

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

## The Week.

THE expedient of calling in 3 per cent. bonds in large amounts has had little effect upon the supply of active money; and the offer of the Treasury to cash uncalled bonds on presentation, though before the public for more than a month, has only elicited some two and a half millions. It is the most signal in a long series of proofs that the redemption of bonds by the Treasury, whatever else it may accomplish, does not act as an efficient relief to a money market which is habitually depleted by the Treasury's operations. So far as the money market is cramped by the collection of surplus revenue, the calling in of bonds offers, though with uncomfortable delays, an adequate return. But the position is complicated by the presumed requirement of law to lock up all the lawful money received from national banks on account of bank notes retired. This lock-up has now reached the sum of nearly \$70,000,000—a sum which withdraws the whole capital of the banks of this city, \$59,312,700, and one-fourth of their surplus of \$42,759,000. The *Evening Post* prints a memorandum on this subject, submitted in October, 1882, to Secretary Folger. The principles involved are unchanged; the money locked up is some seventeen millions greater. The document is now published in order to bring its suggestions before the business community.

A correspondent asks why may not the national-bank circulation be continued indefinitely, by the banks leaving in the Treasury the money received by them when their bonds are redeemed, except, of course, the 10 per cent. margin which the law requires when bonds are deposited. The answer is that that is exactly what is done, to a very large extent. The October statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the sum of \$68,529,417 lies in the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of national-bank notes. The one sum offsets the other. The national-bank circulation is not necessarily curtailed by the redemption of the bonds, but its elasticity is curtailed, or rather suppressed altogether, since the banks have ceased to exercise any control over it, and the Government has no function to discharge in the premises except to redeem it when the notes are presented for that purpose. As the law requires the money deposited by any bank for the redemption of its notes to be placed to the credit of the bank on the Treasurer's books, it is plain that the Department has no control over the deposit except for that specific purpose. To vest the Treasurer with any discretion as to its use would be to authorize him to go into the banking business himself, for he could make no other use of it than to lend it to somebody, or possibly to redeem more bonds, which would be simply repeating the process. The important fact is, that the circulation of national-bank notes is not necessarily lessened by the redemption of bonds, but the aggregate

circulation of banknotes and greenbacks is lessened, and that of silver certificates is augmented.

The London *Economist* has lately had some interesting tables illustrative of the effect of the fall in the value of silver on trade. The bimetalists maintain that it has been very great, but have never been able to produce in support of their assertions facts not explainable on any other hypothesis. It so happens that while British imports from silver-using countries declined considerably after 1876, and were very high in 1882-3, they have been nearly steady during the other years which have since elapsed. On the other hand, British exports to silver-using countries have risen almost steadily since 1876. We reproduce the totals in millions:

TRADE WITH SILVER-USING COUNTRIES.

| Year.      | Imports. | Exports. |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 1885 ..... | £63,071  | £61,587  |
| 1884 ..... | 64,951   | 66,075   |
| 1883 ..... | 72,917   | 66,058   |
| 1882 ..... | 75,990   | 65,409   |
| 1881 ..... | 65,039   | 65,859   |
| 1880 ..... | 65,732   | 64,197   |
| 1878 ..... | 63,633   | 51,421   |
| 1876 ..... | 71,244   | 50,471   |

The anti-ten-hour strike in the pork-packing houses at Chicago has probably been precipitated by the great decline in pork products. There is just so much foundation for the charge that the packing-houses connived at or were not averse to the strike. The business had ceased to be profitable, and it was detrimental to the interests of the trade to pile up more stock upon a glutted market. This is a situation which not seldom comes to pass in other trades. If the business can still be carried on so as to yield a profit by working ten hours a day, but cannot be carried on with eight hours' labor, it is for the interest of all that the ten-hour rule should be adopted. If the facts are, as the men claim, that the interests of the employers are served by a stoppage, that is a first-rate argument for their accepting the ten-hour rule, at least until the pork market improves.

The price of wheat in the Chicago market on Monday fell below seventy cents per bushel. This is said to be the lowest quotation that has been seen in a quarter of a century. Can any one doubt that the American farmer has at last secured the "home market" that he has been so manfully striving for these twenty-five years under the blessings of a protective tariff? He has been told from time to time that there was nothing like a tariff to make a market for his wheat and his corn and his pork; that it was simply ridiculous to send his stuff 3,000 miles and pay freight on it when he could have a market at his own doors by keeping out foreign goods. He believed all this because it was so plausible and so easy to understand. He was told to "grin and bear it" until the manufacturers had time to get started, and then he would see good prices for everything he had to sell. He has borne it since 1861, but without grinning

to any great extent, and he is bearing it still. He has been virtually hiring people to eat his products, and the more he has hired the less he has got for what he had to sell. There is nothing very strange about this except that the delusion in the bucolic mind should have lasted so long.

The appointment of Gen. John M. Corse as Postmaster of Boston is an excellent one. Gen. Corse was one of the finest officers who served in the Union army during the war, and his exploits were such as in any European country would have been rewarded with all sorts of enduring testimonials. He has been a life-long Democrat, and always in sympathy with the progressive element in his party. Naturally, therefore, since his residence in Massachusetts he has opposed Butlerism, and he has been a hearty supporter of President Cleveland. He is a sincere believer in civil-service reform, and may be trusted to enforce the law in the largest post-office of New England with as much fidelity to both its spirit and its letter as Collector Saltonstall has displayed in conducting the chief custom-house in that division of the country. Gen. Corse is a man of executive ability, and well qualified for the position which he assumes. His appointment is thus in sharp contrast with that of his Republican predecessor, who was given the place upon eleemosynary grounds, rather than because of any fitness for its responsibilities.

The President has now filled four of the chief Federal offices in New England, having previously appointed Leverett Saltonstall Collector of the Boston Custom-house, George M. Stearns United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, and John E. Fitzgerald Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Massachusetts District, which is the most important in the Eastern States. No candid Republican will question the high quality of each of these appointments, and it is simple truth to say that together they represent a higher average of ability and character than has been seen in these four offices for years. An Administration is properly judged by the character of its appointments to the most responsible offices in its gift; and judged by this test, no fair-minded man will deny that the cause of good government in New England has gained rather than lost by the committal of the appointing power to a Democratic President. Nor can any shrewd politician fail to see that the Democratic party is stronger in New England by reason of such appointments than it would have been if these important offices had been turned over to Democratic spoilsmen.

Mr. Andrew's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Massachusetts Governorship is a brief but admirable document. A better statement of the existing political situation could not easily be made than this:

"Two years ago the Republican party, which for a quarter of a century has controlled the national Government, was deprived of its power by the deliberate action of the people,

because it sought only its own preservation and stood for nothing but a political machine. Since then that party has shown an absolute unwillingness or incapacity to profit by the lesson of defeat, while the Democratic party has given the country an honest, able, and fearless Administration, satisfactory to the people, and has shown a progressive spirit ready to deal with the issues of the day. The intelligence of the nation, irrespective of political parties, heartily approves the earnest efforts of President Cleveland to divorce the civil service from politics; to reduce the tariff to the requirements of times of peace; to lessen the burden of taxation, and to prevent the coinage of a debased currency."

The nomination of Mr. Andrew appears to gain strength as the heads of the two tickets are contrasted, and he is receiving the hearty support of the Independent voters, never so numerous in Massachusetts as now. On the other hand, the Republican candidate arouses no enthusiasm in his own party, and the main reliance for his election is the hope that he may attract to his support the worst elements of the opposition.

The nomination of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt by Tammany was probably the greatest surprise to which that institution has ever treated the public. He was one of the last men in the city we should have expected its managers to talk of, much less to nominate for high office. That it is a good nomination we hardly need to say. Mr. Hewitt is just the kind of man New York should always have for Mayor. His one defect is the condition of his health, but if elected he would, by a rigid enforcement of the Civil-Service Law and a rigid abstinence from "deals" or "dickers," lessen the demands of the office on his strength and energy by at least one-half. He is an eminent business man, one of the largest and most successful employers of labor we have, an authority on most of the economical questions of the day, and has a character on which, although he has been for long years in politics, nobody has ever been able to inflict the smallest damage. Whether he will accept we do not know, but if he does, we should think the best thing the County Democracy can do, if Mayor Grace will not run again, is to adopt the nomination. Mr. Hewitt is to all intents and purposes a County Democrat rather than a Tammany man. In fact, his production by Tammany for a municipal office would seem to indicate some serious internal change in the moral constitution of that body. The action of the County Democracy and of the Republicans will now be awaited with interest. The latter are still talking of Mr. Acton, but we believe he would not accept, possibly through dread of the "knife." The "boys" will probably hit on some one whose goodness will be less offensive.

Henry George's submissiveness in taking away the plates of his book from the printing-office in which a strike was pending, in obedience to the demands of a trade union, is a fine illustration of the kind of Mayor he would be if elected. The strike was by boys, none of whom were old enough to be voters. When it first began, Mr. George was asked to intercede in behalf of the boys, but, nothing coming from that, a union ordered him to take the plates of his book away from the establishment on pain of their immediate displeasure, which was, of course, a threat not to vote

for him for Mayor. Mr. George submitted at once, swallowing his frequently uttered protests against dictation. When he was asked a few days ago about the threat of one of his campaign leaders to "spot" every union man who "scabbed" on election day, he said that the "labor organizations were not so low as that," and that the "spirit of the labor movement was the reverse of coercive." Now he submits tamely to "coercion" upon himself, and does all he can to assist a boycott which is brought in aid of a strike. He would be a fine "reformer" to have in the Mayor's chair if the demands of every union were to be yielded to as meekly as this one was.

Mr. George apparently has great faith in the "free lunch" contingent of the labor party. He said in a speech on Monday night:

"I want you to show these political managers that the workmen have a right to be heard right here in New York. Why, as you are now placed, you have no rights but to work, and toil, and pay what you earn for the privilege of living. Why have you no rights? Because you have not asserted them. These horse cars that run along your streets should be as free as air—just as free as the elevator that carries you up into the upper stories of tall buildings. It is your privilege to have cars to run you out to the unoccupied land that lies all about you and is held by the millionaires for a rise."

If the workmen are entitled to free horse-cars, and free house lots, why not to free cabs and free meals and free theatre tickets? Why limit their "rights" at all? They will need to have everything free if Mr. George's theories about their not having to toil and work and pay for their living are to be put into practice.

The Governor's action in pardoning the Theiss boycotters strikes us as humane and wise. All of his reasons must command the respect of fair-minded men. There is no doubt that the boycotters were ignorant of the fact that they were violating the law. They did not know that there was anything in the Penal Code which applied to boycotting, and their ignorance is not surprising, for at the time of their offence the same ignorance prevailed in the editorial rooms of nearly the entire press of the country. It required repeated quotations from the Penal Code and repeated exhortations to the press of the country to explore its treasures, to disseminate the valuable information that boycotting was a crime, and that persons practising it were liable to fine and imprisonment. The sentence of the Theiss boycotters was a valuable lesson not only to them and other laboring men, but to the newspaper press of the country as well. Having received their lesson, and having promised that, if pardoned, they would refrain from boycotting in the future and obey the laws of the land, the Theiss boycotters have served a most useful purpose. They had the strong excuse of ignorance, since they were the first to be tried under the law. Future offenders will not have this excuse, and the Governor's act cannot, therefore, be made a precedent.

The meeting of the American Board at Des Moines has taken action on the question of the conduct of the Prudential Committee in rejecting, or even virtually recalling, missionaries who do not hold the Committee's views of the ultimate fate of the heathen. But the action as

reported is only the familiar verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." It is a settlement which settles nothing. From the nature of things this must be the case. The difference between the two parties is fundamental, and the cleavage extends from the bottom to the top, leaving no possible point of meeting. One side holds that the heathen must be for ever lost if the Gospel be not preached to them in this world; the other believes that opportunities of salvation may be afforded after death. There is no possibility of "harmonizing" these views, and as there exists no authority in the Congregational order to declare which belief is true or binding, the divergence must continue. It is a striking sign of the times that whereas Mills and his companions had only an ardent, unquestioning desire to send the Gospel to the heathen, the American Board of to-day, outcome of the prayers and labors of those pioneers of missions, is inquiring what the Gospel is.

One serious trouble in the matter is, that many of the leading ministers of the denomination in this country hold and preach the probation theory, and the question therefore arises very naturally why, if this doctrine is so poisonous for the heathen, it can be administered in such large doses to Americans without mischief. Mr. Newman Smyth of New Haven and Dr. Ward of the *Independent* would probably be considered excellent missionaries to the heathen, and yet they teach the probation heresy in this country. The case of the poor heathen is, under the circumstances, a very hard one. When they are converted, and hear for the first time about eternal damnation, they are naturally very solicitous about the fate of their dead relatives, and would like to get some sort of assurance, knowing what kind of people they were, that they were getting another chance to behave decently in the next world. But the Board is unwilling to have the missionaries say a single word of cheer to them on this subject, so that the poor fellows receive with Christianity the awful revelation that the better Christians they are, the more certain it is to them that they will never see any of their deceased kinsmen again.

The Andover professors who believe in the "second probation" theory are to be brought to trial on a charge of fraud—that is, that they are drawing their salaries under a pledge to teach certain doctrines which they do not teach. The culprits are five in number, and their offence is known as "the Andover Hypothesis." The Board of Visitors of the College has summoned them to appear and answer October 25, but the professors have denied the jurisdiction of the Board, and there the matter rests until the 25th. That the charge is very serious may be inferred from the fact that the complainants look on the hypothesis as destructive of the doctrine of the atonement, of eternal punishment, and of the inspiration of the Scriptures. If this be true, of course, the controversy over the missionaries is a very subordinate incident in the affair. The trial, if it takes place before an ecclesiastical court, must be very long, but the case will, in all likelihood, find its way eventually into a court of law, as theological controversies are apt to do when the question of salary is involved.

The Register of the Treasury adds a note to the list of "balances due to and from the United States," which has lately been published, calling attention to the necessity of looking into each of the several statements in order to determine the indebtedness of a particular officer. That is, after finding a balance set down against one, further search may show him a creditor on another account. The Register maintains that this state of affairs "demonstrates the necessity of a system of unification, where a total indebtedness can be found at one glance." It seems strange that the Register, who is the official bookkeeper of the Treasury, clothed with important powers, and supplied with a large corps of clerks, cannot introduce this demonstrably necessary change in the method of keeping the Government accounts. But the truth is, as may be inferred from the plaintive note in question, he is powerless. He is, as his title indicates, a mere "register" of the balances which are certified to him by the Comptrollers, and each of these works in ignorance of the operations of the others. The First Comptroller, for example, may to-morrow certify a balance to be due to a marshal or to a consul of the United States, and order its payment, too, though the Commissioner of Customs may have a large outstanding difference against the same individual as a former Collector, or though the Second Comptroller may have been urging him for years to close his accounts as late paymaster in the navy. Under the present system this frequently occurs, and when it does not occur it is due to some accident or to the supererogatory diligence of a clerk. What is needed to bring about the unification of the accounts, as well as other important reforms, is a radical change in the present system of accounting. We have long since outgrown the present system, which was adapted to our wants when we had but one Auditor and one Comptroller. We now have six Auditors and three Comptrollers (calling the Commissioner of Customs a comptroller), who act independently of each other, and often at cross purposes, who establish rules of evidence and methods of procedure which are constantly clashing, and who allow credits to an officer without conference with each other concerning his accounts rendered in another official capacity. It is obvious that a consolidation of the three Comptrollers, or the bringing of them into more intimate relations than at present exist, would be a palpable improvement of our civil service.

The correspondence between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice about the non-presentation of the letter to the Prince of Wales has been printed, and is very droll, all the droll because it was Mr. Rice who published it. Mr. Phelps's letter would have been cruel if written to a person with keener perceptions than Mr. Rice, but he rallied after it promptly, and took his revenge by intimating that he (Rice) did not consider Mr. Phelps fit for his place. What made the letter cruel was Mr. Phelps's production in full of the undoubted fact that the presentation of any American at court is a purely discretionary civility on the part of the Minister, and always has been so; and Mr. Rice's claiming it as a right, and denouncing its refusal as

"censorship of the press," was therefore almost as funny as his claiming a dinner at the Legation would have been. The Minister is supreme judge of the expediency of presenting anybody. He would not present a personal enemy, nor would he present the editor of the *Police Gazette*, and nobody would be silly enough to ask him for his reasons. It would have been a gross impropriety to present to the Prince of Wales the author or editor of a blackguard lampoon on his superior officer and personal friend, the Secretary of State; and the Prince of Wales, we are sure, would be the first man in England to recognize the fitness of his refusal. One of the drollest things in Mr. Rice's letter, however, is his calling "Arthur Richmond," the blackguard whom he admitted to his *Review*, "The Press," and denouncing anybody who did not like "Richmond's" ruffianism, as a "censor." Calling him "The Press" reminds one of the practice of calling strikers "Labor" when they are throwing brickbats at non-unionists. If Mr. Rice were to let a man occupy one of his front windows to abuse the passers by, or distribute libellous handbills on his sidewalk, he would, we suppose, consider any one who gave him a good kicking an enemy of "Liberty."

A queer controversy has started up respecting the "loyalty" of a school-book published by the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., entitled a 'Brief History of the United States,' by the late Prof. J. Dorman Steele of Elmira, N. Y. The question was raised a few weeks ago in the Grand Army Post at Saratoga whether this work was suitable to be put in the hands of youth as a text-book, and it was decided in a qualified way in the negative. The question is now agitating the Board of Education of Newark. The facts have been brought out that the book has been in use fourteen years without a word of disapproval until now on the score of loyalty; that it was prepared by a Union soldier who was desperately wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks while leading his men (Company K, Eighty-first New York Volunteers) in action; that it received the approval of the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic (the *National Tribune*), and that the principal charge brought against it—that of underrating the numbers of Lee's army at the final surrender at Appomattox, and thus belittling the achievements of Gen. Grant—is untrue, since the author in a foot-note gave the official returns of both sides. Such a controversy has more of the marks of a fight among book agents for the command of the market than of a competitive examination for loyalty.

The biennial report upon the schools of Vermont by Superintendent Darrt, presented to the Legislature upon its meeting last week, shows that the educational system of the State is retrograding rather than improving. In 1880 the number of children enrolled in school at some time during the year was 73,952, while in 1886 it has sunk to 71,667. As the last census showed 99,463 persons of school age, it follows that only 72 per cent. of the children now enter a public school, against more than 74 per cent. six years ago. The present proportion falls below that in four

of the Southern States—Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, and Texas—79 per cent. of all the children being enrolled in the last named commonwealth, while Missouri is within 4 per cent. of Vermont's record, and even South Carolina falls but 9 per cent. behind.

Senator Pike of New Hampshire, who died on Friday, had suffered so much from ill-health since he was elected three years ago that he had not been able to show his quality, which was much above the ruling level in New Hampshire Senators of late years. He was neither a crank, like his associate Blair, nor a mere wire-puller, like Rollins, whom he succeeded; but a man of good ability and unusual independence for a State where partisans are as a rule so hide-bound. It is to be regretted that he did not enjoy the opportunity of doing something to relieve New Hampshire Republicanism from the reputation of representing only charlatanry in statesmanship or the Machine in politics. The Legislature which is to be elected next month will have the choice of his successor, but as that body will not, in the regular course of things, meet until next June, the Governor will appoint a man who will fill the seat during the next session of Congress. The Democrats are given an unexpected chance to gain a seat in the upper branch of Congress by Mr. Pike's death, but they have only carried the Legislature twice (in 1871 and in 1874) during the thirty years since the Republican party was formed, and it is not very likely they will have such a piece of good luck this year.

We say it with deep pain, but we cannot avoid it, that in our opinion the *Sun* demonstrated on Monday that Lieutenant Schwatka did not discover "the Jones River," or any other river in Alaska, and that the river to which he has given the name of "Jones" has been known to the Russian and other explorers for a century or thereabouts. Unless the *Sun's* reproduction of the map from Tebienkoff's Atlas is a base forgery, it is fatal to the contention of the *Times* that Schwatka had any right to give a name to any river in that region. This result is made all the more melancholy by the simultaneous appearance in the *Times* of a sarcastic poem, containing passages of great power and beauty, directed against the editor of the *Sun*. But for the Tebienkoff's Atlas it would have been difficult for the editor of the *Sun* to stand up against this poem. The Atlas has saved him in the providential way in which a copy of the New Testament in a young man's waistcoat pocket occasionally stops a bullet in battle. We need hardly say that we do not think any blame in the matter attaches to Mr. Jones beyond over-confidence in Schwatka, who is, we should say, a sanguine, fussy sort of person, whose "discoveries" should be received with great caution. To Mr. Jones the mortification of having his name forcibly detached from the river will doubtless be great, but giving one's name to rivers or mountains, in the teeth of opposition, is a delicate business on which a prudent man will not venture. It is a distinction in which the civilized world has to acquiesce, in order to give it any permanence or value.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 6, to TUESDAY, October 12, 1886 inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

A FEDERAL office-holder has decided to resign on account of the President's order about non-interference in politics. Philip Kumler, United States District-Attorney and Republican candidate for the Common Pleas Judgeship in Cincinnati, will send his resignation to the President. The President is reported to be very indignant at the way in which his order has been violated, and it is believed that he will make conspicuous examples of several offenders.

The United States District Attorney who has been warned by the Administration that he must resign if he desires to run for Congress, is understood to be A. J. Delaney of Wisconsin, who defeated Gen. Bragg for renomination in his Congressional district. Mr. Delaney has recently said that he did not understand that the order prevented any man from seeking another office, and he believed he could hold his present office until he became a representative of the Second District in Congress.

Charges of interference in active politics are brought against Collector Troup of New Haven, and Collector Bishop of Cincinnati.

Gen. John M. Corse has been appointed Postmaster at Boston. He has a brilliant record as a soldier.

The Civil-Service Commission in all probability will amend the civil-service rules so that employees may be transferred from the various departments throughout the country to places at the national capital. The object is to strengthen the service in the departments there.

The American schooner *Marion Grimes* was released on Tuesday afternoon at Port Shelburne, N. S., Consul Phelan having deposited \$400 for the fine.

The British Minister at Washington, acting on instructions from his Government, has applied to the Department of State for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizures of the British Columbian schooners *Onward*, *Thornton*, and *Carolina* by the U. S. revenue steamer *Corwin*, for alleged violation of the laws regulating the hunting of seals in Alaskan waters.

The New York *Times* on Sunday said: "We take pleasure in laying before the public copies of several letters bearing upon the reported misconduct of Mr. Sedgwick, the Special Agent of the State Department, in the City of Mexico. The testimony of these letters is strong in vindication of Mr. Sedgwick and in support of his own published denial. We are confident that they will be accepted by his friends and the public as a sufficient answer to the accusations brought against him."

From the annual report of Gen. Miles as commander of the Department of Arizona, in New Mexico, it appears that the surrender of Geronimo was unconditional. Gen. Miles in his report argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He suggests that the Apaches be treated as other Indians have been under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood, and the officers and soldiers generally for their meritorious services during the campaign.

Judge Brown of the United States Court at Detroit, Mich., on Monday handed down his decision in the case of the United States against John Craig, on the action brought to recover a penalty of \$1,000 provided for in the "Assisted Immigration Act" of February 26, 1886. Judge Brown sustains the constitutionality of the law.

Gen. Gordon was on Wednesday elected Governor of Georgia without a contest. Two

amendments to the Constitution were almost unanimously adopted. The first was to extend the power of the Legislature, which now may furnish limbs to maimed ex-Confederates, so that in its discretion the relief may take any other form. The effect of this amendment will be to give Georgia an extended pension list. The second amendment is to permit local legislation to originate in the Senate as well as in the House, instead of in the House exclusively, as formerly. The majority of the Legislature is undoubtedly for the policy of prohibition.

The Colorado Democrats on Wednesday nominated Alva Adams for Governor. The platform favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the same terms as gold, and criticizes the Republican party, claiming that they have while in power created and maintained gigantic monopolies, resulting in serious conflicts between capital and labor, which now agitate all sections of the country. It also commends President Cleveland "for his impartial execution of the Civil-Service Law," and congratulates the Democratic party on its return to power, and upon the "honesty and integrity which, by reason of such return, has characterized the administration of public affairs during the past two years."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey, B. F. Howey says: "I have carefully examined the platform adopted by the Convention, and am in hearty accord with its declarations. In acknowledging the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the Convention, I beg to say that I am a Jerseyman by birth, as were my ancestors; that my interests are coupled with the prosperity of the State, and that my affection for the commonwealth is such that, should I be called upon to act as her Chief Magistrate, it will be my constant care to guide her interests and protect her honor."

At the Tammany Hall Convention on Monday night Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor of New York by acclamation. The motion was made by P. Henry Dugro, who had previously declined in committee to accept the nomination himself. The nomination was a complete surprise to the uninitiated. It is probable that the County Democracy will approve the nomination. Mr. Hewitt has not yet signified his intention to accept.

Richard H. Dana recently wrote to John F. Andrew, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts: "I hope I am not asking too much when I beg you will let me and the public generally know if there is any truth in the rumors of your contributing large sums to the Democratic campaign fund? I have heard denials also." Mr. Andrew replied: "I am happy to reply that I have long thought that the extent to which money is used in political campaigns is very injurious, and that candidates for office should not be called upon to supply funds. The leaders of the Democratic party were informed of my views upon this subject before the Convention tendered me its nomination, and they recognized their entire propriety. They knew that money would not be furnished by me, directly or indirectly, for campaign purposes, and they perfectly understood that this is my fixed determination." Mr. Dana has announced that he will support Mr. Andrew for Governor, and the whole Mugwump organization of 1884 will probably work in his favor.

Gov. Hill on Saturday commuted the sentences of the Theiss boycotters to 100 days' imprisonment in State prison, which made their terms expire on Tuesday. The Governor has written an elaborate opinion giving his reasons for this decision, among which are the following: That the prisoners were not aware that they were violating any law of the State in what they did; that the prisoners are honest workingmen who do not belong to the criminal class, and this was their first offence; that they are now penitent, and have promised in writing to hereafter cease boycotting and obey the laws of the State; that the District At-

torney of New York favors the commutation of the sentence; that the prisoners, or nearly all of them, have families dependent upon them for support, and are all poor men worthy of Executive clemency.

Notices were on Thursday morning posted in all the stock-yards' packing-houses in Chicago to the effect that on and after Monday the hours of work would be ten instead of eight, as is now the rule. The notices were signed by nineteen firms, comprising all the packers of consequence in Chicago. Another great strike of pork-packers was accordingly begun on Friday. About 16,000 men are involved. Order has been well preserved.

The Convention of Knights of Labor at Richmond, Va., has not yet succeeded in transacting any important business. Mr. Powderly has written a letter on the color-line, which aims to conciliate both North and South, and in effect recommends a proper respect for local prejudices.

Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court of Chicago on Thursday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the eight Anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer, and Lingg should be hanged, and that Neebe should suffer imprisonment for fifteen years in the State Penitentiary. On Saturday they were sentenced to be hanged on December 3.

One of the indicted ex-Aldermen of 1884, H. L. Sayles, has fled to Canada. His brother and bondsman, after transferring his property, has also left the city. Ten of the ex-Aldermen were rearrested on Tuesday afternoon on a bench warrant, and required to give more bail.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention at Chicago on Thursday, Dr. Huntington's motion to appoint a joint committee to consider the whole subject of liturgical revision, and report not later than the tenth day of the session, was adopted. The following is the committee: Bishops Williams, Bedell, Doane, and Lyman; the Rev. Drs. Huntington of New York, Eggar of Central New York, Gold of Chicago, Hart of Connecticut, and Hale of Iowa, Messrs. Sheffey of Virginia, Nash of New York, Dr. Shattuck of Massachusetts, Packard of Maryland, and Gilbert of Long Island.

At the conclusion of the long debate of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions on Thursday relating to the new departure, the following was resolved: "That the Board recognizes and approves the principle upon which the Prudential Committee has continued to act in regard to appointments for missionary service, in strictly conforming to the well-understood and permanent basis of doctrinal faith upon which the missions of the Board have been steadily conducted, and to which, in the exercise of its sacred trust, the Committee had no option but to conform. The Board is constrained to look with great apprehension upon certain tendencies of the doctrine of a probation after death which have been recently broached and diligently propagated, that seemed divisive and perverse and dangerous to the churches at home and abroad. In view of these tendencies they do heartily approve of the action of the Prudential Committee in carefully guarding the Board from any committal to the approval of that doctrine, and advise a continuance of that caution in time to come. The Board recommends to the Prudential Committee to consider, in difficult cases turning upon doctrinal views of candidates for missionary service, the expediency of calling a council of the churches, to be constituted in some manner which may be determined by the good judgment of the Committee, to pass upon the theological soundness of the candidate; and the Committee is instructed to report upon this matter to the Board at the next annual meeting." The resolution was adopted by a two-thirds *viva-voce* vote. All the members of the Prudential Committee were re-elected on Friday except Dr. Thwing and