President has come short in some rather glaring cases of the terms of the letter which he voluntarily addressed to Mr. Curtis on Christmas day, 1884. This is a subject which we have discussed from time to time, and which we shall reserve for separate treatment. There is also a complaint that the Civil-Service Reform Law has been violated in some places, notably in Baltimore and Indianapolis. These appear to be two very rotten spots. Now, the violation of a statute of the United States is a much graver matter than differences of opinion concerning a voluntary pledge, as to which there may be much latitude of interpretation. Such violation cannot be tolerated here and there by those who have civil-service reform at heart any more than counterfeiting can be tolerated here and there by banks. We believe that it will not be tolerated by the President if the facts shall show that an infraction of law has been committed, or that its spirit has been violated by any person who holds his commission. At all events, the Republican press may rest assured that no pains will be spared by the Mugwumps to find out the facts, and that there will be no hesitancy on their part in proclaiming them.

## THE LESSONS OF THE STRIKES.

THE railroad strikes may now be considered for all practical purposes at an end. They have caused a great deal of pecuniary loss to the corporations, to the workingmen, and to the business community. But they have been of

inestimable value as a means of securing for the labor problem an amount and kind of discussion from all classes such as it never received before. Never before have the labor associations attracted so much attention to their aims and methods from others besides large employers. Never before has the public been brought to a thorough comprehension of the theory which underlies nearly all the strikes that take place in this country—the theory that the striking laborer has a moral right to be employed on his own terms in the place he has left. It is this theory that causes the resort to violence to which nearly every large strike of unskilled, or only slightly skilled, labor owes the smallest success. Not one of the recent railroad strikes would have delayed traffic for over a day or two but for the forcible resistance of the strikers to the conduct of the business by anybody but themselves. This forcible resistance is due almost wholly to the belief that when the member of a union gets a place in anybody's employment, he acquires a vested interest in it of which the employer has no right to deprive him. It is this which makes the members of all the unions sympathize either secretly or openly with the assaults and other acts of violence which accompany all the large strikes. They look on them as not wholly illegitimate attempts to defend a species of property. This theory has never before been as thoroughly examined by the public at large as it has been during the late troubles. In fact, there has been for a great many years a sort of ignorant or indifferent acquiescence in it. But this is at an end. It has been examined, and its absurdity made manifest, and a manifest absurdity does not live long in this country.

But there is another lesson, almost equally important, which we trust the strikes may bring home to railroad managers, both East and West. No matter how mischievous or how badly managed trade organizations may be, or how absurd the pretensions they make, their continuance and growth is certain. The individual laborer in any calling is, in these days of great accumulations of capital, very weak and helpless in his relations with the employer. He knows that combination with his fellows will give him strength in making his bargains and defending his rights, and therefore combine he will. But the very fact that these combinations are intended to make the weak strong, makes them also to a certain degree hostile to all excellence. They nearly all oppose bitterly any display of individual superiority. They nearly all see to it that unusual ingenuity, or skill, or diligence, or ambition, or industry shall not profit a man. They nearly all try to keep all the members down to the level of the most stupid, or slow, or indolent, or contented. In so far they are hostile to civilization itself, and are drags on the wheels of both moral and material progress. They cultivate deliberately, in spite of the professions of their documents, a rather low mental and moral type of man. But this makes it all the more important that the corporations and other great employers of labor who suffer from them, and who refuse to "recognize" them, should in their dealings with their own em-