

MORE CONVERTS.

A Large Number of Floppers in Different Sections of the Country.

Frederick C. Cannon is the President of the F. C. Cannon manufacturing company of New Haven, Conn. The company makes elevators and carriage lamps. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of carriage lamps in the country. Mr. Cannon is now and has been for years a member of the Young Men's Republican Club. He is, to use his own words, "a dyed-in-the-wool Republican," but has not been an active one. This year he will vote for Cleveland. Mr. Cannon says: "I think Cleveland has been actuated by honest purposes. I think he has made a few mistakes, but I shall vote for him. The Republican party has gone back on its past record. Some of its leaders in the past said that the tariff needed revision; now, for the sake of political buncombe, they say otherwise. They say in their platform that the tax should be taken off whisky and tobacco, and refuse to reduce the tariff on necessities."

About the manufacture of carriage lamps Mr. Cannon said: "I find that upon nearly everything I use there is a tax. On tin there is a duty of a cent and half a pound. On copper it is the same. All the copper we use in the finer grades of our work we are obliged to get abroad. Most of the glass we import. They don't make the quality of glass here we want. The duty on glass is even higher. Admit these articles free of duty and I can compete with England which has been but which is not so much now underselling us as in Canada. I can sell cheaper here and elsewhere. I find that cheaper goods always create greater demands. We now have busy and dull seasons. Give us the raw material free of duty and we will have work continually. Each man will have more work and each man more pay. Less than two years ago I found that I had to give up competition with England for the Canadian trade. England getting her material free as she did could undersell me, as I was compelled to pay forty five per cent. duty."

"I believe in a tariff for revenue only, but I don't care to get this right away. Let the tariff be reduced gradually year by year and we can all adapt ourselves to the changes easily. Though the Mills bill doesn't exactly suit me, it is a step in the right direction. I want an equalization of the tariff if that is possible. My men understand this almost as well as I do, and they are tariff reformers too."

Walter Rutherford, of Franklin, N. Y., a law student, joined the Harrison club, was made a member of the executive committee and was invited to address the club. While preparing his speech he changed his mind and is now out for Cleveland.

Dispatches to the Indianapolis Sentinel announce the following conversions to Cleveland and tariff reform: Thomas Fisher and John Mahan, farmers, near Paoli, Ind., F. M. Whitaker and his two sons, of Waynesville, Ind., and Jacob Walker, of Greencastle, Ind.

Hon. Richard M. Morris, ex-county superintendent of Shelby county, Ind. who has been voting the Republican ticket for many years, has declared in favor of Cleveland and tariff reform. Calvin Butler, the head miller in Herring's mill, at Shelbyville, an old-time Republican, will also vote for Cleveland.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. P. Dawley, a well known Republican at one time, addressed a Democratic meeting in behalf of reform, and while declaring that he had not changed his politics, said that he refused to step backward with his party, declaring his willingness to ride to the front in a chariot driven by Grove Cleveland.

Dr. Edward Boekman, a prominent Norwegian physician of St. Paul, and one of the best posted Scandinavian students of political economy in Minnesota, has announced his intention of supporting Cleveland and Thurman. He says: I am in hearty sympathy with the Democratic demand for lower taxes and the pledges made by that party in Minnesota to strive for them. Dr. Boekman has long been a Republican, and is at present on the staff of Governor McGill. He is a man of influence and his manly stand for the cause of tax reform and honest government will attract widespread attention.

Leon Becker, of Glastonbury, Conn. a member of the Democratic State Committee and an enterprising cotton manufacturer visited the National Democratic headquarters on Monday. He says that the electoral vote of Connecticut will surely be cast for Cleveland and Thurman and that the Democrats are endeavoring, with strong hopes of success, to elect four Congressmen instead of the three whom they have now. In Hartford and New Haven counties the German and Swedish voters are going over to the Democracy, refusing to be coerced by their corporation employers into voting for the Republican ticket any longer.

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The letter of Mr. Carl Schurz, announcing his position in the political contest now going on in this country, ought to be carefully read by his Republican friends. Mr. Schurz writes from a point of advantage. He is far enough away to permit of the weakening of his political prejudices and to foster the enkindling of his patriotism. What he says is of particular moment to the people of Pennsylvania, whose interests are in nowise threatened by the moderate measure of tariff reform put forward by the Democrats. He perceives that the organization of trusts has given a sudden education to the public mind by showing the dangerous possibilities of excessive protective duties. If tariff reform shall be rejected in the temperate and prudent shape proposed in Mr. Cleveland's message, tending to strengthen rather than endanger the manufacturing industries, Mr. Schurz predicts that "it will come a little later in the shape of an angry reaction, threatening such loss and confusion as are incident to sudden, violent and sweeping changes of system."

No tariff bill intended to make any considerable reduction of the revenue has ever been proposed in Congress which touches so lightly upon the industrial interests of Pennsylvania as the Mill's bill. It contemplates building us up by the remission of taxes on raw material more than it would pull us down by all other proposed changes. A serious consideration of the situation in the light of our own special interest ought to bring thousands of conservative voters to the support of the Democratic position.

Mr. Schurz's letter should be widely circulated in every part of the country.

The Sugar Trust.

The Press insists that the Sugar Trust is a Democratic institution in the face of the fact that the Trust is the creature of the Protective Tariff. Its genealogy would read about this way: The Slavery Issue begat the Grand Old Party; the Grand Old Party begat War Taxes; War Taxes begat the High Tariff; High Tariff begat Monopoly and Monopoly begat the Sugar Trust. The Trusts, every one of them, trace their paternity to the same source. There is no Democratic blood in them, and there is no Democratic solicitude for their continuance.

The assertion that the Sugar Trust is of Democratic origin is like the exploded lie making the Democratic party responsible for the Standard Oil Trust. The basis of the accusation lies in the fact that as sugar imports yield a heavy revenue to the Government without largely increasing the burden of the taxpayer by exasperating incidental taxation for the benefit of favored individuals, the Democratic party hesitates to reduce tariff taxation at that point, where taxation is least objectionable.

The fault of the sugar-tax which is not cured by either the House or Senate Tariff bill—is in the excessive protection afforded to refiners. The Sugar Trust is built upon the prohibitive customs duties on refined sugar, and the way to curb the monster is to more nearly equalize the tax on the raw and refined material by cutting down the tax on the refined article.

A Protectionist Smuggler.

The arrant hypocrisy of the Republican shouters for a high protective tariff is beautifully illustrated in the detection of a case of smuggling by one Thomas Lee, senior member of the firm of Thomas Lee & Co., wool merchants, Philadelphia. Mr. Lee is the same person who not long since had his employes hold "a bon" meeting at his place of business for the purpose of receiving instruction in the knowledge of the beauties of protection. But Mr. Lee failed to impart to them his peculiar views on the subject of smuggling. Perhaps if he had enlightened them in that regard they would have continued to attend his lectures, but as he had nothing startling to communicate to them they refused to materialize after the first meeting.

Mr. Lee imported the other day 20,000 pounds of Canadian wool, put up in bales. The vigilans inspectors of customs suspecting that there was "something rotten in Denmark," concluded to examine the bales of wool and on ripping them open they found concealed within them a number of blankets. This is a clear case of smuggling, and Mr. Lee has subjected himself to a fine of \$5,000, imprisonment for two years and a forfeiture of his entire consignment valued at \$4,000.

This Mr. Lee is the identical Thomas Lee who was one of the active promoters of the Republican "business" meeting held in Philadelphia the other day, called "to speak out in unmistakable tones in favor of the American system of protection." He is one of the loudest howlers against President Cleveland's tariff reform policy. But when it comes to a practical application of the principle of free trade in his own business he goes to the extreme of committing a criminal violation of the tariff laws. Of such are the advocates of the robbery of the people through the instrumentality of an unnecessarily high tariff.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE DEMOCRAT can be had for \$1.00 per year in advance.

The Old-Time Republican Party.

In his tariff speeches Mr. Blaine arrays the names of Democratic statesmen who more than a half century ago voted in favor of moderate protective duties on manufactured imports. But he takes care not to mention the names of William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson and other leaders of the Republican party who voted in 1857 to reduce the British free-trade tariff of 1846. Every time Mr. Blaine denounces the tariff of 1846 he deliberately maligns the memories and impeaches the patriotism and good sense of the founders of the Republican party.

The Republican party, whose leaders and statesmen aided in reducing the tariff of 1846, was a very different organization from that which goes at present under the same name. Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Wilson, David Davis, Wilmot and the other great organizers of the Republican party would never have been seen traversing the country to apologize for and defend the tariff-bred trusts and monopolies that are plundering the people in the name of Protection to American Industry. Now that the statesmen who guided the councils of the Republican party in the days of its greatness are gone, the control of the organization has fallen into the hands of Blaine and other creatures of Monopoly, who dare to insult the American people by telling them that the trusts are private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any other individual has any particular right to interfere.

There is not recorded in political history a more striking contrast than that between the Republican party of the present and the Republican party of 1846.

The Distons and protection.

The Record recently referred to the Messrs. Diston, of this city, as selling their saws, etc., in Canada and Europe much cheaper than the same products of their works are sold at home. A Rochester house addressed the Messrs. Diston on the subject, specially referring to trowels, to which they answer that the charge is false, and say—We affirm that we get a better price for trowels that we export than for those sold at home and this will apply to a great many of our goods.

The answer of the Messrs. Diston is not frank; indeed, it is evasive as to the marrow of the dispute. The vital question is whether they charge American consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. more for their products, or any considerable portion thereof, than they charge to foreign purchasers after cost of freight, insurance and other expenses of shipment. If they do, they are extortionate in their exactions upon American consumers; if they do not, they have been wrongfully accused. And how do they answer? Instead of answering frankly that they do not make such discriminations against American purchasers, they evade the issue by an answer as to trowels and say that the same relative prices at home and abroad will apply to a great many of our goods.

The following letter, recently written to Mr. Negley, a prominent business man of Hagerstown, Md., by a leading mercantile house in Mexico, with a branch house at Eagle Pass, Texas, throws some light on the points which the Messrs. Diston evaded:

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex., Aug. 9, 1888.

MR. WALTER NEGLEY, Hagerstown, Md.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d at hand. In reply take pleasure in giving you the figures asked for as nearly as possible. First, in regard to shovels. Our shovels, bought for our Eagle Pass store cost us about \$6 per dozen, exclusive of freight. Our shovels of the same class and material cost us laid down in Piedras Negras, \$2.81 per dozen. Another item: Agate iron ware cannot be bought for delivery anywhere in the United States at better than 35 per cent. discount. In P. N. we can buy the same articles from the same houses at 60 per cent. discount. The list is the same in both cases. These are not the only articles. Diston's saws can be bought with an additional 20 per cent. discount, showing that the manufacturers could sell in home markets in competition with the outside producers. These figures are only a partial list. Every article known to the hardware trade can be bought from American manufacturers for export cheaper than they can for home consumption. Hoping this will answer your purpose, we remain, Very truly yours, A. J. LANDNER & BRO.

The foregoing letter is not from a politician who is interested in the discussion of tariff theories, but from a firm that has American shovels and the Diston saws for sale both in this country and Mexico, and it clearly establishes the fact that the Messrs. Diston evade rather than deny—that important lines of their goods are sold for the foreign markets 20 per cent. cheaper than the same articles are sold to home purchasers. In other words—the Messrs. Diston can profitably manufacture for the foreign markets at prices below European prices, but as high protection excludes foreign tools, etc., from our markets, they employ the tariff simply to tax American purchasers vastly more than they charge foreign purchasers.

The time was when the now large industry of the Messrs. Diston re-

quired protection to build it up, but American energy and skill triumphed over the energy and skill of Europe and now they seek foreign markets in open competition with foreign manufacturers, and they employ the tariff taxes on their products merely to make double the profit from American purchasers that they make from foreign customers. In this case, as in many other cases of alleged protection, it is simply a protection to foreign purchasers and an extortionate tax upon American purchasers. Of course, the Messrs. Diston simply do what all other business men do—that is to get the best prices for their products that can be obtained in the markets open to them; but they should not claim as legitimate protection to American industry what is simply a protection to foreign consumers and an extra tax upon home consumers. The plain English of the case is that the foreign carpenter or other mechanic using the Diston saws or tools, pays 20 per cent. or so less for them, even after the cost of shipment, than the American carpenter or other mechanic using such tools, pays for them in the city where the tools are made. Is this legitimate protection to American industry? If it is, then the great authors of the protective system strangely misunderstood it.

The Chicago strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The two great street car systems of the West and North sides are now tied up. The strike on the West side began this morning as soon as the last night car was run into the barns. For a time last night it seemed as if this new complication could be avoided and the original strike settled amicably, but the peace negotiations, which were conducted in Mayor Roche's private office, failed, because the company and the men could not agree on the subject of wages.

President Yerkes opened the conference with an offer to correct the present system of hours as far as possible. An agreement was reached on this point, but when the wage question was taken up the men insisted upon twenty-five cents per hour for gripmen, twenty-three cents per hour for trail and grip conductors, and twenty-two cents for horse car men. Mr. Yerkes offered twenty cents for horse car men and twenty-one cents for grip car men. The strikers refused to make any concession, and after much argument the conference broke up. A committee of West side car men was waiting to learn the result, and when the failure to reach an agreement was reported their chairman said a strike would be ordered and hurried away.

A committee of the strikers waited upon the mayor early in the evening to complain about the retention of special detectives to guard the company's barns. The specials, they argued, were a menace to life, and they also denied that they were needed by the company. "The city police," said their chairman, "can give Mr. Yerkes all the protection he needs and while they are around there will be but little danger of any serious outbreaks." The committee left, and a short time afterwards the mayor sent for President Yerkes, whom he asked to discharge the detectives. He said he would furnish enough policemen to protect the company's barns. Mr. Yerkes promptly acquiesced in the request, and the specials were supplanted by regular policemen.

Anticipation of a long struggle and to guard against possible outbreaks, the police force is to be greatly increased. About 350 applications for places on the force are on file in the superintendent's office and this morning word was sent to all of these men to report for duty at once. A large force of patrolmen will be distributed over the west side to look after the railroad company's property.

By the extension of the strike to the west division two-thirds of the residence districts of the city, containing in the aggregate fully 600,000 souls, are practically cut off from all means of reaching the business section except by foot.

On the North Side the effort to accommodate the residents of the extreme northern sections was resumed at 7 o'clock this morning, cars being started from the Larrabee and limits barns. As was the case yesterday they were sent out in a solid line, preceded by a patrol wagon packed with officers and with a detail of ten riding on each car. Very few of the public, however, availed themselves of the opportunity to get down town, and on the return trip there were but two passengers to twelve cars. The non-descript vehicles, on the other hand, did a thriving business while the sidewalks were packed with people encouraged by the beautiful weather to walk to their places of business. Here and there a cry of "cab" or "Shame" was heard as the cars went by, but the hostile demonstrations were neither numerous or generally participated in. The North Side strikers began to congregate in the vicinity of the barn soon after daylight and when the news was received that the men on the West Side had gone out there was great cheering and other demonstrations of satisfaction. Up to 11 o'clock no report of any trouble, either on the North or West sides had been received. No cars are running on the West Side and few on the North Side. The extemporized vehicles of all sorts devoted to the

carrying of passengers are totally inadequate to the work, and must continue to be so while the strike lasts. Information from all of the territory covered by the strike is to the effect that the strikers are perfectly under control and that no outbreak at any point is anticipated. At 11 o'clock it was reported that Mayor Roche had again sent for Mr. Yerkes with the view of inducing him to submit the dispute to arbitration. The West Side committee was at that hour in session at Seaman's hall awaiting a response from Mr. Yerkes to the proposition sent in at 4 o'clock this morning.

This afternoon obstructions were placed on the tracks in a number of places and at Garfield avenue and Orchard street such a crowd gathered that the police were ordered to charge and use their clubs freely on men and women suffering alike. Three men were caught spiking the railroad were locked up.

A car driven by Superintendent Nagel was attacked by a mob tonight and Nagel was hit with a brick. He and his conductor drew pistols but were quickly disarmed by the police and a general riot started.

A sensation was caused in Utica several days ago by the appearance in the Observer, published in that city, of a letter from Ex-Surgeon General William H. Watson, who was on Governor Cornell's staff, in which he renounced Harrison and came out for Cleveland. Dr. Watson was the tried and trusted friend, the ardent political adherent and for more than thirty years the physician of Roscoe Conkling. The letter is based on one received from George C. Gorham, who says that it is a positive fact that, in the event of Harrison's election, Blaine will be Secretary of State.

SHREWD Pennsylvania manufacturers contribute fat to Mr. Quay's frying-pan much more willingly since it has been shown to them that Republican success means the wiping out of the Knights of Labor organization as a factor in industrial affairs. They like to combine politics and business.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The charter election held here to-day shows a Democratic gain on the general ticket of about 700. The Republicans elect eight aldermen and retain control of council. The Democrats gain two aldermen and ten school commissioners. For the first time in thirty years the Democrats have carried the city at a charter election previous to the Presidential election.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., October 9.—The Pennsylvania state monument commission met here to-day and disapproved the designs for the One Hundred and Forty-second infantry and Eighteenth cavalry monuments. They inspected and approved the memorials of the Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Fifteenth regiments and ordered the payments to be made for them and also for those of the Twenty-third, Sixty-first and One Hundred and Nineteenth. The commission will hold a session in Harrisburg to-night.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—Superintendent A. B. Starr, of the Fort Wayne railroad, was arrested yesterday, charged with being criminally liable for the death of Miss Harriet Weymar, killed in a collision at the Federal street crossing a year ago. The suit was brought by the commonwealth under a state law making a manager or employer criminally responsible for the death of a person in a disaster, where proper precaution to prevent accident have not been taken. Superintendent Starr waived a hearing and furnished \$5,000 bail for trial. Egnor A. B. Martin, who had charge of the locomotive at the time of the accident, was also arrested and gave bail in the same sum.

A Brutal Assault.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 10.—Margie Cosello, aged 18, a domestic in the family of Morris Horn, a merchant of this city, was assaulted this morning by Max Westheimer, a salesman, who boarded with Horn. Westheimer knocked the girl down, kicked her and inflicted internal injuries, from which she is now lying in a precarious condition. Westheimer at once fled to the mountains where he was captured and is now in custody.

A loan of \$5,000,000 has been practically negotiated in England toward the completion of the great tunnel under the Hudson river at New York City. Since May, 1873, when the company was incorporated, about \$2,000,000 has been expended for tunnel work. It is a twin tunnel, and the excavations have progressed about 2000 feet and 500 feet from the New Jersey and New York shores respectively. It is thought two years will be required to complete the most advanced underground channel, and it is estimated that \$10,000,000 will cover the cost of the tunnel exclusive of approaches.

ALMOST EVERYBODY SWEARS.

Curious Expressions Which Are Really Invocations of the Deity—Bad Taste.

When we come to think of it, almost everybody swears. Not a downright, up and up, out and out swear, to be sure, but some sort of a makeshift for an oath falls now and then from almost everybody's lips. There are times when what are popularly known as "curse words" seem the only thing to fill the bill—the masculine bill, that is.

Many oaths have lost their original significance and evil virility, and survive merely as more or less innocent expletives for the relief of feminine feelings. How many of the women who a dozen times a day exclaim, "O dear!" or "O dear me!" stop to think—or would know if they did think—that these careless expressions are invocations of the Deity? "O dear" comes from the Italian, "O Dio!" meaning "O God!" and "O dear me" from "O Dio mio!" "O my God!" while "I vum!" quite a common expression among New England country folk, both male and female, is doubtless a corruption of "I vow to Him!" There are those who say that "Dear suzz"—a favorite old fashioned feminine expletive—means, or once meant, "Dear Jesus!" and who do not know that "Gracious!" and "Goodness!" mean "Gracious God!" and "Eternal Goodness!" if they mean anything!

The rustic evades the oath with his "I swan!" "By mighty!" and similar expressions, which serve as a safety valve, without—to his thinking—violating the decalogue. Yet "I swan!" can be traced to "I swear to One," and "By mighty," of course, means "By the Almighty." That atrocious boileau concatenation, "I snum!" defies definition, but who can doubt that it originally meant something it ought not to mean!

My good and devout old grandfather, who would as soon have taken a life as the name of his God in vain, would have been horrified to hear that his semi-occasional "Zounds!" was but an abbreviation of "God's wounds!" while his brother, who in emergent moments was given to shouting "J'sdeath, sir!" would have been equally scandalized to know he was swearing by "His (Christ's) death."

While there can be little question that swearing was resorted to in the first instance to emphasize men's meaning, there can be no sort of question that the promiscuous profanity of today utterly defeats its own object. It emphasizes nothing but the speaker's lack of meaning and of taste. Remonstrance with any habitual swearer, and he will say he "means nothing by it." But, if he doesn't, why constantly vice versa, only the decalogue, but the sensibilities of those about him—Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

Feculiarities of the Jail Bird.

The liberated jail bird is a study for the close observer of human nature and character. He looks nervously over his shoulder at every step, as if suspicious of being followed, and is half inclined to break into a run or to dive into the first secure alleyway that presents itself. It is apparent from the expression on each man's face that he can hardly realize that he is free once more. His independence actually oppresses him and makes him ill at ease. There is something about his clothes, too, that he cannot seem to forget. However old they may be, they have at least a certain feeling of newness to him, and he keeps constantly looking down at his wrinkled trousers, gives his coat sleeves a straightening pull every thirty seconds, or brushes some particularly dirty spot that he observes on his vest with the palm of his hand. Then he takes off his hat to make sure that it is not the straw one that he wore for the past six months, and when he convinces himself that it is not he replaces it upon his shaven head again with grim satisfaction.

The chances are that the jail bird will have a friend awaiting him outside the gate, or perhaps the wife whom he a short time ago almost "murdered" will be there with a baby in her arms, forgetting how he abused her and ready to welcome him back again. On the other hand, if no one comes to receive him he will, as soon as he reaches the first crossing, come to a sudden halt, with uncertain resolve what way to go. There are only three directions to choose from, that is certain; but which to take it is not a little difficult to decide. Had he a coin in his pocket it would be a toss up; but he is, unfortunately, not overburdened with wealth. Suddenly, however, he will hurry down town, and in a moment is lost in the crowd, on his way no one knows where. That same evening you may, perchance, see him sitting on one of the Battery Park benches, where if he happens to fall asleep he will be arrested for vagrancy, and next morning the same little high pressure tag that brought him to the city will carry him back for another sojourn among the granite quarries and the produce gardens of Blackwell's Island.—John Preston Beecher in New York News.

He Filled the Void.

John Drummond, of the Richelieu hotel, is one of the best natured clerks that ever registered a guest or assigned a room. He is popular and deserving, and is a great favorite with the ladies, who he delights to honor with the true chivalry born of his Kentucky birth and education. The other evening a party of ladies and gentlemen were dining in the cafe of the hotel and John was introduced to them. One of the young ladies had a beautiful black and tan dog with her, and John was remarkably solicitous for the diminutive canine's comfort.

"What do you call him?" asked John. "Peg," said the young lady sweetly. "That's strange," said John. "Why, I had a young lady friend once who called me Peg."

"How was that?" inquired the young lady. "Oh," said John with a smile, "she once owned a little pug dog that she loved more than anything else in the world. I was introduced to her when she was in sorrow for his loss. I seemed to fill the aching void in her young heart, and she called me Peg forever afterward. Funny story, isn't it?" And the young ladies all agreed that it was indeed very, very, pathetic.—Chicago Herald.

Women as Dramatists.

"Why is it, Mr. Bonicelli, that so few women have achieved success as dramatists?" "Because they have not the power of invention. It is in intellect—as in almost every thing else in this world—that the man being is creative. And then the woman has not the logic of events or the mechanics of construction. She cannot put together slowly piece by piece with one single aim and end in view. Her intellect and nature are descriptive and episodic. She walks for a while on a straight road, but is tempted from it by some pretty winding lane, or she dallies too long in some shady nook."

"Yet in novels women have shown invention, and some of the situations conceived by them have been remarkably effective on the stage."

"Admitted. In narrative form the woman often succeeds because the tendencies I have pointed out do not then become or appear as defects. In the very few instances in which a woman has made a success as a playwright she has been like Mrs. de Girardin or George Sand—of a masculine temperament."—New York Tribune Interview.