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FOR NOVEMBER WAS 94,801. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

The youth who waits for some one to push him upward will never rise very far,

It is impossible to find out what the city needs by consulting the feeble minded.

Tom Vare's discovery that chickens thrive on late suppers is interesting but not new.

We gather from Arnold W. Brunner's address on city planning that there is no such

According to Tom Reed's definition Senator Penrose cannot be a statesman. He is

The new Administration has already begunto justify Itself by citing a Blankenburg

Indiana Democrats are delighted by their discovery that Mr. Wilson is willing to accept a renomination.

The rioting at Youngstown indicates that Uncle Sam has a war problem of his own right here at home. If they should elect Colonel Roosevelt as

Senator from New York, the proceedings of the Senate would gain in human interest what they might lose in dignity. The Philadelphia Four Hundred, meas-

ured by the Assembly Ball test, number One Thousand, so much greater is the City of Brotherly Love than the City of Tammany, Perhaps City Solicitor Connelly can pre-

pare an opinion justifying the removal of the Civil Service Commissioners which will really justify it.

When the Congressmen consider the Wilkes-Barre postoffice case they should rejoice that the President has so few friends to reward.

If you are weary of trying to follow the war news you may be able to get some relaxation by attempting to settle the controversy over the translation of the Sumerian tablets in the University museum.

There will be disappointment, if not surprise, in certain quarters that the jury did not decide forthwith that the New Haven Railroad directors were malefactors of great

The centenary of the founding of the first American savings bank is to be observed next December. If you start now you can qualify to observe the first anniversary of the opening of your savings bank account early in January of next year.

The proposed Federal censorship of moving pictures is only a little bit more senseless. more tyrannical and more absurd than the present State censorship laws of Pennsylvania and Ohlo. But Congress ought to pass the bill so that the reaction will swing all the nonsense into oblivion at once

Unless Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett exercises a little greater discretion than he showed in his first American lecture on the war he is likely to find himself as unwelcome here as Doctor Dernburg was, A pro-British propaganda intended to draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allies for the "preservation of Anglo-Saxon civilization" would better be postponed, anyway, until the anti-conscriptionists at home have been convinced of the importance of fighting for British interests.

Some sense of social responsibility must have been aroused in the young women educated at Bryn Mawr College, or the class of 1889 would not have decided to commemorate the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary by arranging for a study of methods of fire prevention in factories where women are employed. The arrangements have just been completed by the appointment of two trained social research workers, and the State Commissioner of Labor and Industry has agreed to do all in his power to facilitate the work. The young women who are about to begin the inspection of factories are not likely to find out anything which is not already well known to the few whose business it is to be informed on the subject. The value of their work will depend upon the amount of public interest they can arouse to support the officials in enforcing the laws and in their ability to persuade the manufacturers doing business in fire traps that they are imperiling the lives of their workpeople.

Several of the Pennsylvania Congresomen n published interviews with respect to the factional fight on the election of one of their number to the National Republican Conerensional Committee referred to the position "unimportant." To the layman, perhaps, the matter is unimportant, but to the ambittous politicians it is all important. since the Pennsylvania member who is ellected, will conduct the 1916 Congressional compaign in his own State. He will conbut the expenditure of campaign funds in he various Congressional districts and by a w or unwise apportionment he can also the political destinies of the candi-Thomas S. Butler's complaint the debute a day or so ago was that he assisted only \$140 from J. Hampton who conducted the 1912 campaign uy. Mr. Moore declared that But-

uppermost in the minds of all the Congressmen who cancused on Tuesday is which side shall control the finances in the 1916 campaign. Shall it be Vare or shall it be Penrose? Truly, in the face of this, can the Pennsylvania Congressmen declare that the position is unimportant?

#### WANTED: AN IMPRACTICAL MAN

ONE of the most familiar of the earlier crop of automobile stories concerns a motorist whose car stopped short in a crowded street. He lifted the bood and then, following the precedent set by comic artists. erawled under. He gathered about him his wrenches and pliers, and olled vigorously, He examined parts and he called to passing motorists to help him. Finally through the gathered crowd came an old man, who had never been in a car in his life, and said, "Perhaps you have run out of gasoline,"

A similar story is told by Gilbert K. Chesterton, the celebrated English defender of human rights, in his appeal for impractical men. Government, religion, education, commerce, all have been given over to specialists, to experts, to practical men, until sometimes it would be a blessing to have a breath of imagination stirring in the world. Here in America the same contempt has grown up for the theorist, for the man whose imagination is not bound down by facts. We have no more bitter term than "dreamer," no. word more expressive of admiration than 'hard-headed.'

Obviously, the last thing to be defended is the soft head; but there is at least a word to say for the heart which is not hard and the brain which has not yet petrified. The gentleman in the "Pickwick Papers" who prepared a paper on Chinese Metaphysics by reading first under M for metaphysics and then under C for China, and combining his information, is not the only type of impractical man. When Thomas Jefferson signed the Louisiann purchase agreement he was essentially impractical. His imagination, more than his practical sense, dictated the action from which the ocean-to-ocean extent of these United States has sprung.

Mr. Ford illustrates, in a striking way, the two qualities. His trip to Europe was a work of the imagination, which seems to most men wild and fantastic. But his vision of peace in Europe is matched by his vision of boundless fields, plowed by motor-driven tractors, enriching the world inestimably. And the latter vision, the work of a theorist. will be accomplished. A practical man would deter himself with thoughts of the ancient convention that fields must be plowed by horses. A visionary sees one man with a tractor doing the work of ten men, and doing it better. Nations and fortunes are not the only

things that have been built by the faculty which it is now the fashion to despise. The lives of men have been changed and bettered by their habit of thinking in grand terms instead of in the terms of everyday. The day's work consists of so many hours at the office or at the counter or in consultation with "prospects," for the purpose of drawing so much money at the cashier's desk once a week or fortnight. But one man who sits at a desk all day is figuring on an income of \$8000 a year by the time he is 35, and another is wondering whether he can get \$25 a week when the next raise is due. Both have their noses to the dreadful grindstone; but one, in spite of everything, has his eyes toward the stars. He is a dreamer; but the dream throws a light upon his work. and in the end he will have his thousands, because the man who takes his dream into his work has discovered the great secret, that dreams come true.

The world is bound to come in for a long period of discipline, of efficiency and of practical application as a result of the war, and it would certainly be a grievous thing that the war should be fought, with all its bitterness and bloodshed, without some good coming of it. There will still be a place for the mind which can create something which does not exist and for the spirit which can hand on the image to those who will make

If one is doubtful, the lesson of Germany herself can be cited. She is the great apostle of efficiency; but in every act of hers there is a vision of something beyond, Bismarck had the great concept of a nation united as surely as Garibald, had it. Today that spirit operates in the least and in the greatest of Germany's activities. On the one side is the prolonged struggle for a way to Constantinople, a titame idea. On the other is a trifling incident which occurred in 1911. When Germany desired to startle the world with the famous "coup d'Agadir," in which the concordance of England and France was absolutely vital, she chose the 10th of July for her announcement that she was sending a gunboat to Algiers. The 10th was a Saturday, and the German mind had visualized all of England going on a weekend. In fact, Sir Edward Grey was out of town, and for two days France had to hold off, not knowing what her ally could do.

So the imagination can work in the minutest detail and it can work in the highest terms. Its counters are all x's, to which the solution of the problem assigns a value, great or small. To the practical man x is always an integer, from which he sometimes builds up thousands. To the impractical man x is always infinitely great. If he never quite succeeds in materializing his symbol, he has, at least, the pleasure of the pursuit and the knowledge that he has not

### IMPORTANT IF TRUE

THE announcement from Washington that the German Foreign Office has acceded to the demands of the United States for an agreement "which will clear up entirely the Lusitania case" must be extremely gratifying to all those who have been in sympathy with the efforts of the Government to protect the lives of Americans and to insist upon respect for the rights of neutrals on the seas.

The delay has been so long as to try the patience. But if it is to be followed by a complete yielding to the contentions of our State Department there should be no complaint anywhere.

The good faith of Germany's promises will appear in their fulfillment. Germany, apparently, ceased several months ago to attack merchant ships. Whether this was because the British swept her aubmarines from the sea, or for other reasons, is not material. If Germany professes to have abandoned this method of warfare because of our protest no one should complain so long as the abandonment is real. There has remained the question of reparation. We shall know how Germany has agreed to meet the claims when the documents are made public. The method is of little consequence so long as the claims

## Tom Daly's Column

To see Raymond S. Martin play baseball you'd never take him for a dentist; and to watch his serious demeanor when he's filling teeth you'd never think he had a grain of wit. But he was U. of P.'s star second baseman a few years ago, and he's a busy dentist now. Also, here is the other evidence

Martin met one of his patients in a restaurant the other day. "You seem to be hav-ing a good time," he said. "Enjoy your ments more since you got those new teeth. eh?" "You bet," said the patient. . "Good teeth prove excellent company when a man sits down to dinner," "Yes, but you must be careful how you pick your company."

#### VARIABLE

Gathee ye warsheres while ye may. Old Time is still a-stping. And rumors of peace we hear today Tomorrow they'll be desping.

"Ah! you big, wicked city," runs the line on one of the lithographed posters on the theatrical billboards this week, which discovers the heroine gazing from the window upon the municipal lighting system far below how many poor girls have your lights lured

Hiera your innocent heart! not nearly so many as your melodramatic author expects you to lure into the theatre.



From "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." Copyright, Thus. E. Hill, Chicago, 1882. What Should Be Avoided When Calling

Do not stare around the room.
Do not take a dog or small child.
Do not linger at the dinner hour.
Do not lay aside the bonnet at a formal call.
Do not fidnet with your cane, hat or parasol.
Do not make a call of ceremony on a wet day. Do not turn your back to one seated near Do not touch the plane unless invite

Do not handle ornaments or furniture in the Le not make a display of consulting your



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Do not, if a gentleman, leave the hat the hall when making merely a formal call. If the call is extended into a visit, it may then be set aside. Whether sitting or standing (Figure 7), the hat may be gracefully held in the

#### Charliechaplinitis

Dear Tom-A few nights ago some young relatives of mine were pining for entertainment. I adviced a dip into the pages of certain juveuile chronicles you and I wot of. My suggestion was given the hoot. This slam at the classics of childhood led me to make further inquiry. Here is the result:

Hey, diddle diddle! the Cat and the Fiddle.

The cow's lunar stunts don't provoke
A snicker worth while—not the ghost of a From modern nursery folk.

The Glant Killer to Dad was a thriller, Now, 6-year-old Sep. says the killer lacked

Is outclassed by the stars of the "movies." Childhood once was afeared at the name of Elluc

Red Riding Hood's wolf made flesh "goomey"; But, pshaw; they're moss-backed. Kids prefer their nerves racked
By four reels of "Light-Fingered Lucy."

Ahas' noor Ahaddin no longer can amb His genie is clean out of style. Nowadays not a cub for his lamp gives a rub, For the "fillums" can beat it a mile! T. E. Orr. Alas! poor Aladdin no longer can gladden;

Gordon's "Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania," published in 1832, seems to promise some curious knowledge and perhaps an occasional bit of misinformation. At any rate, gonal bit of misinformation. At any rate, e's one specimen of the latter: "The name Philadelphia is derived from a city of Asia for and is compounded." Minor and is compounded of two Greek words-

Philos, friend, and Adelphos, brother."

Oh. yes! a little further on it says: "The city was originally chartered in 1801, but the provisions of the act of incorporation not being sufficiently popular, it was abrogated at the revolution."

Ballads of Portland

## M. G. Palmer

Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS 182 Middle Strest

heard a voice sing low and sweet want 19,000 human feet! I listened while my soul grew calmer, And found it came from M. G. Palmer And then, as in a dream, I heard That erowe obey his mighty word. And rush before my wandering view To Middle street, 132. Ten thousand feet! Five thousand pairs Of boots and shoes are surely theirs And wide or narrow, full or slim; You get a fitting boot of him. And corns and bunions, at his name Droop down their heads in very shame farge joints, ingrowing natis, depart. All conquered by our Palmer's art. And in repairing, no delays Detain his work through anxious days He promises at such a date And does not make you longer wait. Then go to him and find 'tis true That perfect is each boot and shoe; And men and women creak his worth Whene'er they step on mother earth

#### His Sister Also Can Find Good Home Sir-Sympathy goes out to the Nicetown mer-

"WANTED A BOY SINTEEN YEARS."

### As to the Tub

The great pape you see on the cover," says the January number of a technical magazine, "is one of the many through which the pure mountain water flows to the thirsty, and those in need of a bath, throughout Greater New York."

'Here," mys H. H. H., who brings the matter "Here," says H. H. H., who brings the matter to our attention, "is a question that the column might open for discussion, viz.: When is a man in need of a bath (throughout Greater New York)." Is, for instance, a man actually in need of a bath likely to get one? Does a gentleman, distinguished from mere man, bathe ac often that he keeps shead of the time of need so that he never really needs one—and so on and so on. A delightfully elegant and refined subject for discussion."

Surely Thomas E. Hill has fully covered this sinful subject, but if any staries carse to manufect upon it, we shall be giad to listan.



"BAH-H-H!"

## ROMANCE OF AN HONEST ADVENTURER

Strange Career of James Silk Buckingham, Who Stirred the World, But Is Now Forgotten-When He Came to America 2000 Philadelphians Attended a Banquet in His Honor

TO MOST people today the name of James I Silk Buckingham means little or nothing. yet he was one of the most remarkable men of his time, and his influence on history was considerable. His career from the day when he went to sea at the age of 9 to the day of his death is an extraordinary story of romance and adventure, of misfortunes and disappointments, of successes and lionorsone experience following another in rapid and vagarious succession throughout his life. On his visit to America 2000 citizens of Philadelphia gave him a banquet, and elsewhere in this country he was received like a king on a triumphal tour. To answer the question, "Who was James Silk Buckingham?" is to recount a notable bit of now unnoted history. The answer to the question introduces us to a man who labored devotedly, while enduring many forms of persecution, in behalf of such objects as the following:

Reform of the government of India. A canal across the lathmus of Suez. Improvement of methods of cotton culture. Enlargement of hydrographical knowledge. Extinction of suttee; other similar Indian

Extinction of suttee; other similar Indian reforms.
Freedom of the Indian press.
Trial by jury in India.
Education of Egyptian youths in England,
Abolition of West Indian slavery.
Fromotion of Christian missions.
Housing reforms.
Temperative reform.
Wolfers of sulters. Welfare of pailors. International peace.

This is only a partial list of the prominent activities of a most versatile Englishman, who accomplished much and helped to accomplish a great deal more. Sailor, scientist, editor, author, lecturer, legislator, reformer, philanthropist-he was all these, yet he had hardly a day of formal schooling in all his life.

#### Went to Sea at Nine His world-wide travels began early. At 9

years of age, in 1795, he went to sea. Before he was 11 he had been a prisoner of war and suffered confinement at Corunna. Before he was 12 he had marched barefoot many hundred miles through Spain and Portugal to Lisbon. At the age of 21 he was in command of a vessel. In his far voyagings he had learned the French, Italian, Greek and Arabic languages, besides the dialects of a hundred ports. Determining to settle as a general morehant at Malta, he journeyed thither, only to be barred out on account of the plague raging in the town. Thence he proceeded by a roundabout route to Alexandria, in Egypt, where he was cordially received by the British consulgeneral and by Mohammed Ali, the ruling Pasha. He proposed to them at that time the reopening of the ancient canal that had connected the Red Sca and the Mediterranean. He penetrated into Upper Egypt, but beyond the Cataracts he was halted by an almost total blindness. Returning he was captured by a band of mutineering Egyptian soldiers, who left him naked, shelterless and foodless in the desert. After terrible sufferings he finally reached Cairo, having received assistance from the natives of the country through his knowledge of their language and customs. Habited as a native, he now explored a large part of Egypt. The British merchants of the country engaged him to make a hydrographic survey of the Red Sea region, and then engaged him as their emissary on an important errand to the British merchants in India. After performing this mission he was commissioned as captain of a frigate in the service of the lmaum of Muscat, but was informed by the Bombay Government that, as he did not possess a license from the East India Company directors in London, he could not remain in India. It was at that time required that nobody should be allowed in India without such a license. Later Buckingham visited the country as

the envoy of Mohammed Ali, no license being required of a representative of an independent prince. The first part of the journey was overland, through Palestine and Mesopotamia, where he made extensive researches on the site of ancient Babylon, discovering a portion of the city walls, identifying the hanging gardens of Semiramis and the palace of Nebuchadnezzar. He fought pirates in the Persian Gulf and joined forces with a British naval commander in attack on Ras-el-Khyma. Finally arriving at Bombay he performed his mission for the Pasha, and a license having been forwarded him from London he resumed his post in the service of the Imaum of Muscat. He was ordered to the count of Zanzibar to give conwer to a fleet of stave-trade ships, but so opposed was he to the slave system that he quit his job forthwith. At Calcutta, under the favor of Lord

Hastings, the Governor General, he established a newspaper called the Calcutta Journal, which sprang so quickly into popularity that in three years' time it was yielding its owner and editor a net annual profit of £8000. After the departure of Hastings for England, the Journal fell into disfavor with the temporary Governor General and Ruckingham was ordered out of India. With his wife, who had just joined him after several years' separation, Buckingham returned to England. Treated in India as a man guilty of some heinous crime, he was welcomed in England as a victim of the most cruel tyranny. Leading statesmen and citizens assured him of their sympathy and respect, but in general acted according to the notion that the East India Company was omnipotent. It must be remembered that the domination of India affairs by the company was not removed until the middle of the century. Its agents ruled with a high hand, dictating to everybody, whether native or Britisher, and Buckingham was sent out of the country without trial or ex-

### A Serious Joke

A number of years later the House of Commons got up courage to appoint a select committee to inquire into the case. On this committee of 37 members were Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, William Ewart Gladstone, and other men of like distinction. The unanimous report was that Buckingham was guiltless of any wrong and that his persecutors could point to no other cause of his dismissal than an editorial in which he playfully alluded to the appointment of a Scotch Presbyterian minister to the office of a clerk of stationery in the Government offices. A reading of the editorial reveals the utter ridiculousness of the action taken against its author. Moreoverand this is funny, too-the appointment had no sooner been heard of by the India directors in England than it was annulled as grossly improper, while the Board of Indian Control of the British Ministry censured the appointment, and the General Presbyterian Assembly of Scotland gave the reverend gentleman the option of resigning his secular post or surrendering his ministerial gown.

The Select Committee recommended that compensation be paid to Buckinghim for the financial losses he had suffered. The experience had cost him £40,000 worth of property, besides an annual income of £8000. and threw on him, in addition, personal responsibility for debts of the publishing concern amounting before settlement to £10,000. The property was nominally estensibly sold for his benefit, but really confiscated, for the proceeds were insufficient to pay the debts already mentioned.

### Buckingham Keeps His Feet

Not the least admirable characteristic of Buckingham was his ability of rising above every disappointment and blow of ill fortune and going on with work in which his heart was equally enlisted with his mind. After the bitterness of his "failure" in India, he established the Oriental Herald, through the columns of which he sought to impress upon his country the value of the British possessions in the East and the necessity of closer intercourse between London and India. India at that time seemed a long way off to the English people, who knew comparatively little of its management or of the commercial opportunities which were to mean so much to them when the trade monopoly had reached an end. In his work for the development of Eastern trade and for the reform of the Government of India, Buckingham apparently was animated by public spirit rather than by rancor that might have been engendered by his personal experiences at the hands of the East India Company. The Oriental Herald published a great deal of general information about Eastern lands, and helped increase the Englishman's knowledge of far quarters of the globe. The venture from a business standpoint, however, was not successful, and Buckingham sank several thousand pounds in the enterprise. Nothing daunted, he established the Athenaeum, a journal chiefly devoted to literature, science and the arts. It remains today one of the bestknown of the weekly journals of Londo

In 1832 Buckingham was sent to the House of Commons as the representative of the town of Shuffield. His public appeals on the

subject of India had won him the general favor of the people of that constituency, but at the time of his election he had never visited the place or become acquainted with any of the inhabitants. The election, however, was unanimous. In the House of Conmons Buckingham labored industriously to the advancement of civil and religious liberty. He introduced the first bill for the establishment of public recreation places for the workingmen of the industrial centre. and though it failed of passage he lived loss enough to see a beginning made toward we accomplishment of its purpose. He also is troduced bills for providing literary and scientific institutes for the benefit of the working people. He was successful in bringing to an end the practice of impresing seamen, and secured the passage d measures calculated to improve the condition of seamen abourd ship.

#### Buckingham in Philadelphia Resigning his seat after six years' service Buckingham came to America, spending

three years in this country in behalf d

objects indicated by the titles of some of his most popular lectures: "Temperance," "Promotion of Education," "Establishment & Sailors' Homes," "Furtherance of the Care of Universal Peace." He was a cital evangelist. His reputation had preceded him. The American people had taken t lively interest in the wrongs he had suffer and the work he had done in England, as wherever he went he was most cordial welcomed. Two thousand of the substantial citizens of Philadelphia honored him with banquet. In the first year of his busy American tour he traveled all through the part of the country lying east of the Mississipa At Charleston, S. C., his lectures on Egypt and Palestine were attended by the larger andiences that had ever gathered there, A Washington, D. C., the Hall of Represen tives was granted him for a temperant meeting. Through his efforts a bill was presuppression of dueling among its members In the State of Kentucky, within a few mile. of Lexington, the friends of temperance me in a ferest one Sunday afternoon to bear him. Thousands came from far and near # horseback and in carriages. The choirs of the several churches of the city joined in singing odes and hymns. Buckingham gan his services gratuitously at hundreds of meetings held for the promotion of temporance, education and other causes, and missi about \$100,000, which he entrusted for detribution to various organizations and is stitutions. His tour of America was no mon profitable, financially, than other enterprise into which he threw his energy without thought of personal advantage.

Impractical Buckingham was in many of his projects, doubtless, yet he showed se occasion a very effective practicality. He come he was scorned as a "visionary." Is his work, in several notable instances, was not without definite results. The variety of his activities cannot be described here. He versatility has been only suggested. Perhaps and kept at it, working out one preject one place, he would have accomplished more than he did, and his name today would be familiar to everybody. But he worked according to his nature, and deserves to membrance for the courageous, justice-loving

### GENERAL PUTNIK

GENERAL PUTNIK

Reports from the Sechian front say that deer at Putnik has been compelled on account of the second second section to leave the army. He has been measured more by a European standard than a sublan standard and pronounced one of the Sechian in the two Balkam wars, the defeat of the Astrians in their first advance into Serbia and retreat of the Serbian army before the overwhelming Teuton-Bulgarian forces were due his skill. He was a grim, gray old warrior, an unconquerable spirit and a weak hody; as his temper was never agreeable. He knew Serbia the two conquerable spirit and a weak hody; as man or chart. His home was a small head of the from the American consulate in Segrade. It may not have been mere chance an Austrian shell crushed it. One of his mirers pointed out this modest home as a poof the small pay of Serbian officials and ther freedom from graft. "Describe all his restricted." of the small pay of Serbian officials and the freedom from graft. "Despite all his years hard work" he said, "General Putnik never money enough to lift the mortgage on home."—New York Sun.

## NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW A tax on inheritance has the unusual ment not only offering a practical means of obtain revenue, but a means of enforcing social less— —Chicago Tribune.

If a break must come with the Teutonic Perers, the unarmod Lusitania offers by far a ter specific justification than the armed Fers—Springfield Republican:

The Transcript believes that the next Repcan nominee will be drafted because of his eminent fitness for the two-fold work of uniting the Republicans and thereby of will the opportunity to restare the mitten to where borne is placed believe asiety and equations before peace. Boston Traingript.