WHY THEY DID IT.

The New York Senators State their Rea sons for Resigning.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.

The following is the letter of resigna tion of Senators Conkling and Platt:

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1881. SIR-Transmitting as we do our resignations respectively of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and peeple of the State, with the reasons which in our judgment make such a step respectful and necessary.

Some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate in a group the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled. One of those offices is the collectorship for the port of New York, now held by General Merritt, another is the consul-generalship at London, now held by General Badeau, Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer, another Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the post if permitted to do so. All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It is proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged failure or any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector at the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson, as the reward of certain acts of his said to have aided in making the nomination of Mr. Garfield possible.

The chain of rewards thus proposed was broken by General Badeau's promptly declining the acceptance of the office to which he was to be sent.

These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The move-ment was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were soon to be made, or even considered and had been requested to withhold pa-pers and suggestions bearing on the subject which had been sent to us for presentation should the occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them. Hearing that the Vice President was equally surprised, and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of any intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by heresay, following the event. After earnest reflection and consultation, we believed the proceedings unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation, to the preservation and integrity of the public service and the public example to be set, or in relation to the integrity of the Republican party. No public utterance of comment or cen-sure was made by either of us in the Senate or elsewhere. On the contrary, we thought the President would reconobjectionable modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

To the President: We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Collectorship of New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a suprise. We heard of it only when several nominations involved in the plan were armounced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated and quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now, we had no opportunity, until after the nominations, to make the

suggestions we present.
We do not believe that the interest of the public service will be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. opinion is quite the reverse, and we be-lieve no political advantage can be gain-ed for either the Republican party or its principles, believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode. We earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomina-tion of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

ROSCOE CONKLING. This paper was presented to Mr. James on Monday, the 20th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the republic, and markedly the present incum-bent, had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend such suggestions would be treated as an intrusion or an evasion of the prerogative of the nominating power. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches, written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of the Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the administration" and "dictating to the President." Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient of hesitation "to advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made, we have made, no assault upon anybody. We have at all times re-fused to answer questions by the representatives of the press, or to make complaint or comment or denial of many truthless charges against us by officious Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the subject, nor have we, or either of us, promoted the deadlock in the Senate in order to prevent or influence action on any domination. Nor have we so stat-ed. Immediately after the nominations were made, Republican letters and telegrams came from every part of the State from its leading citizens protesting against the proposed changes and con-demning them on many grounds. Several thousands of leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances; sixty of the eightyby letter or memorial, made objection; Representatives in Congress, State offi-

Courts, District Attorneys and Marshals. stated judgment and policy

ness and merits of their services and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have not attempted to dictate nor have we asked pledge as a means of obtaining their the nomination of one person to any own appointment as delegates and they exception of the written request set forth | their seats in the National Convention above we have never expressed an opin- upon the faith of their personal state-

ion to the President in any case unless ments of their earnestness and fidelity. questioned in regard to it. withdrew in one and the same act the obligation of one who receives the proxy names of General Woodford and Mr. of a stockholder in a corporation on the Tenny the two Marshals. This unprecedented proceedings, whether permissible pal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson by law or not, was gravely significant. was or was not himself bound not only The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were immateral in view of the claims made nized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations stated, "he was the leader of the vote." fit to be made and that it was his duty | That is to say that he invited, persuaded, to make them. There is no allegation induced others whom he knew had given that he discovered unfitness in them their word and obtained their seat by so another is that of charge d'affaires to afterwards. It could hardly be that he doing to violate their word and betray had discovered unfitness in all of them not only the Republicans assembled in is the mission to Switzerland, held by alike. What then was the meaning and the State Convention, but the Republipurpose of this peremptory step? It cans of their district as well who had was immediately stated, as if by autrusted in their honor. Whoever counthority and seems to be admitted, that sels and procures another to do a dishonthe purpose was to coerce Senaters to est or dishonorable act must share with new administration, but like the other vote as they would not vote if left free that other the guilt and should share persons named he was to remain at his from executive interference with the de- the odium justly attaching to it. We are signs of Senators touching matters com- therfore wholly unable, upon whatever mitted by the Constitution to the Senate ground we put it, to see justification for exclusively. It had been suggested in ourselves should we become parties to addition that by recalling those nominations and holding them in his own hands the President might, in the event of the modes. failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are responsibility, and invade, as we believe, to be or would in any event be made per- | the truths and principles on which sepasonal perquisies, to be handled and dis- rate and co-ordinate branches of the posed not only to punish independence of government stand. A Senator has his Senatorial votes or action, but to liqui- own responsibility. He is amenable to however high in station, the conditions

date personal obligations of any individual his State and to the body of which he is are equally vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel representative of States to fling down their oath and report for duty at the footstool of to be exempt from executive menace or executive power. Following this strict and sweeping executive act favor on the other. Long standing on the orders of the House of Commons that dissent the orders of the House of Commons ness from the friends of temperance, coror failure to consent would be held has been a declaration that a member an act of offense, exposing all Senators shall suffer expulsion who even reports from whatever State to executive dis- the wishes of the executive head of the pleasure. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender to the plain right and sworn | not more jealous than ours in this regard. duty of Senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or advice as to an appointment proposed, be assigned the position of disloyalty to is as much the right and duty of a Sena-an administration which we helped to tor as it is the right or duty of the Presibring in, and the success of which we earnestly wished for. Every reason and motive which can enter into the case we know. No theory adopted by any party requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public offices, it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove without cause incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the President or a member of his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him Only about two years ago the Senate advised that General Merritt be appointed Collector at New York. It is understood that among the Senators who so avised was Mr. Windom, now Secretary of the Treasury and head of the department whose subordinate General Merritt is.

Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the bear her message and commission in the ministers a busy day. this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Sec- profound sense of the obligation we retary of the Interior. It is said that,

sworn and official actions as Senators is becoming to make room for those who none the less instructive. That the may correct all errors and interpret Secretary of the Treasury of the late aright all duties which we have misconadministration, up to its expiration, less ceived. We therefore enclose our than the ten weeks ago, approved General resignations, but hold fast our privilege than the ten weeks ago, approved General Merritt as an officer, is well known. It is nowhere suggested that citizens had the constitutional right of all, and of all petitioned for his removal, or that any official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In place of an experienced officer in the midst of his term, fixed fully, your obedient sevants, by law, it is proposed to put a man who has no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any

special fitness for its official duties. In the inaugural of President Garfield delivered on March 4, stand these words The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by the law for the good of the service

public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place, and of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at teur in the mountains, and his moral the proper time, ask Congress to fix the courage was quite equal to his physical term of minor offices of the several ex- health and strength.

ecutive departments, and prescribe the After he had guided the young men to grounds upon which incumbents shall be the waterfall, and they had satisfied themappointed." How good the distinction selves with sight-seeing, they invited him which makes major offices a prey to to lunch with them. "intrigue" and wrong and shields minor "Thank you, I have ing General Merritt to be an officer of stimulating draught, Graves was called. average fitness and honesty it might be should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority.

Probably it might be said that all should "No, sir, thank you," was the boy's advise the selection in General Merritt's | courteous response. place of a man who without superior fitness had rendered his country or even his party conspicuous and exalted ser- | do as I please." vice. The case in hand does not belong tion of Mr. Robertson and his legislative and professional experiences and surroundings do not denote superiority of another. in the qualities, the knowledge, the business habits and the familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United "You can't ru States which might make him more com-

nomination was a "reward"-a "reward" for his action as a delegate to the Nationaction was influenced by a sense of duty, have taught me." if he voted and acted his honest convicaction was influenced by a sense of duty, if he voted and acted his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he ous and seeing his error apologized tions, it is difficult to see what claim he he had been seeing his error apologized is everywhere the same.

The most reckless was the most generative of a certain class of mind. Its objects differ, but its animus asked: "How did I come to see you hiding behind an ash barrel?" "How hiding behind an ash barrel?" "How cials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political assogreat a reward. The action of which an How m York named for offices connected with State Convention declared a plainly mer's, La., who admitted that he had

or political service rendered by Mr. Rob-

ertson so transcendent that the collector-

office in the State. Indeed with the sole did, as we both personally knew, obtain The obligations thus assumed were un-Some days ago the President abruptly derstood to involve integrity, as the pledge and promise to vote as his principefore him and had been fully scruti- for him. It is insisted that he organized the vote, or, as it has been sometimes using public trusts which belong to the

But the appliances employed to effect a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent," on his conscience Following this disfavor on the one hand, or executive government to influence the votes of members. The British Constitution is To give advise, and honest, independent dent to propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a Judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then to do it, we thus far no party has dared or descended audiences were large and to the last decannot believe safe or admissible, and to set such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions, that we think it right and dutiful to submit the

The Legislature is in session. It is owe, we, with devotion to the Republilike the Postmaster General, from our can party and its creed of liberty and perance line from Southern women was own State, these Cabinet officers were not | right, with renewed attachment to the taken into consultation touching the great State whose interest and honor are removal of General Merritt, but their dear to us, we hold it respectful and as citizens and Republicans to stand for representatives, whether of the . States. the nation or the people.

We have the honor to be, very respect-ROSCOE CONKLING, THOMAS C. PLATT.

To his Excellency Governor Cornell.

Four young men, clerks and students, while on a summer vacation tramp itself, for the protection of those who are through Northern New England, engaginterested with the appointing power ed for a guide to a certain romantic forest against waste of time and obstruction to waterfall, a boy named Forrest Graves.

"Thank you, I have my own lunch;" officials from like havoc, and whether and the boy went away by himself. the collectorship of the country should Later, when full justice had been done belong to the exposed or to the protected | to their repast, and a flask of brandy had class need not be decided her. Assum- furnished each of the young men with a "You must drink with us, if you will reasonably argued that all Senators not eat with us," now, said the owner

"But I shall insist upon it." "You can do as you please, and I shall

The young man sprang to his feet, and to either of those two classes. The voca- with a bound stood beside the boy, too much absorbed in his own purpose to heed the quivering lips and flashing eyes

"Now you are bound to try my brandy. "You can't rule me."

These words were scarcely uttered

public service. We know of no personal miserable drunkard, any my mother came city we have done so, with the free con-or political service rendered by Mr. Rob- here to live to keep me away from liquor sent of the Southern friends under whose till I should be old enough to take care auspices we came. It is true that social ship of New York should be taken in the of myself. I have promised her a hun- ostracism of the noble men and women midst of a term and given to him as a dred times I wouldn't taste it, and I'd who came South to teach and preach to die before I'd break my promise."

happy woman if I was as brave as you. I

to be outraged a negro girl aged eight, and Judges of Court and many other emineut persons who attested the faithful
| And more into dept to Great Britain | Intensify the excitement regarding the partial plan, at Sparta, on Saturday night, was never welcomed anywhere, and Emilian | Intensify the excitement regarding the take this subject into consideration, with the certain end does not seem many terrible filth of the streets of the melian would make me grow; these clothes but several of them in addition made a lath inst., and shot to death by a party terrible filth of the streets of the melian would make me grow; these clothes but several of them in addition made a lath inst., and shot to death by a party terrible filth of the streets of the melian would make me grow; these clothes but several of them in addition made a lath inst., and shot to death by a party terrible filth of the streets of the melian would make me grow; these clothes a view to ascertain whether some method tropolis.

| Church, Greenville S. C.; Bishop Wight- are too small for me."

LETTER FROM DIXIE.

DEAR INDEPENDENT :- It is now about wo months since I had the good fortune o begin a Southern trip, ordained by our National Union, at its annual meeting in Boston. Maryland and the District of Columbia were left behind soon after the resentation of Mrs. Hayes's Testimonial Portrait at the White House. Clear heads and hearts are busy in both localities, moving forward the home protection cause My associate, Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, of Baltimore, a native of Florida, a life-long teacher and whilom con-tributor to The Atlantic, had opened the way by means of letters to the press and to leading ladies further South Appeals had been made for money to help defray expenses, for, if successful, this embassy of a stranger must be free from all pecuniary taint. Letters of introduction were kindly furnished by leading clergymen (South) of all denominations. Prayers were offered by our local unions from one end of the country to the other for success of this effort to plant the W. C. T. U." in Southern soil, and without misgivings the attempt was made. Many good and thoughtful people had predicted that this would prove "a fool's errand" number two. A letter from one the triple disadvantage of (1) sending a fight against a common foe which is the leading Southern city had declared that voman! (2) a temperance woman! (3) a Northern temperance woman! stamped of the North and South will smiling say, the embassy a failure from the start. (But, please observe, this letter was from Northern man.) But, bless God and their kind hearts, the Southern people have received me as a sister beloved for the work's sake. Already some of the chief towns have been visited in every Southern state save Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee (from all of which except the first earnest invitations have come and whoever else may constrain him. He is engagements are already made for their Just the same that it would have been if an equal number of Northern states ness from the friends of temperance, cordial co-operation from the most liberalminded of the clergy, and independent of the press, and on the part of women a sisterly welcome that crowns Frienship's casket full of choicest jewels. Indeed, the South is far more like the North than in my ignorance, I had supposed. "They're just like our folks" was my constant mental ejaculation, the almost en-tire absence of a foreign population lending color to the home-like illusion. It had been said that the opposition to hearing ladies speak was deep and resolute. This is not so. Churches were opened as a rule, no less freely than at the North. Ministers of different denominations conducted the devotional exercises, and the

> ministers a busy day.
>
> It had been said that the expectation of securing associated effort on the temhave been uniformly earnest and responsive, beyond what is usual at the North. True, they have given immediate notice that they could not speak in public, which is the smallest part of the work; but, at the same time, have entered with the utmost intelligence and heartiness into our plans for securing pledges, S. S. and juvenile societies, the circulation of leaflets, lending out of temperance books, planning for public meetings, to be ad-

gree sympathetic and kind. When mem-

bers were called for and papers circulated

with the pledge for men and women, the

response was much more general than

with us. It is true that on the Sabbath

pastors do not yield their pulpits, pre-

dressed by gentlemen, etc. But when I have noticed the marvelous facility of utterance, the varied vocabulary, the delicacy of appreciation, and rare insight of these ladies, I have felt that in it all was a prophecy of such achievement in the art of public as well as private persuasion as would dim the sacred emulation did not rescue us. I could name women in all the chief cities of the South who are no less worthy to be the leaders of a people than was Deborah of old. They feel the stirrings of benignant power; the mother heart in them reaches out with a wide blessing

for humanity. Even from their point of view-concerning which we have freely spokenthe war was not an unmixed evil. It helped to individualize each woman's character; it taught the stern, but royal eyes and rosebud mouth would be looking lesson of self-help; and, with the spirited gentleness and docility which are a sure these women, who had hardly ever waited upon themselves in the smallest particular, took up difficult tasks, to which they brought no training, but in which they have grandly succeeded. Some are teachers, some journalists, some artists, hotels. The unwritten annals of their heroism, often whispered in my ear by would he be doing all this time? friends, have dignified my estimate of human nature. Nor do I find the bitter-ness toward the North which was declared to be so characteristic of the woapproached this whole question of the war from a standpoint altogether different from our own. They believed in the inalienable right of a State to secede from the Union. They had never been taught.

petent than General Merritt to collect the when the flask was seized and hurled in earlier years, sober second thought has weak as a cat, and she would have to fan vast revenues and administer the vast into a stream, where the clinking of glass softened either them or us-or both, perbusiness pertaining to the port of New betrayed its utter destruction. Then a haps; so that we can agree to "press for-York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the colored records." but no long the cannot in this respect to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the colored records." but no long that are before," with hands classed in loving sympathy. It allows the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the colored records." but no long the records are recorded to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the released records are recorded to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the released records are recorded to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the release to the rules of right and consistency on which the right to tempt me. My father was once had been said, "You must not speak for the release to the rules of of right and consistency on which the constitution and laws have placed the a rich and honorable man, but died a the colored people;" but in almost every she would kill him.—Peck's Sun. the freedmen is no' yet at an end; but the freedmen is no Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have declared that his us shake hands. My mother would be a larger towns and more enlightened of those "to the manner born" exhibit least wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I of this narrow spirit and character. al Covention. If Mr. Robertson in his shall never forget you nor the lesson you al Covention. Both North and South, officer passed on but next day he called

man and Stevens, of Charleston; Drs. Vedder, of the Hugenot, and Chambliss, Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the Of the Baptist Church there; Dr. Hay-National Temperance Union, Gives a good, of Emory College; Col. Price Williams, of Mobile; Mrs. Judge turing Tour in the South.

Sharkley, of Jackson, Miss,; and a host of others have lent their influence and aid with a cordiality never to be forgot-

> The temperance question will win in the South earlier than with us, if we are not on the alert. They are not handicapped with a foreign population. The colored people are well disposed and teachable. Their legislatures have outranked ours in the gains of the last session. Ministers are more outspoken and the press less timidly mindful of "our German friends." The trip I have described will extend over two months, and forty towns or more in fourteen states, leaving a W. C. T. U. in every place where none had yet been organized. Another time I wish to write of Sidney Lanier, Joel Chandler Harris (author of "Uncle Remus") Randall (author of "My Maryland"), Mrs. Sallie F. Chaplin (author of a Secession novel), Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson (author of "Beulah"), Father Ryan (author of the "The Sword of Lee"), Geo. C. Cable, Atticus Hay-good, and other gifted Southerners.

> If this sketch seems rose-colored, remember that "we only know what we have lived." If it flaunts not the ruby flag, reflect that it was not written by a United States senator. Surely, the day scourge of all our homes, the daughters each to the other, what then the sons will joyfully repeat, "With all thy faults, I

Montgomery, Ala., April 21st, 1881.

## Lady Physicians.

A St. Louis doctor factory recently turned out a dozen female doctors. As long as the female doctors were confined to one or two in the whole country, and our peace and did not complain, but now that the colleges are engaged in producing female doctors as a business we must protest, and in so doing will give a few reasons why female doctors will not prove a paying branch of industry.

In the first place, if they doctor anybody it must be women, and threefourths of the women would rather have a male doctor. Suppose those colleges turn out female doctors until there are as many of them as there are male doctors, what have they got to practice on? A man, if there was nothing the matter with him, might call in a female doctor, but if he was sick as a horse (if a man is sick he is sick as a horse), the last thing he would have would be a female doctor. And why? Because when a man has a female fumbling around him he wants to feel well. He don't want to feel bilious or feverish, with his mouth tasting like cheese and his eyes bloodshot when the female is looking over him and taking account of stock.

Of course these female doctors are all fering an afternoon hour for the temper-150, and she would prescribe for a fever when he had chilblains. Oh, you can't fool us on female doctors. A man who has been sick and had male doctors knows just how much he would like to have a female doctor come tripping in and take off her hat and gloves and throw them on a lounge, and come up to the bed with a pair of marine blue eyes, with a twinkle in the corner, and look at him in the wild, changeable eyes, and ask him to run out his tongue.

> Suppose he knew his tongue was coated so it looked like the yellow Turkish towel, do you suppose he would want to run out over five or six inches of the lower part of it, and let that female doctor put her finger on it to see how furred it was? Not much. He would put that tongue up into his cheek and wouldn't have all seen doctors put their hands under the bed clothes and feel of a man's feet to see if they were cold. If a female doctor were to do that it would give a their Northern sisters, if a man cramp in the legs. A male doctor can put his hand on a man's stomach and liver and lungs, and ask him if he feels any pain there; but if a female doctor should do the same thing it would make a man sick, and he would want to get up and kick himself for employing a female doctor. Oh, there is no use talking; it would kill a man.

Now, suppose a man has heart disease, and a female doctor should want to listen to the beating of his heart. She would lay her left ear on his left breast, so her right in his face, and her wavy hair would be scattered all around there, getting tangled in the buttons of his shirt. Don't you suppose his heart would get in about twenty extra beats to the minute? pearly teeth, and the ripe lips would be working as though she were counting the beats, and he would think she was trying to whisper to him, and- Well, what

If he was not dead yet, which would be a wonder, his left hand would brush the hair away from her temple and kind of stay there to keep the hair away, and his right hand would get sort of nervous and move round to the back of her head, and when she had counted the beats a few minutes and was raising her head he would draw the head up to him and kiss her once for luck, if he was as bilious as as we had, from pulpit, press, and platform, to spell nation with a big N.

But, whatever may have been the case

But, whatever may have been the case him and rub his head until he got over being nervous, and then make out his

- The discipline of the military organizations that attended the Galveston Mardi Grass was very rigid, and was maintained during their stay in Galveston. ges and was parading Galveston avenue when he saw his superior officer approaching. The soldier fled into an alley officer passed on, but next day he called Of Southern manhood it is needless to did you come to see me? You happened

THE NEGRO REPUBLIC. Some Plain and Startling Statements Abou

Affairs in Liberia.

Mr. George R. Stetson of Boston, has written some queer chapter's about the Republic of Liberia, on the West coast of Africa. It was founded by philanthropists in the United States, some fifty years ago. It was to be a speck of para-dise for freed slaves from America. Good people were to send them there, set them up in a republic on their own hook,

and then put the whole Dark Continent into a ferment of Christian civilization. In the period of their enthusiasm, the American Colonization Society spent millions of money on the freedmen's para-000 American negroes there at an expense of \$180 per head. About half of them went to a paradies by a shorter route than even the Colonization Society dreamed of. They died.

much on the extraordinary richness of with a wooden hoe to smile back a luxuriant harvest. Fruits, grain, and vegeta-bles, all that made glad the human stomach, grew in unlimited profusion. This was one side of the story. The silver tongued agents told that side. The other part was that every foreigner who touches the coast of Liberia, though he remain no longer than a week, is stricken down with horrible missmatic sickness called the 'acclimating fever." The blistering sun, alternating with heavy rains, and the rank vegetation from that very soil whose richness the agents exalted, are the cause of the terrible malaria. Ague gets the white man who remians there a few

against mosquito bites, they appear to be attractive than youth itself. hurt them. But the American-born ne- old age is out of the question; old age gro suffers nearly as much as the white comes on her, sere and yellow, before its man. The mortality of the fever may be judged from some facts given by Mr. temper is soured, her very nature is Stetson. On one occasion a coasting vessel made a trip to the delta of the to carry, is dragged about as long as Niver. She had a crew of fifty-five per- wearied feet and tired hands can do their Of these, twenty-five died .-Another vessel was sent to the same of them died within four weeks. It will be remembered that a passion

the colored people of Georgia and the took 256 emigrants from Charleston at intense longing is for the rest and sleep one load. It was fine fun-the starting. All shared the devout belief that they were going direct to the promise land. but all their hopes turned to the bitterest died off like sheep in a Colorado blizzard. In many cases of negroes emigrating to Liberia from America whole families died, not one being left alive. One famyoung and good looking, and if one of ily of ten persons from Georgia sailed in them came into a sick room where a man the Azor. Three died on shipboard and a few years to Africa are sending for money to bring them home. Liberia. the country of fertile soil and beautiful landscape, is so sickly that the very

horses and mules die that are taken there. Concerning other aspects of life in the model negro Republic-educational, industrial, social, and political-the testimony is no less emphatic. The term "lazy African" is probably only understood in its truest sense in Africa. Under the schorching sun the laziness strikes in. The climate effects even the industrious freedman from America. In time he, too, gives up the struggle and ceases to

He turns to politics as an easier way of let her see it for 25 cents admission. We civilization. Liberian elections are quite as loud and lively and as frequent as in the great "moddle" Republic of the United States, which the little African one was patterned after.

Liberian exports have been steadily declining for a number of years. A bare subsistence is not hard to obtain among the naked aborigines. What is the good of working when one is not obliged to do

It is not agreeable to record the fact Republic. Its horrors down South never surpassed the like horrors among these and kindred.

In other respects the Africans who acquire a high civilization-the very highest indeed. They have got a bonded debt. It is so large a one that there is no prospect whatever they will ever pay it. Moreover, it is all owned in London, You bet! And she would smile—we will bet \$20 she would smile—and show her gether, and connecting them by a link of reasoning with a well-known peculiarity of the noble British nature, it is not hard to make a prophecy concerning the future of this, the one black Republic on the face of the earth.

Some very singular facts have been developed in the history of Liberia. Nobody was more enthusiastic in the cause of African colonization from this country than the churches and the religious community. Missionaries went there by the hundred, labored among the black savages, and deid martyrs to their Christian devotion. Who does not remember for years "Afric's sunny fountians" as the bjective points of missionary work in America?

Christianization of all Africa as confidenty as the Second Adventists looked for tribes that joined the Liberian Govern-There are forty wild negro tribes in the fluence of the Bible, the one Mohammeto the faith of the Turk with amazing rapidity. There is actually a prospect that at no distant day a majority of the inhabitants of Libera will be followers of

native negroes, there really seems rather mother but will echo the thought with most all lawful means at his command to be danger that the civilized negroes energy and hallow it with a tear? commercial, industrial and political associations are among the remonstrants,
and they speak from every section of the
Besides the nominations already referred to there were waiting the action
of the Senste several citizens of New
York named for offices connected with

York named for offices connected with

New many boys need to be kept from citions and they speak from every section of which an citions are among the remonstrants, and, alas, how many men strong drink; and are growing poorer men accepted from a State Convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted from a State Convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted from a State Convention of segents or delegates and agents are strong drink; and are growing poorer. Meanting the action of the merces that the suppositi who went; there will relapse into barbain a thousand years. Gov. Colquitt, of the company. Now you just draw out their ports. English goods go into their without being traced to importation in the Mormons are principally able to keep These were all reappointments, most of the country in larger and larger quantities the shape of ship fever. This is an an- up their strength. The Secretary of

Under the circumstances, Mr. Stetson, of Boston, considers it high time some body publicly and emphatically give the numerous American negroes who think of migrating to Liberia the advice Punch rare those about to marry-Don't.

## Weary Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfils her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfil her duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken down, over worked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all of her ife through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplised by order, system and moderate work, without the necessity of wearying, heart-breaking toil -toil that is never ended and never begun, without making a life a treadmill of labor, then for the sake of humanity In beating the American bush for emi-grants to Liberia, tuneful agents harped midst of disorder than that order should let the work go. Better to live in the be purchased at so high a price—the cost

makes existence endurable. The woman that spends her life in unnecessary labor is, by this very labor, unfitted for the highest duties. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful, the tender confidant and helpmate of the other. How is it possible for a woman exhausted in body, as a natural consequence in mind also, to perform either of these offices? No, it is not impossible. The constant strain is too great. nature gives way to it. She loses health better of civilization. It kills every and spirits and hopefulness, and more than all, her youth, the last thing a woman should allow to slip from her; The savage African aborigines do not appear to suffer from the malaria. Like the Florida Indians, who are proof for the youth of age is sometimes more for the youth of age is sometimes more

To the overworked woman this green time. Her disposition is rained, her changed by the burden which, too heavy part. Even her affections are blunted. and she becomes merely a machine-a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, for emigration to Liberia suddenly seized a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so Corolinas three years ago. They sailed thither by hundreds. One ship, the Azor, night comes her sole thought and most that very probably will not come; but even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everyting go unfinished to live as bestshe can, than to disappointment. The disgusted pilgrims entail on herself and family the curse of overwork .- The Housekeeper

BABIES IN BAGS .- All the old nurses in town are laughing at a certain new mother veston Judge asked the accused, who because she ties down her babie's long was charged with stealing a watch, if he clothes when she sends him out on the had anything more to offer. "I did have was in bed, and he had chills and was two at Monrovia. The other five begged street on a cold or windy day; but the an old watch to offer you, Judge, but my matter to the power to which we are alone bound and ever ready to bow.

In the temper of the bed and he had chills and was an enternoon nour for the temper of the lawyer borrowed it and hasn't brought it alone bound and ever ready to bow.

The lawyer borrowed it and hasn't brought it acclimating fever took them, too. Many long clothes of a young baby, no matter back yet." how carefully it is handled, have a tendency to crawl up to the little chin, or get into a bunch under the little arms, if he was a survivor of the late war. causing much discomfort and leaving the tender little feet bare and cold. Now a string or a pretty ribbon, that can always vived? Do I act as though I was killed be hid by a cloak, tied around the long skirts just below the little feet, prevents the baby from getting into a bungling bundle, keeps the dainty skirts smooth and gracefully arranged, and the little one from taking cold. Why not put the baby in a bag at once, and be done with it? Well, why not? We are sure that the helpless little creatures would feel far more comfortable tied up in bags than they do now done up in the awkward bundles known as "baby clothes." The "bag" should be roomy, of course getting a living. He seeks "them 'ere offices" with enthusiasm. Thus he, at at the bottom. No embroidery, no ruffles, least, shows his capacity for the highest and no sleeve? Yes, just as much embroidery and just as many ruffies as you over their shoulders. At the flash the please, but no sleeves, unless the bag is last one in the line fell dead, and the one made to open behind. The fashion of in advance shrieked with fear and rolled dislocating a baby's shoulder by bending over. He was scorched and stunned, but back the little arm, to force it into the not seriously hurt. sleeve of a garment made to open in front is both useless and cruel. No wonder the medium size, with a full head of the little things scream and kick when grayish-white hair, and a large tuft of they are being dressed. Talk about a Dress Reform Association for women! It is reform in baby clothes that is most needed, and if a fashionable mother could that slavery exists throughout the negro be found brave enough to tie up her baby in dainty bags during the Winter months, all the mothers in the land would rise up Liberians, whose slaves are of their own and call her a silly goose. But they would follow the fashion! There would be another advantage in dressing barule Liberia have shown their ability to bies in bags, which wise mammas would not be slow to discover-nursing would den nervous shock which the victim of be made easy for papa. Men do make the affection has received in childhood so many excuses when they are asked to sometimes it is a habit which has been "hold baby a minute;" but the most prevalent excuse of all, "Oh, I'll get his clothes all mussed up," would be out of

> A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- The following may have been in print before, but it is nevertheless beautiful and worthy of reproduction:

> order if they would carry the baby in a

A man without some sort of religion is, at best, a poor reprobate, the football of destiny; with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wonderous eternity that is even worse—a flame without heat, a against a man for selling whiskey." rainbow without color, a flower without "Well," replied the other, "you have put rainbow without color, a flower without perfume.

A man may in some sort tie his frail What has come of all this work, of the hopes and hours with weak, shifting, proud sacrifice of all these unselfish lives? tackle, to his business of the world; but Christians everywhere expected the a woman without that anchor which they call faith is a drift and a wreck. A man may clumsily continue a kind of responthe end of the world. The happy result sibility or motive, but can find no basis never followed. One of the wild negro in any other system of right action than that of spiritual faith. A man may craze ment was Mohammedan in religion. his thoughts and his brains to such heritage as fame and reputation may stretch whole country. Instead of these naked before him; but a woman—where can she heathens coming under the gentle in-And that sweet truthfulness—that abid-

dan ribe among them is converting them | ing love, that endearing hope, mellowing every scene of life, lighting them with the pleasant radiance; when the world's cold storms break like an army with smoking cannon-what can bestow it all but a holy soul-tie to what is stronger | yzed. Such is stated to be the present condi- than an army with cannon? Who that tion of Liberia. Instead of civilizing the has enjoyed the love of a God-loving

## News and Gossip.

- Crop prospects over the whole of Texas are reported most promising.

— Locusts have made their appearance

in Howard county, Arkansas, by the

- The prospect is good for harvesting the largest crop of oats ever produced in

Chester county.

— Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War is being put in training as a presidential

candidate for 1884. - Arkansas is crowded with men buying up the timber lands. Thousands of

acres are sold weekly. - The acreage in cotton in Kershaw

county is said to be the largest ever known to have been planted. - The wool trade in Corpus Christi,

Texas, in twenty-three years has grown from 5,000 to 700,000 pounds. - Almost every county in Tennessee

has taken steps for the improvement of the public roads, under the new law. - The negroes of west Tennessee have again taken the Kansas fever, and are leaving by the hundreds almost daily.

- The Petersburg (Va.) Butter dish African soil. It had only to be tickled of health, strength, happiness, all that factory gives employment to forty-one hands and turns out 25,000 dishes every - The end of the Texas and Pacific

railway track has been pushed over thirty miles to the westward of the Colorado river. - A Delaware editor, who is also a physician, offers as an inducement to new

subscribers to vaccinate every one who will take his paper. - There are 340,000 orange trees in Putnam county, Florida, and about 40,-

000 are now bearing, the product from which last season was 6,500,000. - The new Czar leads a very simple life. He rises early and breakfasts with his family, and then puts on his boiler-iron overcoat and takes a walk in the

back yard. - Scene at the White House: Enter messenger—"Conkling has resigned!" Enter second messenger—"Platt has resigned!" President Garfield—"Well, I am resigned."

- An agricultural paper advises farmers to "never milk while the cow is cat-ing." But it is while the cow is drinking, evidently, that the city milkman generally does his milking. - Redmond, who is confined in the

Asheville (N. C.) jail, is still suffering very much from his wounds. Three balls that the physicians could not extract are still troubling him. - It is said that if red oak bark is kept in the chicken trough at all times it is a sure cure for chicken cholera. As

the disease is very prevalent at present its efficacy can be easily tested. - It is reported that three of the subscribers to the Grant testimonial fund, namely, Mr. Thomas Barbour, Mr. John Hoey and Mr. E. S. Sanford, have thus

far declined to pay up and that the fund is thus \$15,000 short of the promised - After the evidence was in, a Gal-

one-armed organ grinder by asking him "Why, you fool!" exclaimed the irate in the war ?"

- If any person will invent a machine for implicating a California jury that will return a verdict of murder in the first degree where the victim is worth \$100,000 we will guarantee that the inventor is likely to go down to posterity

test. - Recently a number of Italian work men were repairing the track near the Manbattan Beach Hotel, when a few drops of rain fell, attended with a single flash of lightning. The men at the time were walking along with their shovels

-- Judge Robertson is a man above eyes, regular features, and is a man of considerate, attentive, respectful and remarkable power of thinking on his feet He does not carry a soul crammed with hostilities. The great mass of questions that may arise before him, he will have his reason.

- Stammering, according to M. A Cheruin, generally originates in a sudacquired by the practice of imitating other persons who stammer, or by con-stant association with stammering members of the family. Professor Chervin bag. The baby could not "get out of it;" resorts to singing, or the use of the caneither could papa.—New Orleans Pica-dence for preventing stammering, and has been very successful. Whipping has sometimes been resorted to.

- When a jury was being impaneled to try a liquor case at Troy, Kansas, last week, the attorney for the prosecution promptly objected to a certain juryman. "What in the world did you challenge that man for?" asked one who was interested in the prosecution. "Why," replied the lawyer, "a man with such a face is within him; but a woman without it and nose will never bring in a verdict off one of the strictest church members and most radical temperance men in the county!"

- A remarkable case of abstinence from food is reported at Battle Creek, Mich. Last October, Mrs. Henry gram had some teeth pulled, and this brought on nausea at the stomach and inability to retain food. The woman is is still alive, having eaten or drank nothing since October. She is nourished by being bathed in beef tea, milk, etc. which acts by absorption, the quantity absorbed from these baths being nearly a quart a day. She feels a sort of hunger, which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had caten. A bath of water will quench her thirst Her stomach is said to be totally paral-

- The President, as has been mentioned, is determined to use to the utin Utah Territory. One of the most im