

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA AND POLITICAL REFORM.

From the *Harbinger* Patriot.

In speaking of the little influence which is possessed in Congress by the delegation from Philadelphia, one of its newspapers declares it to be "in many respects the first city in the country." So far as the character and ability of its representation in the State Legislature are concerned, Philadelphia is without doubt the smallest city of its size on this continent. For years and years the State capital has been disgraced by the worst gang of politicians that ever polluted the halls of legislation. To the members from that city the people are indebted for the organization of those rings which put up every important act of legislation for sale. It is to break up the evil power of these men that the demand for some measures of reform has become universal throughout the Commonwealth. While confessing the bad character of their representatives, the people of Philadelphia have not made an earnest effort to shake them off. The lot is growing worse, the return of every year. There is annually some loose general denunciation in the city newspapers which strikes no one, and there the matter ends. The nominating conventions meet, and the same candidates are placed before the people. In the midst of a faint and timorous protests the machinery of the party is set in operation, and the election of the nominees follows as a matter of course. Not less than thirty-four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, according to statistics, refrained from voting at the last election. In this way they silently protested against that ring which has taken possession of the ballot boxes and put an end to popular elections in Philadelphia. They felt their inability to break its power, and they voluntarily disfranchised themselves.

The Union League on Broad street is becoming quite active in the cause of constitutional reform. If the future of that organization may be judged by its past there is little room to expect any good from its efforts. When did the Union League ever attempt to make a head against the infamous delegation to the State Legislature that Philadelphia annually vomits? Beneath the shadow of the League and under its auspices, some of the worst of the Legislative gang have been elected. The work of constitutional reform is to be started in the coming Legislature. On the legislation of next winter much will depend. Yet what effort has the League made to send an able and upright delegation from Philadelphia? Not the slightest that has been made apparent to the public. Its zeal and sincerity in behalf of a reformed constitution may be well judged by the character of the delegation which it has assisted to send to the Legislature. It is not the purpose here to attempt to create any divisions among the true friends of constitutional reform. Something must be done to bring down the evil power of the gang in the Legislature, or the Commonwealth will be utterly at their mercy. But it does seem that the Union League on Broad street does not possess modesty as one of the graces of its organization, else it would not so soon after emerging from an election in which it made no effort to exalt the character of the Legislature, set up its staff for constitutional reform. It has too many of the stains of the last and former elections on its garments. With all the parade of its zeal not much is to be expected of the League, or of its influence for good on the delegation from Philadelphia. That infamous registry law which has placed the rights and liberties of the citizens of Philadelphia at the mercy of the gang of which William B. Mann is the head, and which is a bantling of the League, its author is generally understood to be Charles Gibbons, who figured prominently in the recent movement of the Union League in behalf of constitutional reform. This is the institution, secret in its character and partisan in its aims, which seeks to lead the people of Pennsylvania in the path of reform with the delegation which it has assisted to send to the next Legislature.

SECRETARY COX AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From the *N. Y. World*.

It has been the misfortune hitherto of the attempt at reform in the civil service that nobody could be made directly responsible for its abuses. The conspicuous instances of corruption were charged to the defects of an inherited system which everybody, even the men who found their account in its continuance, affected to deplore, but which nobody saw his way to subvert. But the zeal of an honest Cabinet officer has compelled the head of the civil service either to acquiesce in measures of reform or avow himself the champion of corruption. Most men would have shrunk from the shameless implied in the latter procedure. But, as numerous and recent examples have shown, the sensitiveness of Mr. Grant is not at all delicate. If fortune in this instance is as he is as obtuse in intellect as he is torpid in feeling. A more sensitive man would not have openly espoused corruption. A clever man would have constructed a specious plea to save appearances. But a stolid and stupid man in General Grant's position would do precisely what General Grant has done, and show both his inability and his carelessness to conceal his sympathy with corruption and his antipathy to his opponents so plainly that the wayfaring rural radical editor, though he were Mr. Greeley's typical "little creature," cannot err therein.

Here accordingly is what some of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Grant's administration say of Mr. Grant's virtual dismissal of Secretary Cox.

From the *Missouri Democrat*.

The President has delivered himself over, a complete captive, to the most unscrupulous men in Congress. At the instigation of these men and professions, dismisses his most trusty and honest advisers, attempts to control State elections, and makes war upon the earliest and ablest Republicans for adhering to the very policy which he pledged himself to support. If he fancies that all desire for reform can be overpowered by his single name he is very much mistaken. To be sure, the Republicans whom the *Democrat* represents have taken issue with the President upon a question of State policy. But no such qualification can be given to the animadversions of such a journal as the *Chicago Republican*, which says:—

"It shows us a President who virtually acknowledges himself to be in the hands of the worst and most unscrupulous men in the Republican party, and who readily sacrifices a faithful friend and an able minister rather than make an issue with them. General Grant is all the more inexcusable in this matter because of the great flourish with which he has assumed the Presidency, he announced his independence of politicians and his determination to keep entirely aloof from them in his address."

ministration of the Government. Johnson's folly made the 4th of March, 1869, a welcome day to the American people. Grant's blundering imbecility, if persisted in much longer, will convert the 4th of March, 1870, into an occasion for national thanksgiving."

(From the *Chicago Post*.)
The President has made a mistake—a mistake that is painful and mortifying. He has been surrounded, jostled, deceived, cajoled, bullied, and at last made a prey of, by the swarm of politicians, who live and thrive by a division of the spoils. Misled by these knavish partisans, he has been induced to countermand the orders of Secretary Cox for the purification of the Interior Department, to overrule and defeat his efforts for the inauguration of the much-needed civil service reform in Washington, and finally to drive him to premature retirement.

(From the *Cleveland Herald*.)
Gives it as despatches may, explain it to the extent of the ingenuity of Washington correspondents, the people believe that the resignation of Secretary Cox is due to his firm endeavor to reform the civil service.

(From the *Boston Transcript*.)
"After the victory of the President, the very fitting title the Washington correspondent of the *Advocate* gives to the statement that Secretary Cox got out of a New York office, is that he has been driven out by the clerks in the Department of the Interior, refusing to listen to any excuses. For the present, therefore, it is to be assumed that the payment of a fee for party purposes is to be one of the conditions exacted of those belonging to the civil service, no matter how much the civil service suffers in consequence."

(From the *Pittsburgh Commercial*.)
It is best that General Grant should know that he cannot carry with him the Republican party or any considerable portion of the people, outside of the followers of the fatal advisers to whom he has listened in the Cox affair.

(From the *Toledo Blade*.)
What we are to understand is that the President, at the command of the invading host of politicians, has surrendered and left no other alternative to his faithful minister but to resign. Why should he think of resigning if he would have the assurance that the all-controlling power of the Presidential office would be used to promote the reforms on account of which he has resigned?

Of course, General Grant finds some apologists in the Republican press. But this thing is too open to be blinked, and the apologists for General Grant's course are so few and their utterances so uncertain and so feeble as to be in ludicrous contrast to the general and outspoken burst of indignation and remonstrance. For example, the *Cincinnati Gazette*, after admitting that Cox was removed because he opposed corruption, is guilty of the manifest absurdity of predicting that Delano will be sustained in opposing corruption. "The removal of Cox," its words are, "was undoubtedly a triumph for the corruptionists; but Delano is able, Delano is politic, Delano is this and that—as if it were at all likely that a hungry ravenous would be as well appeased by being refused his breakfast in an able and politic manner. 'It remains,' says the *Gazette*, 'for Mr. Delano to continue the policy of his predecessor'—the policy, N. B., for which his predecessor was dismissed, lest anybody should continue or imitate it. Such sophistry is too palpable to need more than stating."

The *Portland Press* demands to know if General Grant is "another Hercules, that we expect him by a single effort, at the first trial, by his own unaided strength, to reform abuses that have been flourishing for years." No, we don't think General Grant is another Hercules. But if Hercules, instead of struggling with the serpents, had confronted him more reckless than those that confronted him at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, or before Petersburg, and that "the President's acceptance of Secretary Cox's resignation is an appeal to the country against the 'political managers' whom, only, the Secretary of the Interior has offended. And the appeal will not be made in vain."

The defenses are as frivolous as the indictment is damaging. In whatever direction the reform of the civil service is sought, it is now evident to everybody that it cannot be sought with any chance of success while General Grant remains where he is to thwart it.

THE CHINESE BOGEY.

From the *N. Y. Times*.

A great many of our mechanics and working men appear to be getting themselves into a distressing state of alarm and unhappiness, because certain Mongolians prefer the United States as a place for earning their living to the "Central Kingdom." To the minds of these terrified individuals, unpleasant phantoms are constantly presenting themselves, of reduced wages and employment difficult to find. The intelligent industries of our country are, in their view, in imminent danger of being crushed by an avalanche of ignorant and degraded Orientals. Something must be done. Congress must be petitioned. The State Legislatures must enact laws. The people must assemble and pass resolutions. The contingency is immediate. The crisis is a fearful one. Laboring men and journeyman mechanics must arouse themselves. Honest toil must be protected, and the dignity of the working classes preserved. If it should turn out, in the course of a few years, that all these apprehensions are groundless, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that people had been badly frightened about nothing.

A Chinaman is by no means deficient in an appreciation of the value of money. The difference between fifty or seventy-five cents a day and a dollar and a half or two dollars is one that he is naturally capable of seeing as clearly as an American. If he can get ten dollars for a certain amount of work, he will soon not only fail to be satisfied with five dollars, but will learn to refuse nine and three-quarters. He might be unable to explain in English the great principles of political economy under which he does this, and would, perhaps, find it difficult to elucidate them even in Chinese. But he practically recognizes and acts upon these principles as truly as boys playing ball recognize the laws which govern the motion of projectiles.

But, as a question of fact, what has hitherto been the effect of the emigration to the United States of working men from countries where labor was cheap? In what department of industry have the millions who have come here from Ireland and Germany diminished the rate of wages? Making every allowance for the difference between our present currency and gold, the pay of these classes has, in the last fifty years, increased in no case less than twenty-five per cent., and in many instances has nearly doubled. If there is any substantial reason for apprehending lower wages from the influx of Asiatics, which did not exist forty or fifty years ago from the influx of Europeans, we have never seen it stated. The Chinese, it is said, have been accustomed at home to small wages and cheap living. But from what part of Europe have any great number of emi-

grants come, the majority of whom were accustomed to anything else? The habit of living on short allowance is one which human nature commonly finds little difficulty in getting rid of. The European emigrants to this country have formed a marked illustration of this fact, but we see not the slightest evidence that the facility with which men can accommodate their ideas to an increase of income is confined to the Caucasian race.

It is not at all improbable, indeed, that most of the Chinese will, for some time after their arrival on our shores, work for less wages than Americans, for the simple reason that, on account of their ignorance of our language, their services will not be worth so much. A man who cannot understand a word his employer says, and has to be talked to by signs or through an interpreter, must usually be contented with comparatively small remuneration. But the disadvantage that hinders his getting what other men receive will prevent, in a corresponding degree, his becoming their competitor.

There has been lately, among certain classes of the community, a growing feeling that the best way for a man to improve his own prospects is to prevent somebody else from getting a living. The ideas of our mechanics, for instance, appear to be often much more directed towards hindering men, outside of certain cliques and combinations, from obtaining employment, than towards perfecting themselves in a knowledge of their trade. Simply as a matter of policy, not to speak of its injustice and not unfrequently cruelty, the whole system by which they seek to carry out this idea is wrong. We believe that mechanics would, in the long run, get a great deal more by striving to make their work intrinsically valuable, than by efforts to keep up prices by creating artificial scarcity of it. And we believe that the liberal spirit of our fathers, which allowed the emigrant to come freely to our shores, was the best policy even for the interests of the very classes with whom he was brought most into competition. It was, as events have abundantly shown, a wise policy then; and there is no reason why it is not equally so now. We have, as a people, regarded America as the asylum of the destitute and oppressed of all nations. Our position before the world will be worse than absurd, if, when the Chinese, or the inhabitants of any other country, desire to avail themselves of this hitherto justly boasted refuge, we deliberately begin to exercise our ingenuity in contriving means to keep them out because they are poor at home.

THE CAMERON CONSPIRACY.

From the *Pittsburgh Commercial*.

Washington despatches assert that the President is much surprised and chagrined by the publication of Cox's correspondence, particularly by the contents of the letter of the Secretary, "the purport of which," we are told, "General Grant does not appear to have noticed before it appeared in print." A despatch adds:—

"Now that Cox has seen proper to publish the correspondence covering his resignation, it is understood that the real cause of his leaving the Cabinet will be made known from an official source within a few days, and through the same channel that the correspondence was made public. The friends of the President feel that in justice to himself, not less than to the Republican party and its representation in Congress, some notice must be taken of Cox's letter of resignation."

Remembering the character of former despatches undertaken to explain this matter, the public will not be in haste to accept any mere say-so in preference to the published letters. One can readily comprehend that the President realizes the embarrassments of the position in which he has been placed by Cameron, Chandler & Co., who now that they have accomplished their object, will be found more intent on the spoils they have won than defending the President before the public.

Months ago we said that Cameron and some others who had up to that time been unable to use General Grant, had determined to ruin him. We said this on information. We said it because Simon Cameron, while in one voice was professing friendship for General Grant, in another was saying things that none but an enemy could utter. He is doing the same thing now. While he is all praises in certain places of the President for his part in the Cox matter, in others he is gloating over the progress of his plot to ruin him. It gives us to pleasure to say this, but it had better be said. The very courtesies and apparent friendship of Cameron for General Grant have been planned and timed as part of the vengeful plot. Cameron inwardly rejoices over the embarrassment of the President in the Cox matter. He rubs his hands in hearty glee because he has brought the President into conflict with almost the entire Republican press representing the true sentiment of the party and country. Simon Cameron is General Grant's greatest enemy from deliberate premeditation. He has used language and is still giving utterance to thoughts and expressions about the President which none but a bitter foe would utter. Cameron is all the more dangerous as an enemy, because he is cloaking his enmity under the guise of friendship. He is pulling the President down while professing to support him. He is persuading him to do things which he knows the country will never approve. His design is to lead the President down with embarrassing acts and false steps, and at this moment is congratulating himself on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

We say these things from a sense of duty and in true friendship for General Grant. We conceive it to be the office of true friendship to utter warnings against enemies in disguise—to point where the serpent is concealed. General Grant can feel sure of the confidence and support of the country so long as he acts on his own judgment and up to his convictions of what is politic and right. We need not be told, as we now are, that the President only since the publication of the correspondence has come to realize how the people look to him, and how he believed it was not his act. It was the result of the Cameron conspiracy, which, now that it is exposed, should deprive the actors in it of influence hereafter.

RED CLOUD AND GENERAL GRANT.

From the *N. Y. Sun*.

Red Cloud seems to have withstood all the blandishments of Mrs. Fish's tea parties at the White House, and to have returned to the wilderness with a highly philosophical idea of the white man's civilization. In the opinion of this Indian sage, Anglo-American civilization is a snare and a delusion, a cheating and a robbery, the risk of the poor and fattening upon the land they stole from the aboriginal owners of the soil. Red Cloud's theory has evidently been framed under a sense of the grievances of his race, and bears some what too harshly upon the Caucasian occupants of this continent. But it should be remembered that he saw none but the most paltry side of Washington society, and it is no wonder that his aboriginal imagination was not dazzled by the flimsy show which was got up at the Executive Mansion for his benefit. If the Indian chief had gone among our hard-

working and skilful mechanics instead, and observed how faithfully they perform their duties, he must have felt more respect for the white people.

It is said that General Grant should be the first President of the United States to forfeit the respect which has led the red men from time immemorial to revere the President as their Great Father. Indeed, Red Cloud goes so far as to declare, with the simplicity and directness which are peculiar to primitive men, that he is ashamed of his Great Father, because he is guilty of falsehood and duplicity. It is only fair to wait for the exculpation of General Grant from these grave charges, before deciding upon the controversy which has thus unfortunately sprung up between him and Red Cloud. In the meantime, however, it is evident that he has lost his prestige among the red as well as among the white men, with the essential difference that while unaboriginal Americans resort under such circumstances to the ballot-box for the redress of their grievances, our Indian brethren are but too apt to brandish the tomahawk.

The melancholy duty will devolve upon General Grant's agents among the Indians to inform them that Great Fathers are killed off peaceably in the white men's country every four years, especially if they have not behaved well; and that consequently the red as well as the white people must compose their souls in peace until the arrival of that blessed Anno Domini 1872. At present the Indians seem to live under the impression that General Grant is to remain their Great Father for all eternity. It is of the utmost importance to rectify this little mistake at the earliest moment; and we trust that the Indian agents will take care to attend to this correction without a moment's delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY. H. M. DALY'S great whisky warehouses are located on No. 222 South Front Street and No. 129 Dock Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is a solid structure, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 350 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest quality are stored in the warehouses, and the dealer and the seeker after the genuine article can there and Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Scotch Whisky. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. DALY'S stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put in a charred iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. DALY justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original packages as received from the manufacturers. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 1/2 at 10 1/2

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA CURE. IT IS AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA OF THE FACE, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD, NEURALGIA OF THE NECK, NEURALGIA OF THE CHEST, NEURALGIA OF THE STOMACH, NEURALGIA OF THE LUNGS, NEURALGIA OF THE KIDNEYS, NEURALGIA OF THE BLADDER, NEURALGIA OF THE UTERUS, NEURALGIA OF THE VAGINA, NEURALGIA OF THE RECTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE ANUS, NEURALGIA OF THE THROAT, NEURALGIA OF THE EYES, NEURALGIA OF THE EARS, NEURALGIA OF THE NOSE, NEURALGIA OF THE MOUTH, NEURALGIA OF THE TONGUE, NEURALGIA OF THE PHARYNX, NEURALGIA OF THE LARYNX, NEURALGIA OF THE TRACHEA, NEURALGIA OF THE BRONCHI, NEURALGIA OF THE PLEURA, NEURALGIA OF THE PERITONEUM, NEURALGIA OF THE VULVA, NEURALGIA OF THE CLITORIS, NEURALGIA OF THE PENIS, NEURALGIA OF THE SCROTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE TESTES, NEURALGIA OF THE PROSTATE, NEURALGIA OF THE URETHRA, NEURALGIA OF THE VAGINA, NEURALGIA OF THE RECTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE ANUS, NEURALGIA OF THE THROAT, NEURALGIA OF THE EYES, NEURALGIA OF THE EARS, NEURALGIA OF THE NOSE, NEURALGIA OF THE MOUTH, 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