

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1880.

A Victory That is a Defeat.

The Republican convention of New York has followed very closely in the steps of its sister convention in Pennsylvania. Their work is as like as two peas: both instructed for Grant and a third term; both did it at the dictation of the Republican United States senator from the state, and in each the result was but barely secured, and the triumph of the machine was in reality its defeat. We have less faith than ever in the possibility of Grant's nomination after it is thus shown how narrow was the escape from defeat of the master spirits of the party in a great state in the effort to which they gathered all their strength. The fight in New York was for Conkling as in Pennsylvania it was for Cameron. Grant added little to the strength of either, though he must have materially weakened both. Their victories would have been much more decisive, probably, if they had not had to stem the strong current of opinion against the third term. Upon the fight they each staked their political fortunes and prestige, and they have just saved themselves, with nothing to spare. The delegations from the two states will go to Chicago instructed for Grant and to vote as a unit, but a large part of the delegates are not for Grant and will not vote for him if they can help it; and the precedent set in the Cincinnati convention will make it impossible to hold them to the unit rule if they do not want to be held.

It is Blaine who holds the minority of these delegations. The attitude of Conkling and Cameron in fathering the Grant boom has thrown to Blaine's support all the anti-third term sentiment and made him probably invincible. It may be that Conkling and Cameron have been forced into the support of Grant as their best way to defeat Blaine, whom Conkling hates and Cameron does not love. But it will not prove to have been a good way. Both would have done better work if they had dropped Grant and only undertaken to hold their delegations; it was the height of folly to help the man they wanted to beat by making him the leader of the strong popular sentiment in the Republican party against the third term. If Grant's nomination cannot be forced, Blaine is made sure of his calling; and that Grant cannot be forced upon the party is clear enough from the fact that in the states where he had the dominant influences for him he has secured but a narrow majority of the delegation, which will be bound to a strong minority that will take away from Grant the support of the states and nullify them in the convention. Senator Conkling in his speech indulged the hope that the minority would agree that the state should vote as a unit for Grant rather than paralyze the strength of the state. But the minority is not likely to be any more willing to let the power of the state be used to nominate Grant, than Conkling will be to let it show its strength in the selection of Blaine.

The personal triumph of Conkling has been great. Without his presence and his speech it is said that the anti-third term sentiment would have carried the convention despite the machine work done to hold it. His courage and eloquence saved the day and persuaded the Republican convention of a state that four years ago had resolved against a third term to declare in its favor. The pretext upon which the change of front is made is that, as Grant has been out of office one term, the danger of election to a third term does not exist. But it is apparent that this is but a pretext; since no one who really believes that no citizen of the country should be permitted to violate the precedent set by Washington will be moved from his position by the fact that the third term is an interrupted and not a successive one. Establish this precedent, and when Grant asks a fourth and a fifth term, it will be his to command. He will already have been honored above Washington and nothing that he can ask more can be refused him.

The Harrisburg Patriot thinks that the state convention should be held early so that the political machinery may be started to get out the Democratic vote in November, and to convert the Republican vote in preparation for that day; and there might be something in the Patriot's suggestion if it ever had been the practice of state committees to start the electioneering work before the national convention had found its candidate and platform. But this never is done and never will be done. You can't begin to fire the Democratic heart and get the politicians down to work until they have found out what they are working for. Before the nomination they are busy fighting among themselves over the selection of the candidate, and only when that important matter is settled have they any thought to give to his election. It might be better otherwise, but we must take things as we find them. We are glad that the Patriot is so calm over the question of a presidential candidate that its soul is ready for the work of registration, document distribution, etc. But it is one among ten thousand in its lovely devotion to the party's interest.

The office of hangman is one that has not been very satisfactorily filled by the average country sheriff of late years. The unpleasant and demoralizing notoriety attaching to executions has become nervous the liability of their machinery to become disarranged and the frequency with which their ropes break or stretch to an unexpected length and thus increase the horrors of the job. In New Hampshire a very sensible law has been passed that as soon as a person is sentenced to death he shall be removed to the state prison and kept there until the end of his case; and if he be hanged it shall be done privately and by experienced hands. If a community must suffer from these repulsive incidents it is well that the influence of them should be centered as much as possible, and that the work should be entrusted to those entirely competent to do it.

Mr. Smith's position, in urging Mr. Samson for census supervisor of this district, would be stronger if his candidate were an unexceptional man. He is not. He is only a persistent and obnoxious office hunter. Mr. Smith first strongly recommended Mr. Frank P. Lefever for this office. Judges Livingston and Patterson both gave him a strong letter of commendation. He would have been chosen but Mr. Smith heard that away back in 1872 Lefever had voted against Hartranft and for the Temperance candidate; and though Lefever had been a good soldier and was admirably qualified Mr. Smith made him get off the track. There seems to have been only political reasons for Samson's recommendation.

The circumstantial narrative which we reprint from the Pittsburgh Post of what Mackey said to Hayes and what Hayes said to Mackey, and of how Mackey closed the conversation concerning Don Cameron's appointment to a cabinet office, is an interesting chapter in Pennsylvania politics. It reads like Mackey—and like Hayes, too. The origin of the Grant movement is, no doubt, properly attributed to the Cameron resentment at Hayes. His policy has been represented as a slap at Grant; and the people who are for a third term want it plainly understood that what they want is something very different from Mr. Hayes. Conkling boldly proclaimed yesterday that the present administration is against Grant, and that Grant's friends are against it.

Mr. Conkling did not stop short of the execution of all his purposes in the New York convention yesterday. To emphasize his dictatorship he made Chas. E. Smith permanent chairman of the body—Smith being notoriously the one leading Republican of the state who has approved the nomination of John F. Smyth for insurance commissioner, an appointment that is denounced and condemned by all the respectable elements in the party as that of a disgraced jobber. Mr. Conkling, like Cameron, generally goes to the full length of his string. Where he has to take hold of a nettle, he knows that it is prudent to "take it like a man of mettle."

The Conkling machine has a device in New York that the Cameron folks should copy in Pennsylvania. It would be of use to them, especially in such districts as Lancaster county, where they say they "always have trouble." In New York city only those Republicans can vote at primary elections, help to make nominations or send delegates to state conventions, who belong to the district Republican "associations." They are a sort of club, "close corporations," which elect to membership whom they please, and do not aggregate one-seventh of the entire Republican vote. They do not only "run the machine," they are the machine itself. Such a concern in Lancaster county would be even more easily handled than a county committee.

GARIBOLDI has married, at Magdalena, the mother of his children, doing thus a just though tardy duty to one who has sacrificed many years of her life to him.

PARNELL, the Irish agitator, has a brother living at West Point, Ga., who is a famous fruit-grower, and owns an orchard containing fifty thousand peach trees.

The father of J. Hay Brown, esq., and Mrs. R. M. Agnew, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Brown, of Gettysburg, who was so dangerously paralyzed some months ago, is now able to move about the house but has not yet entirely recovered the power of speech.

When Senator BAYARD was in Richmond last week, he was invited to pay a visit to the Readjusters' Legislature, where no doubt a formal reception would have been tendered him. He declined with thanks and said he did not care to visit people who were opposed to paying their honest debts.

SEÑOR ZAMACONA, Mexican minister to the United States, is poetically described as "tall and slender, wearing flowing locks just touched by frost, and having a mobile, spiritual face, delicate features, and a manner gentle and polished." His wife has "a sweet, smiling, amiable countenance, and a soft, quiet bearing."

ERNEST LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, is exhibiting twenty-seven pictures at a gallery in Boston. The foreign scenes are notes of travel in Spain, France and the countries bordering the Nile. The conspicuous picture of the exhibition is a canvas large enough to fill the entire end wall of the gallery. It is an allegorical representation of the temptations of youth.

In view of STEPHEN S. CLAIR's prospective removal from Columbia to become Pennsylvania railroad agent in Middletown his friends have tendered him a dinner at the Franklin house, to come off on next Saturday evening. That the affair will be a success may be inferred from the fact that it is in the hands of Harry Schell, Andy Kaufman, Mitt Wike, John C. Forry and A. W. Rambo.

Rev. Dr. G. F. KROEGER, formerly pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, now of New York city, has withdrawn from the general editorship of the Lutheran and Missionary. The persons now constituting the executive committee of stockholders and having on them the entire responsibility for the present management of the paper, are Rev. Prof. F. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., Rev. G. D. Frederick, Rev. S. Laird, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Charles E. Blunner, esq., and John R. Baker, esq.

The Philadelphia Times, commenting upon the recent articles in the North American Review, on the third term question states: "In fact, setting BLACK on Howe looks very like seizing a sledge hammer to brain a mosquito. Not since poor Mr. Stoughton, of clerical error notoriety, was vivisected by the same hand has such bloody work been done on the pages of the North American Review as this slaughter of the mild but raging Wisconsin third term, whom the ex-president was once half inclined to make chief justice of the United States."

The Democrats carried the city of Lancaster by over eight hundred majority. Cameron and Judge Patterson had better arrange the whole city for contempt of court.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is quite notable that the word "imperial" flavored all the speeches of Conkling and his beachmen yesterday.

The New York Tribune is delighted at the harmony that prevailed in the New York convention yesterday. This is very much as the lamb should rejoice at its chance to lie down with the lion, even though all were on the inside.

So much of patience—cold frosts and virgin snows. So much of promise—sun and wind and shower. Of bare increase; and in these fleeting flows. Such out of sweetness of the springs will go. Out of Time's urn with measured, ceaseless flow.

Somehow in little bright there: the hours since Time rose, the hope of all-time hours. Then will not say the blossoms grow. But taking, friend, will see them fairer day. And, mayhap, looking in thy glass will say Thy honest blush, 'Not half so fair as I. And, dear, dear, will and grace complete To unbooked hours and idle, wanton feet."

The race before a civil service reform examination is not always to the swift. Lieut. Parker, of the 9th cavalry, the nephew of Attorney General Devens, who experienced some difficulty in passing examination before an army board, but was commissioned nevertheless, passed West over the Union Pacific not long ago with recruits. He certified on the transportation order that "the Pullman palace car company has furnished me with one birth," the "1" being dotted.

FRED. HASSLER, the editor and proprietor of the leading German Republican daily paper of Cincinnati, announces his intention to "boycott" if Gen. Grant is run for a third term, whereupon the Chicago organ of Gen. Logan cracks his whip and reads him out of the party as a "scatcher." This summary process of ex-communication touches the Cincinnati Commercial on the raw, as it has also done some scratching in its time, and its comments are as follows:

The thing to do, of course, is to purify the Republican ranks, by the scotch and driven forth. Let no man vote the Republican party ticket who is not prepared to fall down and worship an old pair of boots with rusty spurs on them—if Conkling, Logan and Cameron say so. Put up with the safe candidate the man whose administration cost the Republican party fourteen states and 153 electoral votes!

PHILADELPHIA Evening Telegraph, Rep: "It was an extreme stretch of courtesy in General H. V. Boynton to offer to General Sherman an opportunity to have the charges preferred against him tried by a military court of his own selection, and the refusal of General Sherman to call for a court, and of the president to order one must convince him that courtesy is wasted in the particular quarter. The offense of which General Sherman is accused is a very gross one, and its grossness is intensified by the high official position of the offender, and it will be a great pity if General Boynton does not institute proceedings against the general of the army in one of the civil courts. General Sherman presumes altogether too much on his official position and his military reputation when he permits himself to indulge in the kind of language he used toward Boynton, and when he does indulge in that sort of thing he should be brought to account. A verdict against General Sherman, on either a criminal or a civil issue, would do him a world of good in the way of teaching him some of the elementary principles of good manners."

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph continues to find fault with the judges of that city. Its present complaint is that though three of them are sitting and are presumed to be acting as an election board, "they refuse to take cognizance of errors—fraudulent or otherwise—on the face of the returns, and force candidates who have been cheated at the polls or through the failure of election officers to perform their functions in proper fashion, to resort to the vexatious and expensive remedy of contest." Such refusal on their part, it concludes, is "in a pre-eminence degree satisfactory to the professional politicians and their satellites, who do not by any manner of means regard an election from the same standpoint as that of honorable and law-abiding citizens who neither hold office nor want to hold it, but they are to the last degree unsatisfactory to honest voters, who have been under the impression all along that elections are not held exclusively for the benefit of people who make a trade of what they call politics, and that the chief utility of an election board composed of the learned and presumably honest and impartial gentlemen who preside over our courts is to secure such a determination of the results of an election as cannot be questioned."

What it Thinks and Why. The Lancaster Intelligencer thinks "it is of no great consequence when the state convention is called, so that it meets before June 22, and late enough to give every county plenty time to select its delegates. Certainly it is of no consequence if the effort is made to organize the party in this state. The editors of the INTELLIGENCER must be aware that it is impossible for the state committee to give proper attention to the registration of voters if it does not begin work before midsummer. Nor can campaign literature be circulated effectively until the state committee has in its hands properly classified lists of voters with their postoffice addresses. To obtain such lists is the work of months. Campaign documents circulated in the heat of the canvass produce no effect. When the battle is on such publications go unread to the receptacle for waste paper. But suppose that the Democratic state committee were organized by the middle of April it would have a month of the post office address and politics of every voter in the state, and that a good weekly newspaper (such as the INTELLIGENCER, for instance) were sent regularly by the state committee to intelligent, reasonable, thoughtful men of Republican proclivities, from that date until the election, is it not fair to presume that the party would be greatly benefited? Suppose, too, that just before an effort were made by the state committee to have the early registration in the large cities correctly made, could not the opportunities for fraudulent voting be considerably lessened? Besides the work of organizing Democratic clubs should be begun at once. Every township and ward in the state ought to have its Democratic club. Under the direction of the state committee the organization of such associations could be made general throughout the commonwealth. Hence we believe that the present state committee ought to move or—be moved.

Light—More Light.

The paper read before the Star club by Miss Martin is truly a masterly production of scientific speculations. Much of the subject has been a source of study with me, especially that branch where she touches upon how the sunlight strikes a green leaf, its absorbing powers, about the deep violet waves from the pansy—this relates to botanical science as well. Then she says, "We have the plant-stem reflecting one kind of waves, the leaves another, and each petal still another." Sure enough, "Who can paint like Light?" &c. Equally true, "The mind is unable to grasp any idea of the millions of millions just referred to," rays or waves of light, I infer. But do we not realize after following up these scientific speculations that we are just as wise as we were before. The colors are apparent to our eyes; true there are those who are color blind; to such a beautiful crimson flower may seem of a dull gray color and nothing to admire. That there are mental faculties or powers differing in different individuals there is no question, be the cause what it may. So with color and light; a certain law governs, but that law what it may.

The properties of light have been elaborately shown by Sir J. Herschel, Airy, Brewster, Young, Biot, Pouillet, Hunt, et al. As to theories of light, that of Newton was long considered a satisfactory theory—claiming that matter is projected from the luminous body with a velocity equal to about 193,000 miles a second. The latter hypothesis supposes light to be the vibrations or undulations of an ethereal fluid of great elasticity which pervades all space and penetrates all substances, and to which the luminous body gives an impulse which is propagated with inconceivable rapidity, by a sort of tremor or undulation, hence called the "undulatory theory," the one now generally accepted, in place of Newton's. Dr. Young gives many striking and remarkable facts and phenomena which would go to sustain this theory. "It is a theory," says Herschel, "which, if not founded in nature, is certainly one of the happiest inventions that the genius of man has yet invented to group together natural phenomena, which at their discovery seemed in irreconcilable opposition to it. It is, in fact, in all its applications and details, one succession of felicities; inasmuch that we may almost be induced to say, if it be not true it deserves to be so."

There are certain facts—and facts are stubborn things to get rid of by theories however well established. The full acceptance of the theory may cause a closer scrutiny to be suspended, and if facts are asserted to exist, which do not accord with the theory, so much the worse for the facts and for them that declare faith in them. Science has its bigots like politics and religion. They adopt a side or theory which becomes so ingrained that it simply constitutes a phase of opinion—prejudicial to all other theories or facts that seem to clash or lay outside of their notion. It is one thing for a mind to seek diligently for the truth, examining without partiality the evidence of thought, and the angle of reflection by which the light of truth may strike other minds and inquire modestly, "Where and what constitutes the difference?" "Is there a mental defect in me?" "Am I color-blind?" or "Can I, by assuming the same stand-point, and honestly see for myself, whether the thing so claimed is a fact or defect and mental delusion in the other or myself?" I have no right, a priori, to say such a fact does not accord with my notion or theory, therefore it can not be a fact. But facts still remain, even if those believing them are deemed ignorant of those notions and theories so much in vogue. In short, we are yet very superficial in knowledge—mere rooters and speculators in many things.—J. S.

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The Pittsburgh Post in commenting upon this statement says that the "whole boom" was systematically arranged immediately after Mr. Hayes's inauguration. The constant attentions to the ex-president at Philadelphia, when General Simon Cameron made a speech nominating Grant for the succession before Hayes was warm in his seat. The only break in the program has been the return of General Grant several months before the time fixed on. His triumphal progress across the continent was to have been in March and April. This break made it for Grant nominating Hayes a necessity for the Grant boom to be "the old man" of the country, an approving and close spectator to the unscrupulous games of Cameron, Conkling, Logan and other third termers, in controlling state conventions.

But the origin of the Grant boom remains to be told, and singularly enough it was the refusal of Mr. Hayes to continue Don Cameron as secretary of war that started it, originally as a means of breaking down his administration and for purposes of personal revenge.

There have been pledges given that Cameron would be retained, when things looked squally for Hayes getting into the White House, and these pledges sent Mr. Mackey to Florida. What he did there he probably never knew, except that he expended a large sum of money, contributed by the Camerons and their henchmen. There was a returning board to influence, and the presidency was the stake. Anyone who knows Mr. Mackey's peculiar methods, need to be told that he declared that he would be in Florida was made "safe" by Mr. Mackey and the reward was to be Don Cameron's retention in the cabinet. He was the only one of Grant's ministers who was to receive such a signal mark of confidence, and it would unquestionably have been a great triumph.

But on Mr. Hayes's arrival in Washington, and when the decision of the electoral commission was assured, rumors reached the Cameron people that no one of Grant's cabinet, not even the prominent Republicans, would be retained. Immediately it will be remembered, the political machinery of the commonwealth was put in operation to influence Mr. Hayes. A delegation from our Legislature, with Gov. Hartranft and all the state officers and prominent Republicans from different parts of the state, waited on him at Washington, insisting, pleading and demanding that Cameron should remain as secretary of war. A congressional delegation, headed by Judge Kelley, who had been reconciled for the purpose, although always an anti-Cameron man, called on Mr. Hayes with the same prayer. He was inundated with letters and petitions from all parts of the state. Mr. Mackey organized these demonstrations, and it is a singular remark at the time that never before had there been such a systematic and determined effort to influence a president in the choice of a cabinet minister. His bad taste was apparent, but the Cameron people cared nothing for that. They had nominated Hayes by defeating Blaine at Cincinnati. The control of the new administration was what was wanted, and with the son in the cabinet and the father in the Senate, and both of them matchless political intrigues, the cause was probable.

The electoral commission having indicated what its outcome would be, Mr. Hayes got on one of his fits of "amiable obstinacy." He wanted no Cameron taint on his administration. He or his authorized friends, however, had pledged Mr. Don Cameron the place, but the presidency was then in doubt. It was no longer, and he repudiated the pledge. Mr. Lincoln in 1860 did the same. The price of the Pennsylvania delegation to the presidential convention of that year was the treasury department for Simon Cameron. It was pledged to him by Mr. Lincoln's representatives at Chicago, but "honest old Abe" would not budge, and would not put a Cameron at the head of the finances of the nation, and made him secretary of war, from which place he was removed for countenancing gross corruption in the award of contracts, and for a conspiracy of nine months. "Honest old Abe" had had enough of the Camerons; and Hayes, his purpose served in Florida by Mackey, would have none of them; all interest and appeals failed; and, while Mr. Mackey was in Florida, he was offered him the choice of places outside his official family, he declined to retain him as secretary of war.

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John McDiarmid Campbell was fatally poisoned on Tuesday by a dose of carbolic acid, which his wife-gave him in mistake for quinine.

The stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, at a meeting on Tuesday, rejected the proposal to lease the road to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific company.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Alice Weaver, a girl thirteen years of age, committed suicide last night by taking arsenic. The cause seemed to be an aversion to leaving the city for employment in the country.

It is said that a deputation of Dominion farmers will wait upon Sir Leonard Tilly and ask for increased protection on agricultural products. They desire an additional tax of two or a half cent per bushel on corn and two dollars a barrel on pork.

In New Albany, Ind., John F. Filley, age seventy-nine years, was found dead yesterday on the floor of his house, horribly gnawed by rats. He died of starvation, though he had money laid away, and owned a good farm of 100 acres. He lived alone.

Rev. A. W. Paige, a minister of Hartford, Conn., pleaded guilty in the U. S. district court at New Haven, yesterday, to the charge of sending obscene letters through the mails. He was fined \$200 and costs, amounting to \$170, and committed to jail in default of payment.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

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But the origin of the Grant boom remains to be told, and singularly enough it was the refusal of Mr. Hayes to continue Don Cameron as secretary of war that started it, originally as a means of breaking down his administration and for purposes of personal revenge.

There have been pledges given that Cameron would be retained, when things looked squally for Hayes getting into the White House, and these pledges sent Mr. Mackey to Florida. What he did there he probably never knew, except that he expended a large sum of money, contributed by the Camerons and their henchmen. There was a returning board to influence, and the presidency was the stake. Anyone who knows Mr. Mackey's peculiar methods, need to be told that he declared that he would be in Florida was made "safe" by Mr. Mackey and the reward was to be Don Cameron's retention in the cabinet. He was the only one of Grant's ministers who was to receive such a signal mark of confidence, and it would unquestionably have been a great triumph.

But on Mr. Hayes's arrival in Washington, and when the decision of the electoral commission was assured, rumors reached the Cameron people that no one of Grant's cabinet, not even the prominent Republicans, would be retained. Immediately it will be remembered, the political machinery of the commonwealth was put in operation to influence Mr. Hayes. A delegation from our Legislature, with Gov. Hartranft and all the state officers and prominent Republicans from different parts of the state, waited on him at Washington, insisting, pleading and demanding that Cameron should remain as secretary of war. A congressional delegation, headed by Judge Kelley, who had been reconciled for the purpose, although always an anti-Cameron man, called on Mr. Hayes with the same prayer. He was inundated with letters and petitions from all parts of the state. Mr. Mackey organized these demonstrations, and it is a singular remark at the time that never before had there been such a systematic and determined effort to influence a president in the choice of a cabinet minister. His bad taste was apparent, but the Cameron people cared nothing for that. They had nominated Hayes by defeating Blaine at Cincinnati. The control of the new administration was what was wanted, and with the son in the cabinet and the father in the Senate, and both of them matchless political intrigues, the cause was probable.

The electoral commission having indicated what its outcome would be, Mr. Hayes got on one of his fits of "amiable obstinacy." He wanted no Cameron taint on his administration. He or his authorized friends, however, had pledged Mr. Don Cameron the place, but the presidency was then in doubt. It was no longer, and he repudiated the pledge. Mr. Lincoln in 1860 did the same. The price of the Pennsylvania delegation to the presidential convention of that year was the treasury department for Simon Cameron. It was pledged to him by Mr. Lincoln's representatives at Chicago, but "honest old Abe" would not budge, and would not put a Cameron at the head of the finances of the nation, and made him secretary of war, from which place he was removed for countenancing gross corruption in the award of contracts, and for a conspiracy of nine months. "Honest old Abe" had had enough of the Camerons; and Hayes, his purpose served in Florida by Mackey, would have none of them; all interest and appeals failed; and, while Mr. Mackey was in Florida, he was offered him the choice of places outside his official family, he declined to retain him as secretary of war.

We have an account from two sources of Mr. Mackey's closing interview with Mr. Hayes on this subject a day or two before the inauguration. Defeat in it had palpably become more ignominious after the piteous and public appeals that Don should be retained. Mr. Mackey in his quick, nervous way, scarcely breathing, would not put a Cameron at the head of the finances of the nation, and made him secretary of war, from which place he was removed for countenancing gross corruption in the award of contracts, and for a conspiracy of nine months. "Honest old Abe" had had enough of the Camerons; and Hayes, his purpose served in Florida by Mackey, would have none of them; all interest and appeals failed; and, while Mr. Mackey was in Florida, he was offered him the choice of places outside his official family, he declined to retain him as secretary of war.

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John McDiarmid Campbell was fatally poisoned on Tuesday by a dose of carbolic acid, which his wife-gave him in mistake for quinine.

The stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, at a meeting on Tuesday, rejected the proposal to lease the road to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific company.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Alice Weaver, a girl thirteen years of age, committed suicide last night by taking arsenic. The cause seemed to be an aversion to leaving the city for employment in the country.

It is said that a deputation of Dominion farmers will wait upon Sir Leonard Tilly and ask for increased protection on agricultural products. They desire an additional tax of two or a half cent per bushel on corn and two dollars a barrel on pork.

In New Albany, Ind., John F. Filley, age seventy-nine years, was found dead yesterday on the floor of his house, horribly gnawed by rats. He died of starvation, though he had money laid away, and owned a good farm of 100 acres. He lived alone.

Rev. A. W. Paige, a minister of Hartford, Conn., pleaded guilty in the U. S. district court at New Haven, yesterday, to the charge of sending obscene letters through the mails. He was fined \$200 and costs, amounting to \$170, and committed to jail in default of payment.

Hayes's repudiation of his pledges to the men who made his inauguration possible, it was treason to the principle of standing by your friends.

This general with Hayes was the origin of the third term boom, and of much of the opposition and many of the embarrassments of the de facto president has met with in his own party. It was determined to isolate his administration by making his successors before he fairly entered on his duties. The Camerons aided in this by Hayes's ridiculous pretensions about the civil service reform and his Southern policy, which angered the carpet-bag, thieves and the Northern stalwarts. The worst elements of our politics, before the new administration was a month old, were hankering for the good old days of the Grant regime. The ex-president was sounded, and his willingness to be again a candidate ascertained before he had been out of office six weeks. The trip around the world was determined on, to steer Grant clear of possible American complications. The reception abroad was foreseen and provided for. Arrangements were made to show the republic in glowing terms, and a skilled writer appointed to prepare descriptions, speeches and interviews expressly for the American market. Through the Hayes administration, the services of diplomatic agents and the convenience and prestige of American war vessels were secured. The money for necessary expenses was obtained from two sources. The Cameron politicians about Philadelphia and the raised fifty thousand dollars, ten thousand of which was contributed by Robert W. Mackey. The Childses, Drexels and Bories were equally liberal on personal grounds. A hundred thousand dollars in cash was thus provided for the expenses of General Grant's three years' tour, and he carried a large amount of credit with him for fifty thousand more.

This was the start of the third term boom. It has been the most deliberately arranged and carefully planned political movement in the history of the country, and it is the most hollow, insincere and false bit of humbuggery ever devised by cunning and self-seeking politicians.

NEW YORK.

PLEGGED TO A THIRD TERM.

Blaine Scarcely Rejected as Second Choice.

In the New York Republican convention yesterday afternoon Charles E. Smith was chosen permanent chairman. He was then after the committee on credentials had reported the following resolutions were submitted:

The Republicans of the state of New York assembled to support in glowing terms the man who has carried the banner of the principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon; and equally impressed with the responsibility now devolving upon them, they declare that the safety of the nation is again imperiled by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic party to overawe and subvert state governments, as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and several of the Southern states, thereby intending to secure the control of the general government by deeds of violence and fraud and in defiance of the carefully constituted judicial authorities.

In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers it is the duty of a Republican party of the Union in its unit strength to meet and prevent them, and to this end mindful of their great responsibility in the coming presidential contest, and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of this state, they solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other states their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant. We declare that in him we repose absolute trust for