

VENING NEWS.

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A POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

SENATOR CULLION has introduced a bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph system. It provides for the extension of its benefits to all cities of the United States in which free delivery exists. The lines are to be constructed by the engineer corps of the army, and thence transferred to the custody of the Postmaster General. The Secretary of War is authorized to use the military service lines of the United States as far as expedient, and also to make all the necessary condemnation of lands or buildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is a fair compensation are referred by the Court of Claims. The Secretary is further authorized to construct, take and use all machinery, telegraph lines, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary, the compensation to be determined in the same manner as in the condemnation of land. The sum of money necessary for this purpose are appropriated by this bill.

The office of the Director-General of the telegraph is created as part of the Postoffice Department. It is made the duty of the Postmaster-General to report to Congress after the completion of the act a plan for the complete organization of the postal-telegraph system, with detailed estimates of the men and money needed before the system is put into operation and employees selected. Examinations of the men to be sent by the Civil Service Commission will determine the fitness of applicants. The sum of \$4,000,000 is appropriated for the location and construction of the telegraph lines provided by this act.

G. M. W. Powderly is taking an active interest in the bill, and is using the influence of his position in connection with the order of the Knights of Labor to induce Congress to pass it. He is sending secret circulars to the various assemblies throughout the country, accompanied by blank petitions to Congress favoring the establishment of a telegraph system to be controlled by the government.

It is probable that Mr. Powderly's action is prompted partly at least by his dislike and that of the organization with which he is connected to monopolies. It is likely that the bill will be opposed on a number of points to which we formerly directed attention. While it might break up private monopolies manipulating the telegraph business of the country in certain particulars, it may create another monopoly, still more dangerous to the commonwealth in the hands of the government. The transportation of the mails would drive all private competitors out of the field. The chief monopolist in that line was accused during the last Presidential election of suppressing information favorable to one of the great contesting parties and of inducing the agency of the same nature concerning the other. Such a power as the telegraph system would give to an existing administration in that direction would be more harmful still. Even if there is no probability of its misuse in that way the existence of the possibility would be a temptation and a menace.

It would create an immense increase of public patronage and swell the already vast army of office-holders. It is against the doctrine of decentralization, limits the field of private enterprise and consequently curtails popular activity and development.

THE RACE QUESTION.

ONE significant fact as indicative of the relative positions of the white and black races in the United States, was presented in the House of Representatives when that body organized a week ago last Monday. It was that there was not, among the eighteen score members who took the oath as such, one black face or one that was dark by reason of blood, not any whose ancestry ever knew any other systematic bondage than that imposed or permitted by the political systems of their respective nations. In the last Congress the Forty-ninth—there were two colored men, O'Hara of North Carolina, and Smalls of South Carolina, the former being a mulatto and the latter a full-blooded, and both unusually able and bright. There were before that two negroes in the Senate, both from Mississippi, but not at the same time—Hiram R. Revels, who was the first senator after the war, and Blanche K. Bruce, who succeeded him. Neither was re-elected and neither showed any special fitness for the position, not ranking even with some of the white "backwoods" members of the lower branch, and illustrating no special issue save it be the Republican party's policy of "baiting" the black men for votes, a policy which succeeded very well till the native intellect of the African showed him that he was being used for a purpose, and that purpose not his own but the users' advancement. They are all gone now, and the American Congress is as it will doubtless remain, in full possession of the Caucasians.

At this public meeting of the Republican National Club in New York last evening by John R. Lynch, formerly a Representative from Mississippi and belonging to the "unbleached" element among our fellow citizens. In a harangue Lynch made the extravagant assertion that Cleveland was more entitled to the electoral vote of his State, of Louisiana or South Carolina than he was to those of three New England States, the dusky orator ascribing the fact of the former States being carried by Cleveland to the systematic and wholesale suppression of the colored vote by the Democrats. He claimed that while the negroes were more than white votes in his State and that not less than one-third of the latter are Republicans while not more than one-tenth of the former are Democrats. This comes very nearly being a solecism, in that while it attempts to show that the negroes recognize the distinction between the two parties and know which one of them they belong to, and would cast their ballots for that one if permitted, they are still so inferior as a class that with one-third of the whites voting with them and they having 30,000 over all, which would mean with their white allies, 50,000 majority in the State, they are incapable of wielding such enormous strength. If they say they are intimidated, they make their case worse, for a 50,000 majority that will permit the minority to walk over them in a State election is like possession of the spoils, lacks the very first principle on which is based the right of suffrage—the manhood to defend it. If they say they were counted out, they

make the argument against their right to vote still stronger. They say that it is possible for the whites to out-vote their towering strength by fraudulent means and escape exposure or punishment, knowing, if they know as much as Lynch claims for them, that so monstrous a swindle is easily uncovered and that nowhere in the country, or in the world, would the perpetrators avoid the lash of public indignation, which would cover them into holding back when came the time for them to step forward and receive the stolen goods. The fact that there are no contents, and that for the first time in many years the weakest cry of the Republican party is once more trumpeted by a defeated and disappointed candidate, shows tolerably conclusively that there are no such frauds or else that the black race and its allies in the South are too impotent and ignorant to wield a free ballot in either event the ex-congressman's lament being like the dylan wail of a skulker in battle who gets a stray shot in the back.

The fact is that there are two races of different types, conditions, mental formations, colors and to some extent physical structure inhabit the same soil, there is certain to be more or less agitation, and agitation has but the effect of bringing the superior to the front and top. One of the other must eventually yield in all social respects, and social control means political control. This has been so strikingly exemplified in the case of the Southern States during and since the war that discussion upon the question is idle. It is only necessary to point to the facts. In anti-bellum days the white people controlled the negroes by right of ownership, now they sway them because of it being to the latter's advantage to act in unison with those whom they look for employment and support. The blacks have never owned the whites nor employed them to any extent, nor have they ever been able, notwithstanding their immense preponderance, to influence, induce or coerce the Anglo-Saxon into acting largely with them. These are matters that speak for themselves. Thus it is that Mr. Lynch is now a private citizen peddling out imaginary wrongs in New York; that the Democrats carry all the Southern States; and that there is no longer a dusky face in the halls of Congress.

BEAUTIFYING THE CAPITAL.

It is proposed to add to the beauties and attractions of the national capital a grand and striking feature, namely, a magnificent avenue from some central point in the city to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. It is suggested that this grand road-way be 150 feet wide, and that each State and Territory be given an equal section of it, about four hundred feet long, and a quarter of a mile, to improve and ornament as it may see fit, under general plans. The latter embrace the planting of trees of native growth in the several states and territories, and the erection by each of a marble tablet bearing its name and coat of arms, and in the cases of the original thirteen states, the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence will appear on the tablets.

The plan provides that the first thirteen states shall have a choice of ground, commencing at the tomb, and that the other states and territories shall secure their respective sections in the order in which they were admitted into the Union, or erected into territories. Statuary in marble or bronze, and other means of ornamenting and enriching the avenue may be used, at the pleasure of the several states and territories, the object apparently being to excite rivalry between them in the magnificence with which they will ornament its section. If this plan shall be carried into effect the result must be one of the most magnificent streets in the world, and probably one which will surpass anything of the kind known to history.

LIBERTY AND LAW.

The Relations they sustain to Each other.

Liberty and law sustain relations to each other which would be understood by every member of society. Liberty is the freedom of the individual words so frequently heard and commonly used as to produce little consideration of their real importance or worth, even in the "land of liberty" and "house of the free."

As there is no such condition as independence—absolute independence for man, it has only a relative term, and seldom appropriately used, it will not be considered here—but liberty and law, essential to our happiness, are worth inquiring after. They are what we wish to enjoy, what all live for, frequently both for, and what many die. "Give me liberty or give me death," is claimed to be the wisest saying of a free patriot. Liberty is actually preferable to life without liberty, our very nature demands that we search after liberty while life lasts. This treasure, indispensable to man's happiness, can only be found inside the limits prescribed by the law outside of them. Liberty is bounded by law, and this fact determines their true relation.

If a person is ever free and in the enjoyment of liberty, it is because law, something superior to his happiness, made him so. All are amenable to law. There is no freedom from this condition. It is applicable to all intelligent beings, and to all material things. Law prescribes our bounds, limits our actions, defines and guides our rights and liberties. A knowledge of law, therefore, is necessary to the enjoyment and maintenance of liberty. If we keep the law it has no other demand upon us, and we are secured in all the liberty and happiness the law provides for.

So far as our political liberties are concerned they are secured by laws, human enactments, and these laws, framed by humanity in all its many stages of gradation of civilization, experience, partake only of that degree of perfection that belongs to the people from whom they are derived. They consequently differ very materially in the extent of the liberty guaranteed, and the freedom which attaches to the exercise of those liberties. Those enjoyed under a republicanism of government, such as that of the American people, and nation, are generally esteemed above all others, and are the best that humanity has yet known. But what is claimed for that higher law which is perfect and complete in its nature, and which is the basis of all the liberty and freedom which we enjoy, is that it is a higher state of civilization and intelligence than belongs to any government on earth is superior to another in affording and securing these blessings to man, he is wise, and justified only when he chooses the best that comes to his knowledge and is attainable.

It is written in the law of God—a perfect law of liberty—that, then, is the law we are bound to choose, and no intelligent being can or desire more. Liberty and law, perfect, full and complete in their application to human life, are the need to learn and the liberty we wish to enjoy. This law being perfect, what need is there for any other? The highest of all his natural rights, develop to the highest possible degree his love of liberty, and make him as free as truth and law are free.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The Republican Club's Convention in New York Having an Enthusiastic Time.

A Resolution Denouncing Lamar Appointment Creates a Sensation.

A Special Announcing the Probability of Utah's Admission to the Union.

Discovery of Extensive and Rich Mines Reported from Old Mexico.

Further Comments on the St. Petersburg "Official Military Gazette's" Article.

Speaker Carlisle and Senator Ingalls Receive the Utah Constitution, Etc.

By Telegram to the NEWS.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Great Enthusiasm.—A Resolution Denouncing Lamar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—When the delegates to the convention of the Republican Club began to file into Chickering Hall today it was remarked that they wore a more confident air than yesterday, when the battalions were disoriented and headless. The idea of a federation of the clubs centralized and obedient to the touch of a directing hand was before very few eyes. They were now in shape to carry out the purpose of the club, to elect a permanent chairman, and the rules of order had been adopted. There had been no nomination for permanent chairman, other matters had been arranged by other committees, and the work was done.

GO SMOOTHLY.

But how the high spirits and in some cases turbulence of the members could be held under restraint remained to be seen. Among the first to arrive was the temporary chairman, Daniel J. Ryan.

The members came in slowly. The sessions had been held on for the day's business, morning, afternoon and evening. The order of business was read, and the convention proceeded to order by the temporary chairman and the reports of committees, then the chairman Ryan will take the chair and address the convention.

GETTING ENTHUSIASTIC.

The convention was called to order shortly before 11 o'clock. The first business before the convention was the adoption of resolutions. There were 315 club names read, many of them suggested by the delegates. The convention was then called to order by the temporary chairman, Daniel J. Ryan.

THE CONVENTION.

Graves, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which created a sensation:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this convention that no man who at any time denounced Abraham Lincoln while he was President of the United States as a "traitor and clown," or whoever declared from the West in the United States that no man should denounce Jefferson Davis as a traitor in his presence and that the United States should not on the occasion of the death of Jacob Thompson, or who as senator of the United States many years after the war refused to ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution are valid and binding, ought to be appointed to or hold the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States;

Resolved, that L. Q. C. Lamar ought not to have been appointed Justice of said court.

RYANS APPEARS.

Soon Wm. M. Evans, permanent chairman, came on the platform amid applause. Having been introduced by John Gaillicher, he related the convention on its organization and said that its work would not interfere with any other work of the organizations of the party. It would, like a grand old party, never acknowledge that there was a checkmate, a check greater than the party. As one form of human government now will prove organic, agreeable and permanent, the Republican party purposes from which the Republican party never shrinks or fears, thus the Republican party is reformed and permeated with republican principles.

JAMES BOYLE.

of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported. He said that the committee had been confronted by three propositions. The first was whether it was wise and proper to have a permanent organization of the party, the second was whether the decision reached was in the affirmative. The third was whether the party should be organized as a permanent organization, or as a temporary one, and whether the formation of state leagues; it was resolved that the proper course to be adopted was to have the party organized as a permanent organization, and to leave it to the party to determine whether it was wise and proper to have a permanent organization of the party, the second was whether the decision reached was in the affirmative. 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