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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE.

A Full Presentation of the Matters in the Message, with the Attention of Our Readers During the Present Session.

The message of Governor Sheppard was read in the General Assembly on Wednesday the 24th ult. Below is given a synopsis of its contents.

The State debt is now \$7,211,575, which includes \$78,511.97 is not to be funded at fifty cents on the dollar. Governor Sheppard recommends that the time for funding, except by special Act of the Legislature, be limited to 31 October, 1887.

THE TAX LAWS.

After reviewing the tax system in general, Governor Sheppard points out the following defects:

First, "All property subject to taxation" is not assessed.

Second, "A uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation" is not held.

Third, "The payment of the taxes can not be enforced."

After briefly considering the two first topics, Governor Sheppard says:

I now pass to the consideration of the third defect in the present tax law—to wit, the method of enforcement.

Very few, if any, tax titles in this State have survived the test of judicial investigation. In this particular tax titles are not peculiar to South Carolina. Blackwell, in his admirable book on Tax Titles, says "that out of at least one thousand causes of this description which have found their way into the Appeal Courts of the country, not twenty of them have been found to be legal and regular."

The Courts hold the title to be the execution of a power, and therefore not sufficient for the purpose intended unless all the conditions of that power have been fully complied with. That the person invested with such a power must pursue with precision the course prescribed by law, or his act is invalid, is a principle which has been repeatedly recognized by the Courts.

County Treasurers and Auditors are generally unfamiliar with the forms and requirements of law incident to the enforcement of the payment of taxes—in the various details that in the judgment of the Courts are required—and hence should not be expected, much less required, to execute such powers.

But our people are conservative, and have great respect for our Courts of justice. No land for the non-payment of taxes should be sold except by the authority of a decree of a Court.

This question was carefully considered by a commission, composed of able and experienced gentlemen, appointed under "a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a commission to consider and report a plan to simplify the mode of assessing and collecting the taxes of the State and counties," approved December 21th, 1885.

These gentlemen "recommended a proceeding in rem against the real property taxed, and decree of Court and sale thereunder by an officer of the Court."

I heartily concur in the view expressed by the commission, and recommend the enactment of a law to carry it into effect. Hardships may be experienced until our people become familiar with the change, but in a short time there will be very few sales of land for the non-payment of taxes.

If these recommendations should receive your approval, and you should enact a law to make them operative, I see no reason why the duties of Auditor and Treasurer should not be performed by the same person. This question I submit for your careful consideration and determination.

I am unwilling to pass by this important subject without directing your attention to the alarmingly large record of forfeited lands. These lands, held, practically no revenue to the State, and the enjoyment of them by former owners is practically undisturbed.

If the former owner desires to redeem, he is permitted to do so by paying the taxes, penalties and costs accrued, without reference to the claims of cities and towns for municipal taxes.

For this great and growing evil an effective and vigorous remedy should be provided. I recommend the passage of an Act that will authorize and empower the Sinking Fund Commission to obtain possession of all such lands. In no event should redemption be allowed, except upon payment of all taxes, penalties and costs due to the State, county and municipality.

The report of the Sinking Fund Commission gives much valuable information upon this subject, to which I invite your attention.

THE COURTS.

No less important—not much less difficult—is the matter of the administration of justice in the Courts of the State.

Before and since Hamlet's Soliloquy was written, the law's delay has been a by-word and reproach, a source of anxiety and unhappiness, a cause of mental distress and financial disaster, and an obstruction to the development of the science of law. Rules of law and statutes should accord with common sense, and should result, when put in practice, in rapid, but not hasty or ill-considered, settlement of forensic disputes.

Delay is inseparable from, if not indispensable to, the patient and orderly administration of justice; but when the delay becomes so serious "that the business community has become reluctant to resort to the Courts to secure the enforcement of contracts, and men are driven to methods of adjustment without the aid of Courts," suspicion is aroused, either that evil inheres in the system in operation, or that the method of its administration is defective.

Judge Kershaw said, in addressing the Grand Jury, at a late term of Court in Orangeburg: "I have frequently, in my remarks to the Grand Jurors, taken occasion to comment on the fact that we, in South Carolina, very probably have the most expensive system of dispensing justice in the world."

No fundamental change in the system now existing is necessary to effect substantial improvement. A few changes in the method of conducting business in Court will greatly facilitate dispatch and greatly reduce expenses.

In the State there are thirty-four

counties. Three terms in each county give a hundred and two "opening days" in the State. The loss of one-half of each first day is the loss annually throughout the State of fifty-one working days, or two months, time sufficient to hold an average term of the Courts of an entire Circuit. It is safe to say, that one-half, on an average, of one day in every term is consumed in swearing witnesses in open Court who are to testify before the Grand Jury. This is totally unnecessary. A Grand Jury may, either on their own information, or that derived from other sources, make a presentment, on which a bill may be prepared and submitted by the prosecuting officer. Why require witnesses, accompanied by the Grand Jury, to go into Court to be sworn by the Solicitor? It was not until 1876 (State vs. Kleresse, 6 S. C.) that the Supreme Court decided that "witnesses examined before a Grand Jury upon a bill of indictment must be sworn in open Court," although previously thereto such had been the practice.

I recommend the passage of an Act, as has been done in several States, authorizing the Foreman of the Grand Jury, or Foreman pro tem, in the absence of the Foreman, to administer the oath to all witnesses to be examined by the Grand Jury.

How shall the time be employed now consumed in swearing witnesses? I recommend the restoration of the Circuit Court—with such modifications as to form of procedure, as may be necessary to conform it to the system of practice now prevailing. The Circuit Judge should be authorized to take up the summary process calendar during the sitting of the Court of Sessions. Thus, while the Grand is engaged in the examination of bills, the Court be employed in hearing and deciding cases on the summary process docket. The costs in such cases should be reduced, instead of 250, equivalent to \$85.71, as prescribed in the Act of 1798, the Circuit Judge should be authorized to hear and determine, without a jury, unless demanded by either party, under certain restrictions to be prescribed, all civil actions at law involving not more than two hundred dollars, including appeals in civil actions from Trial Justice Courts. Thus, by the time of the adjournment of the Court of Sessions, a large proportion of the civil business will have been transacted.

Eminent authority in the State urgently advise that in this class of cases no appeal should be allowed to the Supreme Court. For this practice we should have precedent in the United States Courts—in which no appeal to the Supreme Court is allowed—unless involving a Constitutional question—in cases involving less than five thousand dollars. This would greatly relieve the pressure upon the Supreme Court, and would spare to litigants much delay and expense. This question I submit for your consideration.

The bill should be revised and amended, especially so as to limit the number of days for which costs may be taxed for "reference" before Masters and referees.

The most fruitful source of the delay, and the expense, that is incident to the administration of justice in the State is the Trial Justice system.

No question has received a greater share of public attention, and upon no question is there a greater diversity of opinion. All admit that the system is defective; the difference arises upon the suggestion of a remedy.

In his last annual message to the General Assembly, Governor Thompson directed attention to this important matter; he said "the Trial Justice system, which was intended to relieve the Circuit Court of General Sessions by providing inferior Courts, in which petty offenses could be tried readily and at a small cost, has failed to fulfill the purpose which it was designed to accomplish. It is proper, therefore, that I recommend, for the consideration of the General Assembly, such amendments to the law as seem most likely to give relief to the Courts of Sessions, while providing for the prompt trial of persons charged with crime, and the speedy punishment of those who may be convicted."

But two modes suggest themselves to me by which this may be accomplished. These are the establishment of County Courts, or an increase in the number of Circuit Judges. Careful consideration of this subject induces me to believe that the latter mode is best suited to our wants.

I concur in the judgment of Governor Thompson, and endorse the reasons assigned by him, that the establishment of County Courts will not remedy the evil complained of; but I do not think an increase of the number of Judicial Circuits is necessary or advisable. An inferior Court of some description is indispensable. The present system is better and cheaper than County Courts; but the present system should be modified in important features.

The Supreme Court has decided that "The Court of Common Pleas has concurrent jurisdiction, under the Constitution, in civil cases cognizable before Justices of the Peace"; which being the case, the civil jurisdiction of Trial Justices may be permitted to remain, as parties may now, at their option, proceed either in the Trial Justice Court or in the Common Pleas.

If is the criminal jurisdiction of Trial Justices that imposes great annoyance upon the people and great expense upon the counties. From the report of the Comptroller General for the last fiscal year, it appears that the amount in thirty-one counties (three counties were omitted, no returns having been made), paid to Trial Justices and their constables was \$16,072.00—equal to \$1,866.19 for each county. The bulk of this expense was incurred in the investigation of petty larcenies and simple assaults.

Under no circumstances should a Trial Justice have jurisdiction in cases of larceny, for no Court of less dignity than a Court of Record should be authorized to deprive a citizen of two of the most highly valued franchises of citizenship, to wit: the right of voting and the right of testifying in Court.

Nor would the justice of the country seriously suffer, if the number of simple assaults investigated by Trial Justices should be greatly diminished; for a number of these prosecutions are instituted for some other purpose than the punishment of a public wrong, or the vindication of the public justice.

In my judgment much of the trouble

now experienced on account of the Trial Justice system will be relieved by dividing the Trial Justices into judicial and Ministerial Trial Justices. Both should have civil jurisdiction as now prescribed by law.

There should be one Judicial Trial Justice for each county, to be located at the Court House; he should be paid a reasonable salary, and should not be allowed costs or fees in criminal cases; he should have criminal jurisdiction as now provided by law, excepting cases of petty larceny; he should be required to "hear and determine" all cases sent to him by the Ministerial Trial Justices.

Ministerial Trial Justices in criminal matters should have the jurisdiction only of "Committing Magistrates"; that is to say, they should have authority to issue warrants, cause arrests to be made, inquire of offenses, and commit, or bind over for trial; if upon investigation they find the matter to be without the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions, they should be required to forward the record to the Judicial Trial Justice. Thus can be accomplished the purpose of a County Court without incurring the expense incident thereto.

This is a most important subject, and I commend it to your attention, in the confident assurance that it will receive the careful consideration which its importance demands, and that proper remedies will be provided for those evils which are now the cause of great and just complaint.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

It may not be irrelevant in this connection to refer to the expense incurred annually by the Counties in the transportation of convicts to the Penitentiary; the counties do not receive any portion of the income derived from the labor of convicts, and should bear no part of the expense of their delivery to the penitentiary. Besides, the Superintendent, with his regularly employed and experienced guard force, can very much more cheaply convey prisoners to the Penitentiary than can the sheriffs.

I applied to each Board of County Commissioners in the State for a statement of the expense incurred in transporting prisoners to the Penitentiary. I thus ascertained that it cost one County \$125.50 for each and every convict delivered to the Penitentiary, aggregating in that county nearly \$4,400. A careful estimate of the necessary cost of delivering the prisoners could have been given for \$242.80. From another county the expense thus incurred amounted to \$49 for each convict; and in another county said expense amounted to \$31.94 for each convict. This is a great wrong upon taxpayers, and should be remedied.

I recommend the passage of an Act requiring the Clerks of the Courts, upon the adjournment of the Courts of Sessions, to notify the Superintendent of the Penitentiary of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and requiring the Superintendent to provide for their transportation.

The Governor congratulates the people on the decision of the United States Supreme Court touching the Revenue Bond Scrip. He discusses the public schools, and asks the attention of the Legislature to the report of the State Superintendent of Education. He recommends the maintenance of the Citizen and the College, but thinks that in the latter institution should be free to those only who are unable to pay. He makes no recommendation as to the Columbia Canal. He calls attention to the tendency of railroad companies to remove their offices far beyond the limits of the State, and to the running of trains on Sunday. He alludes to the Charleston earthquake, and hopes the Legislature may find measures of relief—at the same time urging the body to memorialize Congress to complete the jetties in the harbor. He recommends an appropriation for the taking of a census—unless the Legislature shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, voted at the recent election, taking the United States census as a basis for apportioning representation among the several counties in the House of Representatives.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Both Houses Getting Ready for the Work of the Session.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution, the General Assembly of South Carolina convened at Columbia on Tuesday, the 23d ult.

The Senate was called to order by Acting Clerk Ludette, and the roll was called. The newly-elected Senators were duly sworn in. Gen. James F. Izlar was unanimously elected President pro tem., and, on taking the gavel, made a brief address returning his thanks for the honor.

The first business in order was the election of a Clerk. The candidates for this place were Capt. H. A. Gaillard, of Fairfield, O. L. Schuppert, Esq., of Newberry, Wm. D. Martin, Esq., of Anderson, and A. L. Evans, Esq., of Marion. On the nineteenth ballot the choice was narrowed down to Messrs. Gaillard and Schuppert. Capt. Gaillard was elected by a vote of 19 to 3. He was sworn in accordingly.

Col. A. D. Greenwood was elected Reading Clerk and Mr. L. R. Marshall, of Columbia, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms—each without opposition. Mr. A. L. Evans was appointed Assistant Clerk, and Mr. L. T. Levin Journal Clerk.

The work of organization consumed the first day's session.

On Wednesday, most of the day was consumed in reading the Governor's message.

Among the bills of general interest introduced in the Senate—

By Senator Smythe—A bill to amend the law relating to the rights and liabilities of married women.

By Senator Crews—Bill to double the royalty on phosphate rock.

The House of Representatives was duly called to order by Clerk Sloan, and Mr. James Adrich, of Aiken, was elected to the chair. The enrollment of members consumed about an hour. The next matter in order was the election of a Speaker. The candidates were the Hon. James Sizoo, of Charleston, incumbent for two terms past, and Dr. Sampson Pope, member from Newberry. Speaker Sizoo was elected by a hand-some majority—Dr. Pope receiving but eleven votes. The other incumbent officers were all re-elected without opposition—Col. John T. Sloan, Sr., Clerk; R. M. Anderson, Reading Clerk; John D. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The subordinate officers were all re-appointed.

The Governor's message was received and duly referred.

Among the measures introduced are the following:

By Mr. McKisick, of Union—Bills to abolish the salary of the Lieutenant Governor; to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice from \$4,000 to \$3,500, and the salaries of the Associate Justices and the Circuit Judges from \$5,500 to \$5,000. The bills were properly referred.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

—Governor Sheppard's message is very highly spoken of in all quarters.

—The correspondent of the News and Courier writes: "Farmer (Thom) had sent out cards of invitation to a conference which was held in the dining room of the old Columbia Hotel on Thursday night, and the result of which was only obtainable to-day. The subject of the conference was, of course, the platform of the recent Farmers' Convention, the principal topics of discussion being the establishment of an agricultural college and the transfer of the management of the Agricultural Bureau to the Farmers' Convention. The meeting was unanimously in favor of the establishment of the college, provided it could be done without an increase in the tax. It is also said that a majority of the members present expressed themselves in favor of the transfer of the Bureau to the Farmers' Convention. The Columbia Canal was also discussed, but without arriving at any definite conclusion."

—The election of a successor to Judge Cotnam, who will vacate his place on the 1st of February, is already attracting much interest. The gentlemen named for the place are: Messrs. E. H. Graydon and Wm. H. Parler, of Abbeville, T. O. Donaldson, of Greenville, J. H. Norton, of Willhalla, and B. E. Whitner, of Anderson. The contest promises to be an interesting one.

—The term of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary also expires soon, and the vacancy must be filled during the present session. It is expected that Col. Thos. J. Lipscomb, the incumbent, Col. J. H. Kinsler, of Richland, Maj. J. B. White, of Marion, Mr. N. C. Robertson, of Fairfield, and perhaps others will be candidates for the new term.

OUR MEXICAN MINISTER'S TROUBLE.

It is Reported that strenuous efforts were made to prevent Publication.

Chicago, November 21.—The Times publishes a City of Mexico dispatch saying: "The American colony in this city is profoundly agitated over an affair which became public yesterday, and which touches American pride to a degree even surpassing the Sedgwick affair."

"This story, in brief, is to the effect that the new American Minister, Hon. Thomas H. Manning, of Louisiana, has fallen a victim to the relentless enemy of Sedgwick. Just how the full particulars have become so thoroughly known does not appear, for the reason that no one desires to assume the responsibility of first making known the condition of the Minister. Last Thursday afternoon Mr. Manning attended a dinner given in his honor by Mr. L. Guiraud, one of the leading members of the American colony here, and at present holds the responsible position of General Manager of the Mexican Telephone Company. Many of the most distinguished Mexican politicians and bankers were present at the banquet to meet the new Minister. At the conclusion of the banquet Judge Manning repaired to his rooms, and was not again seen on the street until yesterday. Friday, Saturday and Sunday he was reported by the Secretary of Legation and others as being ill and confined to his room. It is now stated, however, that the distinguished gentleman, during four entire days following the banquet, was in a fringed state, and continued to indulge so freely that his Secretary and the interpreter could not make him realize what he was doing. Rumors of his condition began to leak out, it is thought, through the servants; possibly through the interpreter. The Secretary of Legation called on an old member of the American colony, and together they finally succeeded by liberal use of medicines in bringing the Minister to realize his situation. As soon as Mr. Manning realized what had transpired, his Secretary visited the newspaper offices and correspondents and tried to induce them to say nothing about the matter. The Secretary made his rounds Monday afternoon, but met with such poor success that he advised Mr. Manning to call in a more experienced friend who knew the newspaper men. This gentleman, who is an American, labored hard to suppress mention of the affair, and succeeded for the time being by making strong pledges in the name of Judge Manning that the occurrence would not be revealed. Owing to the fact that the Minister's wife and daughter were due to arrive by yesterday morning's train, they suppressed the story, provided the matter did not become notorious throughout the city, which would have been impossible. This arrangement was made Monday evening, but Tuesday the story had become so thoroughly spread over the city that the correspondents considered themselves released from their agreement to withhold it from the American papers, especially as telegrams had been received meantime from papers in the United States showing that they had cognized through some source of the affair. Judge Manning yesterday pursued what he had determined to face the music, and had already cabled Secretary Bayard the truth, and would abide the result. The Minister feels his position keenly. His estimable wife and daughter arrived yesterday, and the news was told them by the Judge himself. Guiraud, at whose table the banquet was given, is severely censured. He is the same man who introduced Envoy Sedgwick to members of the famous Jockey Club. It is thought on all sides that the unfortunate event will in all probability lead to an early resignation of Minister Manning."

A Washington letter says there is no cause to be so society at the Capital among the whites. The better educated and better bred have little to do with the ignorant, and with those whose blood they do not think so good as theirs. They have their balls and parties, literary societies and social clubs, and enjoy life in much the same way as the Caucasian branch.

REBUKE TO A PARTISAN.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S REPLY TO THE APPEAL OF MR. STONE.

Governor Stone must be held and attend to duty—a clear enunciation of the political policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The following correspondence relative to the case of William A. Stone, the suspended District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was made public this afternoon:

MR. STONE'S APPEAL.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1886.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General.

Sir: I have read correspondence between the President and Hon. M. E. Benton, United States attorney connected with his restoration to office, in which it appears that he was suspended from office for his apparent neglect of official duties in making campaign speeches. Presumably, my suspension was ordered for the same reason. I desire, therefore, to state the facts in my case. I made but two speeches prior to the receipt of the order of suspension: one at Butler, in an adjoining county, on the evening of October 1, and one at Kittanning, a town near to Pittsburg, on the evening of October 2.

I did not leave Pittsburg for Butler until nearly 4 o'clock October 1, and returned on the morning of October 2 about 9 o'clock. I left Pittsburg for Kittanning Saturday, October 2 about 5 o'clock, p. m., and returned the same night. Upon both of the above dates the United States Courts here were not in session except a short time in the morning of each day for ordinary motions. I was in attendance upon the courts during their sittings, and did not leave the city upon either occasion until long after the courts had adjourned. On October 18 the United States District Court began its session at Pittsburg for the trial of jury cases, a petit and grand jury being in attendance. From October 2 until October 18 I was engaged in preparing United States causes for trial, and from October 18 until October 27, the date of the receipt of the order of suspension, I was engaged in the trial of these causes. Neither during this period from October 2 to October 27, nor any other time did I in any particular neglect the duties of my office. These statements may be verified by inquiry of any officer of our courts. I fled it my duty, after reading the correspondence between the President and Mr. Benton, to state these facts in justice to myself, and respectfully request that this communication be referred to the President.

I may also add that I did not think that making an occasional campaign speech to my neighbors, while not neglecting the duties of my office, would be a violation of the President's order of July 10, 1886. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. STONE.

THE GHOST OF A BARKEEPER.

How a Louisville Woman Found Her Dead Husband's Money.

One of the most remarkable and apparently best authenticated ghost stories ever reported here is the talk of the street in Louisville. For a number of years John Dewberry, a very eccentric, remarkable for his many individual peculiarities, kept a saloon on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. Mr. Dewberry was taken sick and after a lingering illness died about five months ago. He left a widow and two children in very fair circumstances. After her husband's death Mrs. Dewberry sold out the saloon and residence on Sixth street and moved to Madison street, below Fifteenth. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Tom Strubel and his partner, Pat Grimes, the new firm, were standing behind the bar when a woman heavily veiled rushed in and asked to be allowed to go into the back yard. Her request being granted, she went to the left hand corner of the yard and scraped aside a lot of rubbish, then took a small flower spade she had concealed in the folds of her dress and dug away the earth until she found a cigar box. The box was removed from the earth and a faded away. The men rushed to the woman's side and found her to be Mrs. Dewberry. The box by her side contained a suit bag full of gold. They counted, and found 12 twenty-dollar gold pieces and a number of smaller coins, making a total of \$250. When Mrs. Dewberry revived she declared that while sleeping in her room last night she was awakened by the touch of an icy cold hand on her forehead. As she awoke the clock struck the hour of midnight. Turning in the dim light, she saw the pallid face of her deceased husband. The ghostly visitor stood by the bed. He wore his burial robes, and his words were few. The ghost directed Mrs. Dewberry to the spot where she found the money and then disappeared. The story is corroborated by so many careful witnesses that it cannot be doubted, and the finding of John Dewberry's money will doubtless remain, whether preternatural or otherwise, a thing inexplicable.

Husbands and Wives.

It has been remarked that there are six "ifs," by any of which a stranger may know a man and a woman to be husband and wife. These rules, it is said, are infallible in just interpretation. They may be resorted to with confidence as they are deduced from everyday experience:

1. If you see a gentleman and lady disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured they have tied the matrimonial noose.

2. If you see a silent pair in a hackney or any other coach jolting carelessly, one at each window, without seeming to know they have a companion, the sign is infallible.

3. If you see a lady drop her glove and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion; or

4. If you see a lady presenting a gentleman with anything excessively, her head inclined another way, and speaking to him with indifference; or

5. If you meet a couple in the fields, the gentleman twenty yards in advance of the lady, who perhaps is getting over a stile with difficulty, or picking her way through a muddy path; or

6. If you see a gentleman particularly courteous, obliging and good-natured, relaxing into stultic, saying smart things to every pretty woman in the room excepting one, to whom he appears particularly reserved, cold and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that one is nobody can be at a loss to discover.

A maiden stood in the pale moon's light,
Singing "Lily" for the night of night;
Singing "Lily" for the lover who eloped her
heart.
With a warm, warm, medieval love,
The maid was a winsome lass and fair.
"Ah, me!" her father was rich and old,
And he saw through his glasses the youthful
pair.
And he possessed his bliss, day, here and
hold.
She could be married, in events low,
And over the lawn did that bull dog dance,
Till he kicked the lover—well, just below.
Where the back of his braces held up his
points.
A war song takes three springs to make
a leap year. That's so, and one spring to
make a fall.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Why Certain Papers Attack President Cleveland—Personal Disappointments and the President's Firmness and Their Results.

(Letter to the New York Star.)

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The secret of the hostility which certain alleged Democratic newspapers betray toward the administration, which is daily becoming more bitter in tone, has never yet been made public. Your correspondent happens to have pretty thorough and authentic information on the subject, and will give it as a contribution to history. The hostility of Mr. Dana is of early date. When Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York, Mr. Dana made an urgent request that he appoint Mr. Franklin Bartlett on his staff as Judge Advocate General. Shortly after this request was made, and when Mr. Dana was thinking his friend would certainly get the appointment Mr. Chas. McCune, late proprietor of the Buffalo Courier, happened to be at the Manhattan Club reception to the Governor elect. Under the exuberance of the wine and the occasion, McCune chaffed young Bartlett about his expectations. "You will not get that appointment," said he. "There is a man who is more influential with the administration than Dana. It is Henry Ward Beecher, and he is backing Horatio C. King." King was appointed and Dana at once commenced war.

Soon after this, however, Mr. Cleveland conceived the idea of having a select dinner party at Albany, and concluded he would invite Mr. Dana. He accordingly commissioned Mr. Manning to approach Dana on the subject, which was done, and the editor of the Sun said he would go. Mr. Manning then told him that the Governor would fix a date and send him an invitation. Time passed on, the date was not fixed, the invitation was never given; hence these tears.

Pulitzer's grievances are also of a purely personal nature. He went to Washington after the inauguration with his family, notified members of the Cabinet officers and the ladies of their households to call on him and his, which they did not do. Pulitzer was also somewhat disappointed at his reception at the White House. He had to wait his turn, like other mortals who had made much better records in the army and out of it. The fact that he had been a deserter did not help him.

Then the Indianapolis Sentinel man, who is now so hot in the collar, was an applicant for office, which he did not get; and the same is true of the Alexandria editor, from whose obscure newspaper the World and Sun quote with so much satisfaction, though it is doubtful if either Dana or Pulitzer knew his name or the name of his paper before it commenced to attack the President.

The Courier-Journal's hostility can also be traced to personal grievances. Watterson had done much loose talk during the campaign, never missed an opportunity to depreciate Mr. Cleveland, and there is much evidence to show, privately preferred the election of Blaine, though Halldeman would not allow him to destroy the paper by betraying this preference in its editorial columns. After Cleveland was elected and inaugurated, Watterson was exceedingly anxious to make peace with the new administration, and accordingly wrote to his friends in different portions of the country who were also friends of the President, and through them secured something of a favorable reception. He got a sop in the way of getting a friend or two appointed to office, and he wrote letters to the Courier-Journal exalting the new President, endorsing his civil service views and, indeed, all other views which the President was supposed to hold, and was almost offensively effusive and gushing in his admiration of Mr. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, the Cabinet and everything connected with the administration.

But when it came to securing the important appointments in Kentucky, the gallant Harry got off. They were made without reference to Henry's wishes. Still there was no open breach, as the postmaster at Louisville had not been appointed, and on that position Halldeman, the proprietor of the Courier-Journal, had fixed his fancy. He wanted the position filled by some henchman of his own, the subordinate places crowded with his indigent kin, and the institution itself converted into a machine for the furtherance of purely personal and selfish ends. This plan was defeated by the appointment of Mrs. Thompson.

The war is therefore inaugurated by Halldeman, and Watterson must be the figure-head in the light. To reflect Halldeman's hate and to further his vengeance, he has been compelled to go back on his record and the record of the paper in favor of the civil service law, and to recall all the gush he so lavishly bestowed upon the victims of his new-born attachments.

It will be seen that the change in the tone of these papers springs from no demand of public sentiment, but from the personal piques and disappointments of those who control them. There is not one of the editors in question who could not have been conciliated or whose active support could not have been secured had the President been disposed to subordinate his sense of duty to the gratification of their wishes. Their hostility, under the circumstances, is an honor to him, and will be so regarded by the masses of his countrymen. He simply preferred their hostility to the forfeit of his pledges to his party and the people. He has lost their friendship, but he has retained his own self-respect, the dignity of his office and the confidence of the public.

Painting the Town Red.

The slang expression, "Painting the town red," is thus explained by a Missouri captain in the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "Back in the fifties racing was one of the exciting features of Mississippi travel, and when an opportunity offered for a trial-speed all hands prepared with a will. The first order of the captain would be, 'Paint her red boys,' which was the river argot for filling the fire-box with rosin in order to create a quick, hot fire. When this was done the fire-boxes would be thrown open, and if the night was dark the effect was simply grand. As far as the eye could see the river would be deep red. Such a scene could never be forgotten. Next steamboat men began to speak of 'painting the town red,' as indicating that they would have a grand time on reaching their destination."