

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

WHATEVER else may be said of the elections in this country, they are remarkably free from the vice which has always prevailed to an alarming extent in England—the open purchase of voters. Nearly every other form of corruption is practised here to an alarming extent. Men are paid for the exertion of their influence in the election of delegates to nominating conventions, delegates are not unfrequently bought outright, or men may be hired to perpetrate frauds on election days, but direct bribes are rarely offered to any considerable portion of the mass of voters. In Rhode Island it is said that hundreds, and even thousands, of votes are sometimes purchased, and in one of the counties of New Jersey the same practice is occasionally resorted to; but these exceptions only prove the prevalence of the general rule of abstention from this extravagant and foolish method of influencing elections. We fear that many of our modern politicians are not a whit more virtuous than the British candidates for Parliament. They do not hesitate to buy seats in the Senate from venal Legislatures, or to buy nominations; but the joint influence of laws prohibiting open bribery to voters, the conviction that a vast amount of money may be spent for that purpose without sensibly affecting results, and the superior virtue of the American people, enable them to present a favorable contrast with their British cousins, which is more apparent than real.

As they have no equivalent in England for our nominating system, the voters exercise in many boroughs the powers which are exercised here in part by delegates; besides, elections, which are so common and frequent in the United States, are comparatively rare in Great Britain. So that it is somewhat difficult to correctly estimate the extent of the criminality of the corruptionists of the two nations, but it is by no means improbable that in a given period, of say four years, more money is corruptly used to secure the nomination and election of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, legislators, and other officers in the United States than is expended in bribes by the candidates for Parliament in Great Britain. It must be confessed, however, that some of the contests in England are wonderfully expensive, and the investigations recently made by Parliament show that British voters have not yet been cured of the venality for which they have long been famous. It is only lately that a serious effort has been made to prevent the systematic purchase of seats in Parliament. The penalties inflicted were so slight as to purposely encourage the continuance of the practice, and one of the peculiarities of the British system was, that while the voter who received a bribe was subjected to punishment in case of conviction, the candidate who corruptly used money to secure his election was not liable to any legal, moral, or social accusation of criminality. To reform this evil a late British law prescribes the remedy of temporary disqualification; and the man who is convicted of having resorted to bribery cannot profit by his own wrong by holding a seat in Parliament. In this country the rigid application of a similar rule would do more to purify our politics than any measure which has hitherto been suggested. We, too, are guilty of the error which the British Parliament suffered to remain uncorrected up to a recent period. If a man buys a seat in the United States Senate, or buys an important nomination for a lucrative Row office, or a Governorship, or a legislative or Congressional position, we quietly permit him to enjoy the fruits of his iniquity, and pay a continual premium to rascality by suffering vice to stalk boldly into high positions of honor and profit. Skill in the arts of corruption is the most important qualification of many of the leading politicians of the day. This trait is condemned by public sentiment, but in the absence of legal correctives, popular indignation is powerless. The trail of the serpent will continue to be painfully apparent in many directions, so long as we permit men to hold offices obtained directly or indirectly by bribery.

Another feature of the new British system is that, instead of accusations of bribery being heard before a Parliamentary committee, they are investigated by a commission possessing powers similar to those exercised by judges of courts. The opportunities for smothering up inquiry are thus greatly diminished. The application of a similar rule here would go far to aid in the suppression of one of the glaring evils of the day. If it was fairly in operation, and a newly-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for instance, was suspected of having paid members of the Legislature for their votes, this suspicion would be subjected to a judicial inquiry, and if it was found to be well-grounded, the aspirant for a seat in the Capitol building at Washington would be obliged to return to private life. We are now without a remedy against the corruption of legislators whose venality has become even more notorious than the venality of the electors of the worst districts of Great Britain. Experience has demonstrated that the check recently established in that country is equally necessary here. Congress could easily devise the necessary machinery for putting it in practical operation, so far as the election of national officers and representatives is con-

cerned, and this example and aid would prompt the people to extend the reform to every ramification of our complicated political system.

THE SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

We have received from William Welsh, Esq., an interesting report of a visit made by him to the Santee and Yankton Sioux Indians, in Nebraska, which we regret that, on account of its length and the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to lay before our readers in full. Mr. Welsh makes a most gratifying exhibit of the progress made in Christian civilization by these tribes, mainly through the labors of Bishop Whipple and Rev. Mr. Hindman, of the Episcopal Church, who have labored among them with indefatigable zeal for some years past. The results achieved among these savages point to the true solution of the Indian problem, and prove the correctness of the opinions frequently advanced in these columns, that the only manner in which the red men can be saved from cruel extermination is to encourage them to settle down upon their own lands and work for their living in a decent and orderly manner. Almost without aid from the Government a few Christian men have accomplished wonders with these Sioux and Santee tribes, and it only needs that Congress should take intelligent action, by strengthening the hands of the President and removing the administration of Indian affairs out of the sphere of party politics, to produce like results among all the wandering tribes of the great West.

The first great task of the missionaries was to inspire the Indians with a correct idea of the value of labor, and to show them the real beauties of the Christian religion and the superiority of Christian civilization over the squalid poverty of their nomadic life.

Mr. Welsh describes the Santees of the Upper Missouri as having neat log huts, and as being engaged in the tillage of the ground, from which they have succeeded in getting good crops. They are much interested in the religious services, and the good influences of Christian instruction are apparent in their quiet and orderly lives, and in the disposition that they show to advance themselves in knowledge and in the arts of civilization. Some of them have been discouraged by the non-fulfillment of the promises made by agents, and they now all feel more or less unsettled by not possessing the land in severalty, and in the uncertainty of their situation. Their past experiences make them fear that they may be driven from their reservations and all their labor lost, and they are exceedingly anxious to have the ownership of the ground absolutely assigned to them, and to be supplied with stock and farming implements. If this is done, and the knavish agents, who are the main causes of most of our Indian difficulties, can be kept away from them, the example of these tribes will be of great importance in aiding the labors of those who are endeavoring to save from utter destruction the remnant of the red race that now exists on the great plains.

The winter is now near at hand, and it will be a comparatively easy task, if the proper means are used, to collect all or nearly all the Indians on reservations. They should be made to understand that the land is their own if they choose to take it and use it, and that no one will be allowed to interfere with them.

The President undoubtedly desires the welfare of the Indians, but his hands are tied, and he can really accomplish very little by himself, as Mr. Welsh plainly states that political influences have greatly retarded the work of civilization among the savages, and it is a disgrace to the nation that it should be so. As matters now stand the Indian ring has complete control of the Senate, and that body cannot be made to move in the matter of reforming existing abuses unless the voice of the people of the country is heard in a most emphatic manner. The nation owes it to itself and to the civilization and Christianity that it professes to represent, that a proper effort should be made to convert the Indians into orderly and law-abiding citizens. Outrages on their part must be suppressed and punished at all hazards, even if they are exterminated in the conflict, but that at least a remnant can be saved we sincerely believe, if the proper influences are brought to bear.

Mr. Welsh states that funds are needed to place the Sioux mission on a proper basis, and we hope that the money will be forthcoming without any difficulty. Millions of dollars are sent out of the country yearly for the purpose of Christianizing Africa, China, and other distant lands, while here at our own doors there is a missionary work to be performed that is fully as important as any. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended by such men as Bishop Whipple and his assistants will do more for the Indians than all the enormous expenditures of the Government, and those who give will have the assurance that it will, every dollar of it, be properly applied.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition—Departure of the Bulk of the Force—The Explorers' Programme.

On October 9, says Reuter's Bureau, three several parties of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition have already left Alexandria for the rendezvous at Khartoum. The first departure took place about three months ago, when 1200 soldiers started from Cairo. This party will be joined by other troops, and on its arrival at Khartoum will form a small army of 3000 infantry, 200 irregular cavalry, or Bushi Banzouks, and three batteries of guns. The infantry will have to perform the whole journey on foot by short stages along the banks of the canal, and may be expected at Khartoum in December. This party was followed shortly afterwards by a quantity of merchandise, 400 camel loads that was sent by the Korosko Bessier to Khartoum, to be used for barter with the natives. In the middle of August a flotilla of thirty-five large barges and seven large river steamers nearly empty left Cairo, with orders to push on as fast as possible, so as to be able to ascend the Dongola Cataract before the waters begin to diminish. Last week news was received here that the flotilla had succeeded in ascending this formidable cataract, and will ere this have reached Khartoum. If these vessels had not succeeded in ascending the cataract the expedition would have been delayed till next year, for from Khartoum to Gondokoro the land is all marshy and perfectly impassable for troops; the vessels are therefore intended to convey the expedition between these two points.

of the expedition which will leave as soon as the two steel steamers built by Mr. Samuda arrive from England. The first party, under the direct command of Sir Samuel Baker, whose former styles were "Governor-General of all the Provinces of Central Africa that he may succeed in annexing to Egypt," will leave for Khartoum, and from thence cross the desert on dromedaries to Berber, where he will take steamer to Khartoum. Sir Samuel will be accompanied by Lady Baker, Lieutenant Baker, H. K. (nephew of Sir Samuel), and Dr. Gellie. He also takes with him some rockets and light guns for mountain warfare. The other parts of the expedition, under the temporary command of Mr. E. Higginbotham, civil engineer, who also has received a firm from the Viceroy, ordering all persons bound to assist him in his expedition, will take the Nile route as far as Korosko. Mr. Higginbotham is styled "Governor-in-Chief to all the provinces of Central Africa about to be annexed to Egypt." He takes with him the two steel steamers, six English and forty Arab mechanics, and the rest of the baggage and merchandise for the expedition, and will ascend the Assuan Cataract, which at the present moment is an easy matter, on account of the high Nile, but if his departure is delayed much longer he will find it difficult to draw his heavily laden boats above the cataract. At Korosko Mr. Higginbotham will start about noon, and will take the Nile route as far as Khartoum, where he will be met by Sir Samuel Baker, who will resume the command of the whole expedition and go by the river to Gondokoro, up to which point the Nile is rapid or falls. On the top of a mountain about sixteen miles to the south of Gondokoro, there is a large plateau, where Sir Samuel means to form his grand depot and first station. The position is fertile, and an expedition is provided with a quantity of corrugated iron roofing on account of the periodic heavy rains that fall in this region. Here the real difficulties of the expedition begin, for a few miles further on commences the territory of the Barry tribe. This tribe is very warlike, jealous of strangers, and difficult to deal with; there is no practicable road through their country, and the Nile from this point to about ninety miles further up is impassable on account of the number of rapids and falls that abound there. It will therefore be necessary to make a road through this impassable territory, and this will be the work of Mr. Higginbotham, while Sir Samuel Baker tries to bring the Nile to reason. Arrived at the point where it is supposed that the rapids cease, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir Samuel will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the lakes. If he finds the river navigable, the steel steamers will be sent on his return, and he will proceed with a certain number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every suitable spot, and will be the work of Mr. Higginbotham, who will be sent to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till the Nile is navigable, and will be sent to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till the Nile is navigable, and will be sent to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OVERCOATS. WITH SPECIAL CARE AND REGARD TO STYLE. WE HAVE MANUFACTURED OUR FIRST STOCK OF OVERCOATS. In Castors and Chinchillas, In Moscows, Whitneys, and Beavers, In Plain and Fancy Cloths, In Tricots and Chevots, In Meltons and Fur Beavers, In All the Newest

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PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, November 3, 1899, at 8 o'clock, in the BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dips of Poneyville."

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., accompanied with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT IN CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every Wednesday, 8 o'clock, Nov. 2. Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 3 and 4, at 3 o'clock. Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evening, Nov. 6 and 8. Admission, 50c. Tickets, 25c. To be had at the Hall, Trumpler's, 290 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 308 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1899. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock they may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS. We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for \$1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Philadelphia to Cape May, which is fully secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. (\$25).

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST. My friend Horace R. Dick tells me that your paper recently intimated that if there was a politician in New Jersey more corrupt than myself you did not know it. Now, Mr. Editor, I think you have "walked up the wrong messenger."

I have been in politics for nearly twelve years, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for four years, went into politics a poor man and am a poor man still. I thrive best in opposition to what I believe to be wrong. It is the fish that swims in stream, if I had chosen to sell my soul for place or gold, thrice I might have been rich man, but I have always preferred sound sleep and a healthy conscience to being the province of any combination of scoundrels to whom an ill man's reputation is only one of the counters with which they play the desperate game of politics.

The man who sat within easy reach of me went out of the State Senate worth \$50,000. I went out of it not worth a dollar, not able to pay a mortgage on the house in which I lived for \$300. My enemies, too mercenary to understand that honor may be dearer ten thousand times than money, endeavored to ruin me with a charge that I made \$50,000 out of the Electoral rights in '92. It was a wild and wicked lie, and I have outlined it, I regret to be misunderstood by a paper that I have always regarded as a second New York Tribune.

The philosopher of the Tribune understands me, and will tell you whether I have been faithful to freedom, or have faltered in devotion to principle. When John Union League wanted me, I went through Pennsylvania for A. G. Curtis and paid my own bills, and in return was "suspended" by the vote of the League because I took five months to consider on the vote that made Hon. A. G. Cattell U. S. Senator for New Jersey.

I have made one Senator, one Postmaster, and one newspaper Editor, and they have all "gone back on me." I suppose Providence means to show me how uncertain an animal a white man is. In bitterness of spirit, and through much tribulation, I have been taught the meanness of men and the ingratitude of parties, but I will try to survive it, and when you, Mr. Editor, know me better you will allow me less. Philosophically yours, November 1, 1899. JAMES M. SCOVEL. P. S.—If I have loved, or now love, Power, it was not that I might abuse it; but that I might, rather, use it for the benefit of mankind.

REMOVABLE. THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING AND BUILDING SOCIETY. COMMENCED BUSINESS AT NEW OFFICE. SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 1/2 1/2

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY OF THE CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, GEO. W. LEHMAN, Secretary. 10 25c

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT stings and all dissolutions and irritations of the skin, please use our "Glycerine Tablets." It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by all Grocers. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET.

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JUST PUBLISHED BY PORTER & COATES, NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA. HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knapp, author of "A Popular History of England," etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper, 5 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. eds., gilt tops, \$10.50; or bound in 5 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. eds., gilt tops, per set, \$7.50.

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CAUTION! DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHENIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE, removed from No. 325 SOUTH Street, corner of HONOLD Street, to his new and large building No. 482 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of building, also on DAYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewels, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description; also ample accommodation for the safe and storage of goods. Value, secure rates for the keeping of valuables. 10 20 1/2

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