

Speech of Ex-Governor Hendricks ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

HE DATES THE POLITICS OF THIS PERIOD FROM THE CLOSE OF THE WAR, EXPOSES THE MISREPRESENTATION OF THE SHALWARTS ON FINANCE AND SOUTHERN OUTRAGES, AND ARRAYS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I need not remind you that during the years following the close of the war your minds were disturbed by the most profound anxiety for the public welfare. There was no more work for the sword. Overcome and disbanded the troops of the South had returned to their homes. Acquiescence in Federal authority was complete and universal. Nevertheless, far from extravagance and corruption privy and poisoned the public service and went unrebuked and unchecked. Unnecessary and extravagant expenditures burdened the people with oppressive taxes and withdrew large volumes of currency from the channels of trade and added to the evils of contraction. Finally, in the fall of 1873, the evils of vicious administration and of unequal and unfair legislation culminated in a financial panic and disaster that struck and paralyzed all the business pursuits and useful enterprises of the country. At once the people realized the extent and magnitude of the calamity. They abandoned faith and hope in the Republican party and trusted to themselves for the recovery of lost prosperity. Promptly and earnestly the work was undertaken. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four became a memorable year. A Democratic House was chosen, charged with the duty of retrenchment and reform. In every household an economy was adopted more rigid than ever before known. Labor was active and diligent to the utmost extent of possible employment. The results are now seen and realized. Individual economy, practiced everywhere throughout the country, had the effect to reduce our purchases abroad as follows: From 1872 to 1874 the reduction was \$34,409,966; from 1874 to 1875 it was \$74,729,868; from 1875 to 1876 \$72,264,240; from 1876 to 1877 \$9,418,615, and from 1877 to 1878 the reduction was \$14,271,594. The economy of the people in 1878, as compared with 1875, in the consumption of foreign goods, was about \$200,000,000.

During the same period the diligent industry of the people so increased our agricultural productions, and such was the condition of the foreign market, that our exports for sale abroad in 1878 were \$172,369,139 more than in 1873, and in the year 1878 our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports by the sum of \$257,796,964. It is a striking fact that in 1873, the year before the Democratic House was chosen, our purchases exceeded our sales abroad by \$119,656,288, and that after three years of Democratic control of the House the figures were reversed, and as I have said the exports in the year 1878 exceeded the imports by \$257,796,964. The balances against us in 1873 marked the increase of our indebtedness and the figures of 1878 indicated its reduction.

Our exports of merchandise during the years 1874, 1876, 1877 and 1878 exceeded our imports in the sum of \$508,449,236. I am not able to give accurately the excess for the present year, but I suppose it is safe to state it at \$240,000,000, making \$748,449,236 for the five years. In these statements I rely upon the tables prepared by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Sherman claims for himself the credit of resumption, and that the policies of his party have given us assurances of better times. What had he or his party to do with resumption? How have they contributed to a return of prosperity? In the winter of 1875 Mr. Sherman, as the representative of a party caucus, reported and urged the Resumption bill. It became a law by the vote of all the Republicans, and over the vote against it of all the Democrats in Congress. Who now claims for that measure that it facilitated resumption, or in any degree alleviated the calamities of hard times, or that its tendency was to place the business of the country upon a firmer and surer foundation? Is any man so credulous as to believe that resumption, permanent and reliable, could rest upon borrowed gold? "Public confidence and financial stability can not be made to rest upon borrowed gold." When trade and commerce gave assurance that the supply of the precious metals was permanent and would constantly increase then confidence became established, and the paper currency took its place by the side of gold and silver.

You all now know that resumption has come of trade and commerce, the result of foreign balances in our favor, and not at all because of any Congressional declaration or requirement. The resumption clause was properly denounced by the St. Louis Convention as a hindrance to resumption. It was as well a hindrance to prosperity. It was a terror to capital, and stood in the way of the employment of labor. Our money, paper and coin, is now of equal value and readily convertible, and we indulge the hope of better times in spite of the resumption law and of its kindred party devices. All along the pathway of that measure are strewn broken fortunes and ruined enterprises.

Do you believe our country needed to have been the scene of a financial and commercial panic? Our lands are rich, our people intelligent and industrious, and the world's markets have been open to our products. Yet the panic did come, and its continued and terrible hold upon the country for the long period of five years, in spite of the great efforts of the people, showed that its causes were to be found down deep in bad public policies and in maladminis-

tration. Mr. Sherman tells you that prosperity is now coming and that he is its author. You and I are then mistaken in supposing that economy on the part of the people reduced the purchases abroad. It was not the diligent labor of the people, the rich lands, the abundant rains in their season and the great crops that enabled us to supply the extraordinary foreign demand, such a demand indeed as we never knew before. Mr. Sherman did it. It was his tears of sympathy over the sufferings of the people and not the rains falling from the clouds that moistened the earth and caused it to yield so abundantly. Never was claim made so bold and brazen and yet so false. To him and his party we reply: You squandered the public money; you continued extravagant appropriations; you hindered production by promoting the strife of sections and the hatred of races; you legislated for favorite interests and against the people; and now, when the rigid economy and diligent industry of the people and propitious seasons and a favorable condition of the foreign market combine to give us better times and to gladden us with the hope of returning prosperity, you cannot claim merit or support. The equality and convertibility of our currency is in spite of the hindrance of the Resumption law, and we cherish the hope of better times in spite of the evil influences of bad policies and maladministration.

A Republican House demoralized silver; a Democratic House restored it. The silver money now flows into the channels of trade and commerce, and, like red blood in the veins and arteries, gives life and strength.

For a while there was the curse in the Federal courts of juries organized for partisan verdicts. That was through the law permitting the test oath. A Democratic Congress repealed the law and now the juries may be of "good and true men."

Of these four leading and important acts do you condemn either? Would you again open the doors of the Treasury to trumped-up war claims in favor of trumped-up loyalty? Would you drive honest economy out of our temple of legislation and restore extravagance and the waste of \$30,000,000 each year beyond the needs of the public service? Would you degrade silver again and declare it no money? And would you again humiliate and degrade the juror, compelling him to stand among his fellows with stooped head as he takes the test oath? If you would not reverse any one of these great acts I demand your approval, and that in respect to them you say to the Democrats in Congress from both North and South, "Well done."

We want the troops taken and kept away from the polls. We want the elections to be free and fair and without the corrupt influence of deputy marshals and supervisors. In the name of fair play we demand it. The Federal Election laws were adopted as party machinery. They serve no good purpose. Their only design is to keep the party in power.

I said we demand that the troops be taken and kept from the polls. I would rather die with the ballot in my hand than that one of them should strike me with his sword. Let us be at least as free as the subjects of Queen Victoria. Popular rights have advanced slowly in England, but surely, and have never been pushed backward. So, when it was settled that the trooper should not lord the voter; should not strike him nor jostle him, nor even stand in sight of him when voting, it was settled forever.

Do you justify the vetoes? The bills were carefully considered by Congress, and after great deliberation were passed. They involved no question of constitutional power on the part of Congress. For nearly one hundred years the elections had been free from Federal supervision. It was not questioned that Congress had the power to repeal the offensive laws. It was a question of judgment and discretion, and that question Congress decided by the repeal. Such legislative discretion belongs to Congress and not to the President. The veto power was given not to defeat and destroy, but to protect and preserve; to preserve the Constitution from invasion; and to protect the rights and powers of the Executive from legislative encroachment. "It is not a sword, but a shield." The men have taught us this who made the Constitution.

Coming in as the present Executive did it would seem that he should wear the robes of office modestly. He and his countrymen know that he was not elected. Full 300,000 majority of the popular vote was against him, and a decided majority of the electors duly chosen. In his promotion, by agents and agencies the most detestable, the rights of the people were defied and trampled under foot. Must that be followed by the repeated defeat of the will of the people in the exercise of the veto? On what side will you stand? I appeal to you to stand for free legislation and against such an abuse of a constitutional power; to stand for free and fair elections and against all party supervision for corrupt ends.

Is the time ever to come when the disturbances and bloodshed in the South will be attributed to any other cause than political passion; the influences that produce crime in other localities exist to a like extent in that section. Ambition, avarice, jealousy, revenge drive men into crime everywhere. But you assume that they do not exist as evil influences in the South and that men are false and cruel only in political strife. I appeal to your own consciousness that you are as good and true and honorable men then as ever. Crime should be denounced and punished whatever the circumstances, whether committed in the midst of political excitement or in stealth and secret. I make no apology for it. But when it is attributed to Democratic principle or to Democratic organization I denounce the falsehood of the accusation and the meanness of its author. The great and leading sentiment of Democracy is equality and justice, and crime cannot spring from such a source. If Dixon, of Yazoo City, was killed to prevent his candidacy for office, it was more than a local outrage. But if he and another candidate came into a controversy and the killing resulted without such purpose, then the homicide belonged to the locality like any other

case of grave offence. Yet Northern prejudice has been applied to and excited about it as a political case. His character, if correctly described, was not such as to excite a personal interest and sympathy on the part of good men anywhere. It is stated that he had been the author of a number of deaths and killed one man from Indiana because of his political associations. If you will make a note of the crime committed in the North, as reported every morning in the enterprising newspapers, you will be shocked at their number and enormity. May I refer to one case? It occurred in your own State. It was reported in a special telegram to the Chicago Times on the 15th of this month. The town of Westerville is in the county of Franklin, near by your capital. Henry Corbin kept a hotel and saloon in that town. His business as a saloon-keeper was offensive to a class of partisans quite numerous. I understand that he had the lawful right to prosecute his business under the laws of the State. But they did not like the laws which gave him that right. On the night of the 14th of this month, while a number of persons were sleeping in the hotel, at a late hour, kegs of powder were placed in the cellar, and as is supposed, immediately under the room in which Corbin and his wife and three small children were sleeping. The powder was ignited by a fuse leading from the street. The explosion shook the entire village, destroyed the hotel and injured some of the parties, especially Corbin, badly. Can you conceive a crime more stealthy, treacherous and cruel? The purpose was to destroy an entire family, and the passion that prompted it was hatred of the liquor traffic and of the laws that permit it. The probable death of the innocent mother and the babe at her side and of the two little boys sleeping in the trundle-bed was contemplated by the murderers with malignant pleasure. Now what think you of the "powder plot" of the stealthy steps and of the horrible explosion in the night time as compared with the Yazoo homicide?

But shall Westerville be made a type and representative of Northern society? Shall our civilization be brought into judgment by the powder plot and the humanity of our people be brought into comparison with the cruelty of wretches who would murder sleeping children? Let us judge of one another fairly. Let us strengthen and not weaken the bonds that hold the people of the United States together.

My hope and prayer will be that our success in 1880 shall mean and signify the permanent restoration of fraternity; the preservation of our institutions, State and Federal, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution; no innovations; obedience to the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; protection of all in the enjoyment of all constitutional and legal rights by the authority upon which the duty to protect is imposed; harmony between capital and labor, and the enactment of such laws as the protection of the rights of either may require; the abolition of the Coolie system from our country, so that no more Chinese bondmen shall be brought to cheapen and degrade labor; the will of the people not to be defeated by the exercise of the veto power in cases involving only judgment and discretion; free and fair elections, and the inauguration of the man whom the people elect.

THE CORRUPT LOBBY.

AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO REINSTATE IT IN POWER.

The Constitution of 1873, adopted by the people of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, was intended to be a deathblow to the corrupt lobby which for many years had made legislation a matter of barter and sale at Harrisburg. Half the abuses and wrongs have never been told. It demoralized the politics and legislation of the State, and plastered the Commonwealth over, from the Delaware to the Ohio, with special privileges to a favored few, which were auctioned off to the highest bidders, to embarrass and oppress future generations. A regular trade in special legislation sprung up, and out of this grew the legislative lobby, mainly composed of leading and influential Republicans, for that party had control of the Legislature, and the Executive. The lobby was a section of the Republican party.

By the Constitution of 1873 special legislation was abolished, and the offense of bribery by members of the Legislature and the "corrupt solicitation" of members by the lobby, made a high offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. The people deemed they had achieved a great victory and redeemed the State from the obloquy which rested on it by these salutary reforms. To a certain extent they had; but at the session of the Legislature in 1876 a powerful lobby invaded the State capital and attempted, by corrupt solicitation, to control a bill affecting the Susquehanna Boom Company. The House of Representatives at that time was Democratic, and as the attempt at corruption concerned its integrity, the Democratic Speaker of the House demanded a Committee of Investigation. It was granted, with Hon. Joseph Hays, Democrat, of Allegheny county, as Chairman. Among its members was Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Republican, of Union county. This committee prosecuted its researches with unflinching energy and a determination to expose and punish the guilty. Evidence was accumulated which showed an organized movement to debauch the Legislature. The committee reported in favor of the expulsion of two members, Petroff, Republican, and Lynott, Democrat, for bribery and corruption, and they were expelled by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House. Lynott was allowed by his constituents to sink into obscurity, but the Republicans of Philadelphia took up the case of Petroff and re-elected him to the Legislature.

The action of the Democratic House in 1876 illustrated the Democratic method of disposing of legislative corruption. It was promptly exposed, and summarily punished, regardless of party affiliation. It was a disagreeable duty, but cleared the atmosphere and showed the people of the State that the anti-bribery prohibitions of their new Constitution were not mere idle words,

It was hailed as a great victory for honesty in politics and legislation.

Let us look for a moment at the record the Republicans have made on this same vital question. It is not necessary to recapitulate the evidences of corrupt solicitation at Harrisburg last winter to secure the passage of the Allegheny county four million riot damage bill. They are fresh in the memories of the people. A powerful lobby, acting under the direction of ex-State Treasurer Kemble, a noted and influential Republican politician and the Pennsylvania member of the National Republican Committee, laid siege to the Legislature, and organized a corrupt conspiracy to promote the passage of the bill by the use of money. Associated with Kemble were noted Republicans in and out of the Legislature. The claim was put in for four millions of dollars, although the riot damages proposed to be made good did not exceed two millions and a half, leaving a clear profit to the lobby brigades of a million and a half of dollars, to be taken from the public treasury at a time when the people were bravely struggling with the ruinous depression of all business and industries, following the panic of 1873. Little cared the lobby thieves. The charges preferred against Kemble and his lobby forced the Republican House to take the matter up. A committee was raised, and after a searching investigation, reported to the House evidence warranting the expulsion of four members, and among the number the same Petroff who was expelled by the Democratic House of 1876 for bribery. The evidence against the members implicated was of the most positive character, and considered by fair men conclusive of their guilt. But the lobby was too powerful with the Republican House, and it refused to expel the corrupt members. They held seats in the House of Representatives to-day as law makers for the honest people of Pennsylvania! And it is a fact of great importance, in view of the coming election for State Treasurer, that Mr. Butler, of Chester county, the Republican candidate for that office, as a member of the House, voted against the expulsion of the members convicted of bribery, including Petroff, who had been expelled from the House in 1876, and was therefore an old offender, deserving no consideration or mercy.

This illustrates the Republican method of dealing with the criminals who seek to re-establish at Harrisburg, the rule of corruption and bribery that prevailed about the Legislature prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The reason of this consideration shown the lobby is obvious. Its directors and members were leading and influential members of the Republican party. They controlled its action.

We say nothing at this time about the criminal proceedings pending in the Dauphin county criminal court against Kemble and other Republican politicians for bribery and perjury, for it would be improper to discuss them in advance of judicial action. The trials, however, have been put off until after the election.

More important than anything stated above as to the disposition of the Democratic party to enforce and of the Republican party to nullify the anti-corruption safe guards of the new constitution, was the action of the State Conventions of the two parties in July last. The corrupt practices at Harrisburg had become matter of State notoriety and there was a loud call on the two conventions to declare the honest sentiments of the people.

The Democratic Convention, meeting one week before the Republican Convention, adopted, without dissenting voice, this resolution declaring the position of the Democratic party of the Commonwealth:

Resolved—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and to take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

This is so plain that he who runs may read. There is no attempt to evade the issue.

The Republican State Convention, one week later, was organized and controlled by the lobbyists of the Four Million scheme, to stifle any expression on the subject. Mr. Kemble's counsel was Chairman of the Convention and directed its proceedings. Mr. Hooten, of Chester county, afterwards made chairman of the Republican State Committee had adopted by the convention a resolution, since known as "Hooten's gag," taking away from the minority of the Committee on Resolutions the power to make a minority report—something unprecedented in the history of political conventions. All this was the machinery of the Kemble lobby, showing its power. Representative, Wolfe of Union county, who was a member of the Legislative Investigating Committee, was a delegate in the convention, and demanded the Republican party should speak out on the subject of last winter's corruption, and offered this resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices, in connection with the Riot bill of the last House, we, emphatically re-affirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Lancaster, in 1875, and which was adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, in 1876, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

This resolution met with a chilling reception. Mr. Kemble's lawyer in the chair refused to have it read, but being overruled in this by the pertinacity of Mr. Wolfe, who was hooted at and insulted for his manly stand, sent it to the Committee on Resolutions, where it was suppressed by the power of "Hooten's gag." No allusion was made in the Republican platform to what was the embarrassing subject with all intelligent citizens of the State. The Kemble lobby ruled the Convention, dictated the platform and nominated the candidate.

All this unmistakably shows what we set out to make plain; the position of the two parties in this State on the most important home question to be decided by the election this fall—the question

of honesty or corruption as a controlling power in legislation. Mr. Butler is the representative of the lobby and of a convention notoriously under its control. Mr. Barr, the Democratic candidate, stands on the Democratic platform, which denounces the lobby, repudiates its jobs, and calls for the punishment of those furthering them by the arts of corrupt solicitation.

Mrs. Fremont's Discovery.

From the New York Sun.

How many matrons and maidens are there between Madison Square and the Park who feel a generous discontent with their lives and a desire to shape them to better and wiser uses? They have more money and more time than they well know what to do with. They have had the best teachers and read the best books. They have had the more stimulating education of travel. They peer out from the windows of their drawing rooms into the abysses of ignorance, want and crime that yawn around them on every side, and they feel a desire, more or less clearly defined and urgent, to let their light shine into that outer darkness. They have no Bostonian yearnings for a Mission with a capital M; but they are pursued by a suspicion that beyond the familiar routine of church and Sunday-school and almsgiving lie untrodden paths of usefulness, if they could only find them. We do not know how many such matrons and maidens there are in New York, but we are sure there are more of them than is generally supposed.

John C. Fremont used to be called the Pathfinder, and a proud title it was. Apparently his wife, the Jessie Benton of old days, has turned pathfinder, too, though in a different field of exploration. The other evening the Post printed an extract from one of her letters to a friend in the East. She found in her new Arizona home a history class of big boys and girls, the children of poor parents, who had to work out of hours in order to get the time to attend school. She was so pleased with their looks and pluck that she volunteered to help teach them. She writes:

"It was a great pleasure to me to find that I could add to the knowledge of these young people, that I could make real and human to them names and personages, that I could link together one event and one personality after another, until history became not a dry mass of names and dates and isolated events, but a connected and yet broadening stream of human effort. I cannot, of course, begin to tell you all I said to them, but the thirty-two history talks I gave, my Arizona flock of scholars, each Friday of the term after I joined them, were a panorama of history as my father had taught me to know it, as I had realized it in many a spot of classic ground in Europe, as reading had enriched it with personal belongings and lights, and as I had seen it made both in France and in our own great trial time. For this, when they would thank me, I would tell them to thank my father. I acquired last winter a practical insight into the vast and spreading influence of the spoken word on receptive and willing young minds. I have never done any one thing that gave me so much content in the doing and the remembrance."

What Mrs. Fremont has done in Arizona other women have done much nearer home. We have now in mind one such case in a New England town barely a hundred miles from New York; and the high school itself would not be more missed in that town than the quiet little lady who for years has gathered its lads and lasses into her parlors and inoculated them with her own love for the best books, and for the study of the wonderful and beautiful world around them.

Where is there a better field for this sort of work than New York?

Table of Elevations in Pennsylvania.

The Village Record clipped an item from the Ledger to the effect that Potter county had "the highest land east of the Rocky Mountains." And the Ledger took the Record to task in a vigorous denial. For the benefit of both journals we desire to state that Elk Hill, a short distance from Carbondale, attains to the highest altitude above the sea level in Pennsylvania.—Scranton Republican.

We have not been out with our tape line to measure these elevations personally, but we have culled the following altitudes from the table of elevation found in the report of the Geological survey of Pennsylvania:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Elevation. Locations include Summit south of Wellboro, Tioga county (1862 ft), Head of Plane No. 5, above Carbondale (1938 ft), Point between Tullyhanna and Lehigh Summits (1870 ft), Summit of Carbon Run, Bradford county (2041 ft), Grade at Summit of tunnel, 8 miles from Connersport, Potter county (2282 ft), Hill, east of Long Pond, North Mountain, Sullivan county (2323 ft), Livak county (2323 ft), Crest of Allegheny Mountains, Clearfield co. (2014 ft).

We are under the impression that the highest altitude in Pennsylvania is found in Somerset county, near the southern line of the State. Negro Mountain is 2813 feet, but its highest point may be a little south of the line.

The above are the highest altitudes recorded near the several points named. The following may be of interest:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Elevation. Locations include Carbondale (1015 ft), Honesdale (1003 ft), Scranton (743 ft), Tonkhanock (611 ft), Montrose (1663 ft), Towanda (1738 ft), Barclay Railroad, foot of Fishing Summit (1271 ft), Head of Plane (1756 ft), Wellboro (1319 ft).

The highest point east of the Mississippi river is Mt. Buckley, North Carolina, 6775 feet. In Potter county is found one of the most remarkable water sheds in the world. Streams flow toward the Gulf of Mexico, toward the St. Lawrence, and toward the Chesapeake. All have their sources within a very small area. A knowledge of this fact conveys to some minds the erroneous impression that the highest land east of the Mississippi must necessarily be found here.—Seward Coal Journal.

Dr. GUTHRIE once said: "Whiskey is good in its own place. There is nothing like whiskey in this world for preserving a man when he is dead. But it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put whiskey into him."

Edison's Discovery.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Edison's agent, Mr. W. E. Hadden, who has been in Western North Carolina for several weeks in search of the mineral platinum for use in Edison's electric light, arrived in the city yesterday. He has visited twenty-nine places in Burke, McDowell, Iredell, Buncombe, Henderson and other western counties in which the metal is supposed to exist, and has thus far met with no success. He left last night for Abbeville county, S. C., where it is represented in the newspapers that the metal has been found in appreciable quantities. He has found two metals, zircon and samarskite, in considerable quantities, both of which can be used with great advantage by Mr. Edison. The former possesses the peculiar quality of infusibility in the electric light, which may be of the highest importance to the famous inventor. The latter is a combination of many substances, of which comparatively little is known, and any one of which may also prove valuable. Gen. Clingman has a large mine of the former. Mr. Hadden also discovered a mineral, anatase, which was not hitherto known to exist in this State, and another which is entirely unknown to the scientific world. He remarked in the course of the conversation that North Carolina was absolutely the best field for minerals in the world; that nowhere is there anything like the variety which she furnishes, and, as a rule, they are by far the most perfect specimens known.

Selling the Jewels.

From All the Year Round.

The Plantagenets were very rough and ready financiers. When Richard I. took it into his head to try conclusions with Saladin, he raised the needful by turning the crown manors and the fortresses of Roxburg and Berwick into hard cash, selling offices of trust to the best bidders, and did not hesitate to avow that he would dispose of London itself if a purchaser were forthcoming. Strangely enough, Gour de Lion never seems to have thought of doing the same by his crown jewels. Henry III. was the first English monarch who had recourse to that undignified expedient. The idea, indeed, did not originate with him; for it is recorded that when some person or persons unknown suggested the replenishing of the royal coffers by selling the crown plate and jewelry, the king hinted a doubt as to the likelihood of finding purchasers, and being assured that the citizens of London would gladly accommodate him, Henry exclaimed: "On my word, if the treasury of Augustus were brought to sale, the citizens are able to be the purchasers. These crowns, who assume to themselves the name of barons, abound in everything, while we are reduced to necessities." Notwithstanding his indignation, Henry, like other men in his predicament, was willing enough to deal with the full pursed ones he abused, and so, in 1248, he sold the citizens of London all the plate and jewelry he had not already mortgaged to the merchants of France. The relief afforded was, however, only a temporary one, for seven years later we find him demanding 8,000 marks of the Jews, and answering their remonstrance against the exaction by pleading that he was a beggar, spoiled and stripped of all his revenues, without a farthing wherewith to keep himself, and therefore must have money from any hand and by any means.

Ale-Taster.

A curious survival of an old-time institution exists in some remote places in England, viz., the official ale-taster. The ale-taster takes an oath to "try, taste, and assize the beer and ale put on sale" in his district "whether the same be wholesome for man's body." The old ale-taster's method of "analyzing" beer for the purpose of detecting the addition of sugar to the liquor was rather primitive. Like most men in those times, he wore leather breeches, and when he went to test the ale for the presence of sugar, a pint of fluid was spilt on a well-cleaned bench, and the taster sat upon it till it dried. If, on rising, the seat of the breeches stuck to the bench, then sugar was present, but if not, the beer was pure.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, speaking of the high pressure or "cramping" system in the schools, says that the children so taught are "conceited all the forenoon of life and stupid all its afternoon," and also that "their faculties are worn out by the strain put upon their callow brains, and they are demoralized by worthless childish triumphs before the real work of life begins. I have no compassion for sloth, but youth has more need for intellectual rest than age, and the cheerfulness, the tenacity of purpose, the power of work which make many a successful man what he is, must often be placed to credit, not of his hours of industry, but to that of his hours of idleness in boyhood."

Though only five months old, and a wee bit of humanity at that, Lizzie Allen, of Baltimore, has gained fame twice since she was born. The little lady was in her mother's arms not long ago when, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, the mother was burned to death. Again, on Saturday, Lewis F. Allen, her father, appeared before Judge Brown, in the Court of Common Pleas, and prayed for a writ of habeas corpus to require one John Brooks to surrender little Lizzie. Strange as it may appear, Brooks recently seized the baby, and has since been holding her in security for a debt of fifteen dollars which Allen owes him.

The origin of some of the old blue-blooded Washington families might be traced to the ninety imported young English women sold in the colony of Virginia in 1619, at one hundred pounds of tobacco apiece. The breed has, in some instances, become so deteriorated, however, in this century that plenty can be found who are not worth a chew of tobacco a dozen.

Know well your incomings, and your outgoings may be better regulated.

We can never die too early for others when we live only for ourselves.