

EDITORIALS.

THE MUD-SLINGING STRUGGLE.

THE Convention business is over, thank Heaven. It was rather hot and heavy yesterday (June 29). The tickets of the two great political parties are now cut and dried, and the planks of the two platforms, upon which one of the sets of candidates is eventually to float into the harbor of victory, and the other set up Salt River, are lashed together, committed to the wild waves of public opinion, and set adrift, and the colors of the rival parties are nailed to the mast head.

Now commences the campaign which by and by will wax into white heat and consuming fierceness. The American eagle will spread its wings and flap away in all its pompous glory. The friends of the rival candidates will exhaust their ingenuity and their virility in flinging mud at those candidates and at each other. Their vocabularies will be ransacked for hard names. Between this and November the peculiar beauties of "American institutions" will be exhibited in full, and without any reserve, to the gaze of an astonished and, ought to be, admiring world. It will be demonstrated, in conclusive stump oratorical style, over and over again, what two sets of unmitigated rascals the American people have hoisted up to worship, and to make rulers over them, and what two unprincipled and utterly corrupt parties the American people have made themselves servants to obey. In the great battle for the presidential chair, everything will be fair, which, being honestly and literally interpreted, means everything will be unfair. The battle is for the presidential chair and all that it involves, which means the spending of the public money, the taxes of the people, among the friends and adherents of the successful party. This is the grand stake of the contest—the possession of the nation's money bags, a great thing to possess now-a-days, in addition to the occupancy of place, the exercise of power, and the reciprocity of honor.

The excitements and the violences, the hopes and the fears, the victories and the defeats, the gratifications and the disappointments connected with a political campaign of such magnitude and importance, are very trying to a nervous, energetic people like the Americans, and they are apt to have a disastrous effect upon sensitive minds. Last Presidential election killed Horace Greeley, and the present campaign, before it has begun, has nearly killed Blaine, a stronger if not a better man. So that an American political candidate should, in safety to himself, put away his nervous sensitiveness, as many do put away their moral sensitiveness, and should become "as cool as a cucumber." If such have the hide of a rhinoceros, a cuticle impervious to the fiery darts and powerful shafts of the enemy, all the better for them if they succeed, and much more so if they fail. It might be well also for them to be "deaf as a post" to all that their opponents say in derogation of them. In politics, as with the believers in "Mormonism," a lack of nervous sensitiveness to the assaults of adversaries is a shield and a sure defence not to be despised.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SALARY.

There has not been much said in Congress very lately about the presidential salary, but there is no doubt the House will hang to the idea of reducing it to the old figure, and the Senate may agree to that, but the President, having once vetoed that proposition, in all probability would do so again, if it should come before him in any such shape. If Congress cannot pass such a measure over his veto, there is little probability of its becoming law. However, if the reduction to the old figures cannot be brought about, some reduction may be made. If Congress is in earnest in its economic professions, it will still have to economize no further than it can, and if the presidential salary cannot be reduced to \$25,000, it may be to \$40,000, or \$35,000, or possibly to \$30,000.

When we cannot have what we

should like, we should take what we can get. A reduction of the presidential salary to \$35,000 or \$40,000 would be an important step, it would be a good beginning. There could be no very serious objection to such reduction, and however averse President Grant might be to approving a great reduction, he could hardly strongly oppose a moderate reduction like that, considering the general hardness of the times, the duration of that hardness, and the prospects of a not very swift return to good times.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Before Senator Morrill declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury he was pestered with applications of office-seekers. A woman first informed him of his appointment, and immediately thrust into his hand an application for office duly indorsed. A Washington paper says, "The office-hunting fiend is one of the greatest annoyances to which heads of departments are subjected, and consequently most of them very properly decline to lose valuable time in listening to personal appeals."

—"It is a sin to steal a pin," but not to steal an umbrella, or a person's good name, or a few thousands from the public coffers, seems to be the morality of many people.

—Daniel Drew says his money went "nor'-west and way-bosh."

—Boston liquor dealers complain of the arbitrary enforcement of the license law.

—Miss Temperance Anderson, of Baden, Pa., has hair six feet eight inches long on her head. She takes it with her to the Centennial, and hardly needs any other apparel.

—Now the flattering unction is laid to the republican soul that Cincinnati stands between St. Louis and Washington.

—Here is a chance for the ladies, single or married. The Cincinnati Times says, "If any young lady, or old one either, in this city, will show us wherein is the propriety of a woman sweeping the sidewalks with her dress, and when, everytime she crosses a little dry gutter plate, or even a mark across the pavement, she grabs behind, we'll get her a husband; if she hasn't any; and if she has one, we'll get her a divorce."

—The New Orleans Republican says, "Until all men master the art of living without working, there will be complaints of hard times." That may be. But the trouble hereabout is that everybody can't do it, and so many can.

—St. Louis is now termed the hottest of created places, so far as human experience goes. It was pretty warm during the convention.

—Baltimore sends "dog commissioners" into the streets, who give poisoned meat to every dog they see. As a result, dead and dying dogs are seen in nearly every street of that city. Nine commissioners report 2,079 curs slaughtered by them in a week. Four other "commissioners" were to be heard from.

—It is proposed to organize all the liquor dealers of New York State into one body to take part in the political canvass.

—The Montana New North West says of Wigginton's Election Bill for the Territories—"Congress is trying its hand on the territorial election laws. Male citizens, twenty-one years of age and upward, and neither bigamists nor polygamists when they offer to vote are entitled to suffrage, and all ballots are to be enclosed in envelopes of uniform size and color, to be furnished by the Secretary of the Territory. If this bill passes it will let out Mormons, women and persons who have declared their intention to become citizens. The bill has been reported favorably to the House. It is a kind of impracticable measure and not of much good even if it passes."

—A Texas man makes \$1,000 a year from each acre of an onion field.

—New Jersey has had three or four explosions of detonating powder in as many weeks. One was sufficient for this section, although we had three or four all at one time.

—The Rockville (Md.) Advocate boasts that there is not one prisoner in Montgomery County Jail, and thinks that it is due to

either Moody and Sankeyism or to greatly watered whiskey.

—The Los Angeles Republican says, "A man named Bailey, who was bitten by a tarantula a year ago, was taken with violent convulsions the other day, and it required the united exertions of two gentlemen to hold him. The convulsions continued at intervals, though between the spasms he was conscious and talked sensibly."

—The thermometer at various places in California for June 28, at 2 p. m., is thus recorded, according to the S. F. Chronicle—"Truckee, 88 deg.; Summit, 78; Colfax, 100; Rocklin, 105; Auburn, 93; Red Bluff, 102; Marysville, 99; Wheatland, 103; Lincoln, 103; Redding, 103; Emigrant Gap, 83; Tehama, 100; Nord, 93; Chico, 101; Nelson, 101; Stockton 89; Midway 93; Oakland Wharf, 70; Lathrop, 98; Galt, 91; Sacramento, 92."

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3.—Morton spoke in support of the resolution. He said the country was now about entering upon the great conflict. If the success of one party depended upon overcoming the aggregate republican majority of ninety thousand in four or five states, it was expected that this majority would be overthrown, that the shot-gun argument of Mississippi would prevail. When the Senator from Delaware talked about a blot in Louisiana, he (Morton) desired to tell him where the blot was. If Pinchback was not paid his case would be made an exception to the rule. He regarded the case of Pinchback as one of the most meritorious which ever came before this body, and in his judgment a great wrong was perpetrated in excluding him. If this resolution should be rejected, it would show the world that it was not a rule strong enough to protect the colored man.

Bayard said he had some knowledge of what Senator Morton called the shot gun argument of Mississippi. When time came for reporting to the Senate the testimony taken by the committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs, it would be seen where the shot gun argument originated. It would show where the governor of the State deliberately waged war on the uninitiated white men, with his colored militia, and was engaged in arraying one race against the other. If there was a gathering of shot guns, it was to defend homes and firesides. He, Bayard would not have referred to this Mississippi investigation had not the Senator from Indiana, Morton, undertaken to give the country in advance of the report of the committee a condition of affairs which did exist in that State.

McMillan said the investigation of the testimony of the Mississippi committee would be far from showing that the government of that State undertook to array the black race against the white race. On the contrary it would be shown that in 1875 the armed bands of white men prepared to carry the election and slaughter of colored would not only astonish the Senate but would astonish the whole country. He would undertake to say that it would show a slaughter of black men throughout that State never equalled before, and that the election was carried by fraud and violence.

Bayard said what he had stated would hereafter be confronted with the testimony in the case. He was not here to bandy words with the Senator from Minnesota, but he was quite willing to prove his (Bayard's) assertion and the sooner it came the better. He believed he would be thoroughly sustained by the record and he did not rely wholly upon the testimony of democrats but upon the evidence of members of the republican party.

The white people of Mississippi would have been less than men, if they had not prepared to defend themselves, and he referred to the democratic executive committee in Mississippi, and said the negotiations of that committee had always been in favor of peace, law, and order between the two races in the State. The whole telegraph correspondence of the chairman of the democratic executive committee had been seized, against the protest of himself and his colleague,

McDonald, and brought before the committee, but in the whole of that correspondence there was not a word to inspire ill-feeling.

McMillan said that he was astonished that the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) alluded to the Mississippi investigation in advance of the report of the committee. If the Senator from Indiana (Morton) did allude, it was only in a general way, and he was not a member of the committee, while the Senator from Delaware was. He (McMillan) desired to repeat that the outrage in Mississippi shocked him and he believed it shocked the whole country.

Morton said in his remarks he referred to Mississippi affairs because the Senator from Delaware referred to the outrages in Louisiana. The statement of the Senator from Mississippi (McMillan) corresponded with all he (Morton) had made with regard to Mississippi.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—It is now said that Morrill will accept the Treasury if the dead lock is broken by Wednesday, not otherwise.

The President has signed the bill granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co., across Fort Walla Walla military reservation in Washington Territory.

The report of the committee of conference on the post office appropriation bill recommenced the adoption of the following provision concerning third class mail matter, which, except unsealed circulars, shall be transported at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly, or may print on any package the number and name of the article enclosed; and publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which subscriptions were paid. Any address on any postal cards or unsealed circulars may be written, printed, or affixed, at the option of the sender. The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes and newspaper wrappers below actual cost, including clerk hire, legal postage, and all other expenses connected therewith, is retained without alteration. The committee recommend the following substitute for the section relating to inland transportation of mails, viz., transportation on stage routes and other than railroad routes, \$8,737,851, and for transportation by railroad, \$910,000, provided that the postmaster be and he is hereby authorized and directed to readjust compensation to be paid on and after July 1, 1876, for transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for transportation of mails on a basis of the average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three skilled and competent persons to examine into the rates of compensation for carrying mails, and report at next session of Congress such rules and rates as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required and necessary service, and \$10,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission. It also recommends, as a means of readjusting the salaries of postmasters, the main provisions of the bill introduced into the House by Clark, and reported by him from the post office committee in March. This bill, with a few amendments, is incorporated in the report. The only amendments of importance are the following—readjusted salaries, and to take effect on 1st October; no salary of any postmaster to exceed \$4,000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed, and no salary of any postmaster, when the appointment is non-presidential, shall be reduced by compensation herein established, until the next re-adjustment, below the sum of \$1,000. The report compromises the appropriation for compensation for letter carriers be fixed at the amount at \$10,000,000, and the item for compensation to postmasters is compromised by fixing the amount at \$7,000,000. The committee recommend that the House concur in the Senate amendments increasing the amount for special agents from \$110,000 to \$150,000. The difference in the amount appropriated for details of postal service is similarly compromised in this report by the substi-

tution of a sum about midway between the figures of the Houses.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Strangers are flocking to town in multitudes. The Centennial parade of the Army of the Republic which place this morning was one of imposing demonstrations with here for some time. About men in line, including soldiers from all parts of the try. All carried tattered and battle flags, carried by them late war. These were greeted cheers all along the line of

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—The immense torchlight procession last night. The route was miles long; thousands of spectators crowded on Broad Street estimated at half a million, added greatly to the effect of illuminations and festooned arches, which had not been used in public demonstration of the reception of Lafayette. Among the distinguished participants in the festivities were Presidents Hayes and Garfield, Pedro, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Count Rochambeau, M. Thornton, etc.

The procession was considerably delayed, and it was not until midnight that the head of the reached Independence Hall, many helped to swell the humanity aggregated about grand old hall. The entire was as bright as day, and the burst of pyrotechnics the liberty bell pealed forth in tones, but soon all was drowned the noise of thousands. The and salutes of artillery, and that arose from every point compass were perfectly deafening.

Fifty-eight thousand people attended the Exposition to-day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 3.—Mayor has sent the following patch—

"Gen. Hawley, President Centennial Commission, Philadelphia:

"The people of Montgomery birth-place of the Confederation, through its City Council extend a cordial and fraternal greeting to all people, with the prayer for the perpetuation of cord and brotherly feeling throughout our land."

L. L. MOSES, Mayor.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, 3.—A terrific storm visited this city last evening, lasting about five minutes. The St. Joseph church was completely demolished by the falling of the steeple, it was 226 feet high. All the churches are more or less damaged. The Park House is a total ruin. Almost every house in the city sustained serious damage, and 210 dwellings are wholly ruined. Nearly all the shade trees are broken off or uprooted. The age is estimated at \$200,000 loss of life.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 3.—The publican nominating committee proceeding quietly and adjourned until Wednesday after making following nominations: Gov. S. B. Packard; Lt. Governor Antoine; Superintendent of Education, W. G. Brown.

NEW YORK, 3.—A fire broke out this evening at 297 Smith Brooklyn, in the cigar store of Frederick Somerville. A store of fireworks had accumulated in the shop and these exploded, killing the clerk, Lent, and badly bruising the proprietor about the face and head.

Midnight.—As the clock struck twelve the city was given up to most uproarious hilarity. Salutes were fired in the harbor, and the chimes were rung, while the steam on a thousand factories, &c., added to the din. As port is dispatched, what was above and the cheers of the reports of firearms and explosions of fireworks, the deafening and almost intolerable. Never in the memory of the inhabitant have the streets been such a magnificent appearance. Hundreds of thousands of gaudy people are surging the streets, witnessing the nations, decorations, and fire. The most vivid description convey only a poor idea of the turesque and imposing appearance presented by Union Square. 9 o'clock until far into the morning, the whole scene was of unparalleled beauty, and long remembered. Nothing is grander, more imposing or stirring, particularly so when advance guards of the monster procession marched into the Square.