

In December, 1861, John Sherman came to Washington, intending to resign his position as United States Senator, to go into the war, and was dissuaded therefrom by President Lincoln and Secretary Chase who thought he could be of more service to the cause of the Union by remaining in the Senate.

SOUTHERN INFATUATION.

There are indications that the southern Democratic managers are about to incorporate into their platform in the coming canvass the same old principles of secession which were crushed, and which crushed them at Appomattox, and which have haunted them like a grim and ghastly ghoul ever since. It is in the power of the southern Democrats, if they will, to eradicate the doctrines which produced the late war from the Democratic platform, in fact to disarm the Republicans in some measure, by declaring openly and boldly that they abandon the doctrine of states rights and accept in their fullest sense the new amendments to the Constitution. If they would do this they would lift from the northern Democratic constituencies the deadly incutur which hangs over them and tortures them with constant defeat. The attitude of the south, since the war, on the questions which produced that unhappy struggle, has constantly kept the northern Democratic constituencies in an apologetic position, of constant coaxing and defence, of constant coaxing of their following to tolerate principles and action on the part of the southern Democrats, to which they are opposed. There is not a northern Democratic Member of Congress who dres to go to the hustings and defend secession, or defend the infamous measures by which the Democrats of the south hold power.

And yet the southern statesmen go on blindly lugging and hugging the dead carcass of secession, which has been repudiated by the supreme law of the land. It seems apparent now that the convention which is to be held at Cincinnati will incorporate in their platform principles odious to nearly all the Democrats of the north and the better thinking Democrats of the south and will insist on keeping before the people those hideous dead issues which were the cause of one of the greatest calamities which has ever cursed the nation, an expenditure of blood and treasure, a squandering of resources which has loaded us with an enormous debt, a vast diversion of industry which impoverished us, and a demoralization which hangs over us like a pestilence. Why is it that the southern Democratic statesmen persist in this course? What is to be gained by it? All of them who have intelligence must be aware that in contending for these dead issues they are to be doomed to a miserable minority in the nation for all time to come. It is impossible to infuse life into this dead and decaying Lazarus of our politics—secession. It is to no purpose that it is paraded before the people with its ghastly memories. It is great and progressive American population, even in the south itself, have other purposes and aspirations than nourishing these ill and fatal heresies.

Let our Democratic state convention which is soon to meet in Raleigh, seize the opportunity to emancipate them selves from the doctrines which produced secession, and give a wide berth to this ancient fantasy, and they will do something to silence a long history of their wrong doing, and odious legislation. Let all the southern Democratic state conventions, and the leading newspapers, and the leading men, drop out from their politics these principles which have caused them so much injury, taboo them, revolutionize public sentiment in the south, and they will be entitled to the consideration, if not the gratitude, of the nation. They will by such a course proclaim an era of peace and prosperity to this part of the country, and introduce justice in place of wrong and the smiles of plenty instead of the scowlings of their present poverty.

THE BULL AND THE RED RAG.

No bull ever went into a rage quicker or more furiously at sight of a scarlet rag than does the N. Y. Times whenever the friends of Secretary Sherman make any forward movement. Just now when the Secretary seems to be sweeping Ohio the Times is in a fearful rage, and bellows like the bull of Bashan. The correspondent of the Times at Columbus seems to have gone not only into a furious craze but into a sort of idiocy. He charges that Mr. Sherman is sweeping into his support all the elements of the population. He says that "men who had not attended primary elections for 10 years were drawn to the voting places, the elders and deacons of churches joining in the movement, and for the time being, doing the work usually accorded to ward politicians." He adds that "staid churchmen became enthusiastic over ward politics, which at times threatened to gain mastery over the church and its teachings." It occurs to one that

such conduct of the religious element means something more than political corruption. We never heard before of a man or candidate, or a party refusing to receive the support of the religious element of the community. We always understood that the party who received that support was fortunate.

But this is not the worst of the wailing of the Times correspondent. He says that "he had laboring in his behalf every Republican paper in the city, the entire machinery of the state government, the Post Office, the Pension Department, and internal revenue service as well as the combined influence of the thirteen railroad corporations centering here." What is still worse this correspondent says that the Democrats are largely supporting the Secretary. It seems from his confession that everybody is supporting him. The standing slur of the Times has heretofore been that Mr. Sherman had no strength in Ohio. Now it has found out that all the people, the churches, the railroad corporations, the Democrats and even the restaurants, machine shops, and all classes of society are rushing to his support.

The ill temper of the Times is accounted for from the fact that Mr. Sherman is making really a clean sweep of the state of Ohio.

We clip what the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says. This is the judgement of Mr. Z. L. White, whose honesty and sagacity are never questioned:

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dispatches received at the Sherman headquarters in this city from Ohio this evening, say that the elections of delegates to the State Convention held thus far, indicate much stronger popular sentiment in favor of Secretary Sherman's candidacy than the public has been led to expect. The election took place in Columbus yesterday, and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Secretary Sherman, 91 Sherman delegates out of 98 having been chosen. The same correspondents report that every county in that, the XIIIth Congressional District sends a solid Sherman delegation to the State Convention. General Beatty's ward in Columbus went for Sherman three to one. The delegation from the XVIIIth, IXth and XVIIth Districts are also said to be nearly unanimous for Sherman.

Ex-Governor Dennison, in a telegram to a friend of the Secretary of the Treasury says: "The Beatty movement in Ohio is a failure. The friends of Mr. Sherman here are confident that there will be no division in the delegation to Chicago, and that good feeling has been maintained by the friends of Mr. Sherman toward the friends of Mr. Blaine, and that Mr. Sherman's support will be acquiesced in by all without ill blood. The agitation in favor of Mr. Blaine has been more noisy than substantial. Ohio will be overwhelmingly for Sherman."

Mr. Sherman recruited what was known all through the war as the "Sherman Brigade," numbering 2,300 men largely at his own expense, and contributed freely out of his own purse to officers and soldiers of his acquaintance who had been wounded in the service.

SUBILITY.

It is only once in a while that the public are permitted to contemplate an absolutely sublime event in politics. But such an event has recently occurred in this county of New Hanover in a manner that lacked no element of completeness.

In order to a perfect understanding of the sublimity of the event it is necessary to recount a few facts. About three quarters of the people of the United States had voted to add three amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the Congress had passed certain statutes in pursuance of these amendments. Then the Supreme Court of the United States, the sovereign legal tribunal of the nation, had decided these statutes to be good law, with only two dissenting voices. So these amendments and the statutes assumed the character of absolute and supreme law. Every possible element which could confer on these laws dignity, and weight and respectability was combined in them. The nation had put in legal phrase its supreme will!

The character of the whole proceeding was so perfect and conclusive that no eulogy or paraphrase or variation could increase the splendor of its authority. This being the state of things that "hefty" body the "Democratic County Convention" of New Hanover, took the bull by the horns, put their faces against these grave and supreme laws of the nation, in a most wretched and melancholy and mournful rebuke, through their chairman of committee on resolutions, "Mr. F. H. Darby," as follows:

1. That we view with profound alarm the constant and progressive movements which under Republican administration are being made to consolidate power in the Federal, to the displacement of the local self-government, and thereby to destroy the methods and form of constitutional government which the forefathers of the Republic, a century ago, so gloriously and successfully fought to establish.

Thus fell in one crumbling ruin the majesty of the supreme law of the nation before the omnipotent will of the "Democratic County Convention" of New Hanover. Such catastrophes as the destruction of the temple of the Philistines by the inexorable Samson, the demolition of the Coliseum, and the burning of the Kremlin of Moscow, are eclipsed by the remoteness of these terrible New Hanover Democrats, these modern Huns and Visigoths.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

The extra session of the Legislature recently held at the Capital in Raleigh, passed an act proposing amendments to the present Constitution of this state, to be submitted to the people in November next, for ratification or rejection.

One of these proposed amendments is to repudiate the debt of the state contracted under the authority of the General Assembly in the years 1868, 1868-69 and 1868-70.

The Constitution of the United States, adopted by the fathers in the year 1787, has this provision—viz: "No state shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts," see article 1, sec. 10, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of the United States.

The language of the Constitution is plain and comprehensive. The prohibition it contains is not limited or restricted to the Legislature of a state, but extends as well to a convention of the people as to the Legislature, and embraces the action of the people of the state who may seek to evade this Constitutional restriction by amending its Constitution.

Such an amendment would be the act of the state, which, as we have said, would have no more force or effect than a legislative enactment, so far as the limitation imposed upon the action of the state by the Constitution of the United States is concerned, and such, we believe, has been the construction of the 10th article of the Constitution, above quoted, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the debts proposed to be repudiated are unconstitutional, as many persons suppose them to be, then this proposed amendment can add nothing more to their invalidity. This is not a question to be determined by the people at the polls, but a judicial question to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, who under the Constitution of the United States, is made the tribunal who must in the last resort decide the question.

On the other hand, suppose the court of last resort should decide that these debts contracted under the authority of the Legislature of the state are valid, and were constitutionally contracted, is there any lawyer in the state who would have the temerity to say that the people at the polls, by voting for an amendment of the state Constitution could declare that void which the courts of the United States hold to be valid? We repeat, it is purely a legal question, and we would be glad to learn that the courts should hold these invalid.

We know that our people are poor and cannot bear any further burden of taxation, but we must be permitted to say that we respect the Constitution and laws of the country, and will maintain and forever hold fast to that cardinal principle of liberty and good government, which render independent the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments in their respective spheres, as is embodied in the Constitution of the United States and of the state of North Carolina, and we believe of every state in this Union.

The language of the Constitution of North Carolina is as follows: "The Legislative, Executive and Supreme Judicial powers of the government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other," sec. 8, article 1.

Suppose every man, woman and child in the city of Wilmington, were by their votes to declare that no part of the debt of Wilmington, contracted in the years 1868, 1869 and 1871, was constitutional, that would not make it so.

Thus, we see under the restriction upon the state, as to its power to impair the obligations of its contracts, it is as powerless as would be an individual or a municipal corporation.

But it may be argued that if these debts are declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be valid, and that the state is liable for their payment, the proposed constitutional amendment would place a barrier between the Court and the Legislature. Who would have power or authority to pass any law looking to the payment of these debts. Can it be pretended that an act of the state, which the court of the last resort hold to be unconstitutional and void, could be interposed between the process of that court to render such process nugatory?

We do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States has the power under the Constitution to compel a sovereign state to pay its debts, certainly a monstrosity would not lie against the state. Why then this agitation before the people of a constitutional question, which they are powerless to act upon with any lawful effect.

If this proposed amendment to the Constitution is intended as a mere political trick to deceive the people, the people ought to know it, and not place themselves in the absurd position of amending the Constitution for the purpose of declaring that void which is already void, or declaring that void which no action of theirs can make so, if in fact, the obligation or contract is binding upon the state and the state can pass no law impairing the obligation of a contract. We make the suggestion for the benefit of the people. Let us avoid the payment of these debts if we can legally do so, but do not

let us expose ourselves to the ridicule of the civilized world, by saying that we fear the state may be bound, but we will induce the people of the state to resort to unconstitutional means and attempt to accomplish that which under the Constitution so many have sworn to support, will prove to be of no avail whatever. We live under the law, let us sustain the law, not seek to violate it.

We intend to expose the designed fraud and deception of the Legislature in the passage of this and other proposed amendments to the Constitution:

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS AND DUTY.

The New York Tribune of the 19th inst., has the following very interesting editorial:

Conscientious conviction gave birth to the Republican party. The early Republicans cast their votes as a matter of duty, and their work was effective because it was inspired by all that is loftiest and holiest in man's nature. The true missionary spirit wrought in those who went out to gain converts for the good cause, and there was a profound faith that the Supreme Ruler, in his own good time, would crown with success the faithful efforts of finite and humble workers. This zeal and faith made the party irresistible, and the result justified the utmost faith. Slavery was uprooted by a mighty revolution. A gigantic rebellion was put down. The supremacy of law was reasserted. The forms of loyal government was reestablished, throughout a territory greater than in Europe any one nation ever held by conquest. Not without reason, the men of conscientious purpose and strong faith, who made the Republican party what it was in its earlier days, felt that it was blessed for its sincerity and fidelity by the constant aid of the Ruler of all nations.

Does the Republican party think it can continue to exist and to rule without that same high sense of duty which gave it being? Do the leaders of that party imagine that they can use it for the selfish ends of any clique, and still command for it the respect which it made it so mighty in the hearts of men? The party was not created to be a conspiracy of office hunters. Whenever it degenerates to that level, whenever it ceases to have sincere devotion to strong convictions of duty, it will cease to inspire the souls of men with sacred fire and faith, and will not long be deservedly defeated.

Is the effort for a third term faithful to the highest convictions and aims of the Republican party? If it is the duty of the party to give the country a pure government, can it do nothing better than to return to the methods of General Grant's administration? If it is the duty of the party to maintain the honor of the nation, can it say with truth that its full duty was done during the eight years of peace which witnessed no preparation whatever for resumption? If it is the duty of the party—as it surely is—to protect its citizens in their rights, to put down assassination, outrage and fraud, and to defend the enfranchised colored people from the oppression which has caused an exodus, does the Republican party dare to go back to the methods which, for eight years of wretchedness, lawlessness and massacre, were tried so vainly? We know what two terms of President Grant did for the colored people and their rights, for the loyal men of the south, for the purification of the government. Has the Republican party any right to say this can do better, or an excuse for hoping that a third term will succeed where two have failed.

In frankness, is the third term movement anything better than an attempt to use the grand old Republican party as the tool of a set of office seekers? A clique of leaders who habitually use their power and patronage to prolong the extent of their power, and a band of followers and workers, some in offices which they wish to retain, and others hoping for places if their leaders can make the next President—are not these the elements which make the third-term movement strong? Consider that in the great Republican states, where the voice of the voters is heard, and the office seeking and office holding machine does not prevail, this movement is impotent and insignificant. Its force is in the states where machinery suppresses the convictions of voters, or where the party is weak and dependent, and overshadowed by the intense passions of unreconstructed rebelism. The men of conscience and of fidelity to duty, the men who made the Republican party what it was in earlier days, do not speak through the skeleton delegations from southern states, nor through the machines in this state or Pennsylvania. But the Republican party cannot afford to ignore their voice. If their convictions are not its convictions, if their high sense of duty does not guide its work, is there not danger that the party is degenerating into a conspiracy to get and keep office?

It is the duty of the Republican party to maintain in this land the supremacy of loyalty. That duty is a high and sacred one, and no Republican has any right to imperil the success of the party, and the safety of the country, in order to gratify a selfish interest or private grudge. But sober and thoughtful men know that the nomination of the ex-President would involve great and needless peril. It is demanded, in spite of that fact, by men who have private likes or dislikes to satisfy, or personal ends to serve, for the sake of which they are willing to risk at the high aims and sacred duties of the party. Indeed, it is even whispered that these managers, unless they can have their way and are permitted to use the party for their own ends, may be willing to see it defeated. Let us believe that the whisper slanders them! But is it not time for the Republicans of conscience and conviction to take counsel together, and determine whether the spirit which this whisper represents shall be permitted either to rule or to ruin?

None of Mr. Sherman's supporters have indulged in personal abuse of rival candidates, nor with the saying of the fact that Mr. Sherman himself has been the subject of about as malignant and virulent lying as was ever a distinguished candidate for office in the history of the country. It is possible to assail some of Mr. Sherman's opponents as severely and with quite as much truth as they have assailed him, yet the plan of supplying the enemy with arsenals of ready-made abuse of a man who may after all be nominated, has seemed a sacrilegious one to only the fool triflers of the N. C. Sherman's rivals.—Cleveland Herald.

Our grammatical \$100 puzzle is having the run now.

RAILROADS.

The old stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad have met and voted to sell whatever right they had for \$50,000 to Mr. Best. This would be about \$3.50 on each \$100,000. This is rather lower rates than any North Carolina stocks have ever sold for before. It is three hundred and fifty ten millions of one per cent, or as expressed in arabic decimals, 0,000,035. Best buys things cheap.

On Saturday, April 10th, the officers of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, or rather the Mt. Airy end of it, and some other citizens, and "fifty convicts drawn up in line of battle to receive us" at the Greensboro Beacon, tells it. "No speeches were made—no guns were fired—no banners waving—no martial music to stir our souls, or to remind us of the heroic struggles of our ancestors on this very spot in 1781. But we had met for a different purpose—to inaugurate the work on the west end of our pet railroad—and no time was to be wasted in idle words."

That not very hard-handed son of toil, the Hon. D. F. Colwell, first seized a spade and filled a wheel-barrow, which Andrew Joyce of Danbury wheeled out and dumped on the road bed. "Then the following in the order in which they are made, each rolled one wheel-barrow of earth: James W. Albright, R. T. Fulghum, J. A. Gray, W. P. Vanstony, W. A. Estes, Sheriff of Stokes, Lyndon Swair, and Dr. J. K. Hall."

Col. Tom Keogh, Col. J. N. Staples, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, and the editor of the Banner were there, but neither of them took a hand at the spade, or wheel barrow. Then "Capt. R. C. Dick, the boss overseer," gave the word and the convicts broke ranks and "went cheerily to work." It is evident that this Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, or at least the upper end of it is going to be built.

John Sherman's Dream

Ben. Perley Poore, in his pamphlet sketch of the life and public services of John Sherman, speaks of "the sense of freedom and independence with all the hopes and anticipations of the future," enjoyed by the boy John Sherman when he was on his way in a stage coach from Lancaster to McConnellsville, Ohio, to begin life as a roadman on the improvement of the Muskingum river, in the spring of 1837, he being then fourteen years of age.

That is a mere passing reference, and will probably attract the notice of only a few of the hundreds of thousands of persons who will read the sketch, but it has suggested a train of thoughts to the writer, and created an imagining as to what the boy Sherman fancied he might accomplish. It has suggested that he had a heroic goal, a steady purpose, and that he formed a resolution to put forth every effort to make his mark in the world. Among the most extravagant of those fancies can it be that he dreamed he would be elected while yet a young man, to the National House of Representatives; that he would during his first term as a Representative become a leader, and at the beginning of the next an almost successful candidate for the elevated position of Speaker of that House; that at the end of his second term he would be transferred to the United States Senate for six years, to serve with marked ability and success; that he would be re-elected for a second and third term as a Senator, and that while so serving he would propose and carry through, against powerful opposition, the national re-organisational legislation required to settle the disturbed condition of the finances produced by a gigantic rebellion and war, which left the country, grown to many times its greatness of that day, with a debt of more than two thousand million of dollars, and with more than seven hundred million of dollars of depreciated currency in paper money.

He had not then dreamed that he would become Secretary of the United States Treasury, where he could watch that legislation and carry it into perfect and successful execution, so that what was predicted by one-half of the country would be not only a flat failure, but the effort alone would produce universal ruin, would, on the contrary, prove to be the most wonderful and complete success known to modern times, owing to his superb and masterly management.

He did not fancy all this, and could not foresee as the result the prosperous and happy condition of the forty-five million of his fellow-countrymen, many of whom had become disheartened and discouraged by long-continued hard times and want of employment of their capital and muscle, that the change for the better of those conditions would be recognized by them as in a great measure due to his foresight, courage, firmness, fidelity to principle and superhuman integrity, and would induce them to have faith, slowly it may be, but surely it will be found, that John Sherman will be man above all others to whom they can most safely entrust their substantial interests, their dearest rights and privileges—in a word, that they would determine to make him Chief Magistrate of this Nation in 1883.

The Cincinnati Gazette favors John Sherman for President for four official reasons: 1. He would carry Ohio by a decided majority against any man the Democrats could place in the field. 2. He would come nearer to polling the full vote of the party in all the states than either Grant or Blaine. 3. With Sherman as a candidate the canvass would be an aggressive and not a defensive one. 4. He would, if elected, make an able, conservative and economical President, and would be able to hand over an administration with a clean record to a Republican successor in 1884. These, in our opinion, are weighty considerations, and ought to govern the Chicago Convention, but whether they govern or not, the *Standard* expects to do its best for the success of the nominee.

The Massachusetts delegation to Chicago, is for Edmunds as first choice, and should he not develop sufficient strength to indicate his probable nomination, then the twenty-six votes of Massachusetts will, we have reason to believe, be cast for John Sherman. A delegation headed by George F. Hoar does not mean Blaine as a second, or even a third or fourth choice.—Ohio State Journal.

AN OLD BIBLE.

The Oldest Copy of the Scriptures, Probably, in Existence. (From the Rochester Express.)

It was in 1850 that I met, in Mobile, Ala., the owner of this Bible—Dr. J. R. Whitherspoon, grandson of President Whitherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Doctor was an educated gentleman, and urged me, if I ever came in the region of Greensboro, Ala., to be sure and call on him, and he would show me his wonderful Bible. I was not slow to accept his invitation, and rode on horseback some dozen miles out of my way to see the greatest wonder of the age, of this kind of book.

I found the venerable Doctor living elegantly on broad acres, and with the slaves about him, for he did not seem to think there was anything in his Bible against slavery, though his grandfather signed the declaration that "all men are created equal." The book was soon brought out from a careful keeping, and, sure enough, though I had been for years the great Van Ess library, with Bibles having a chain attached that once held them to a pulpit, and the Bible of Philip Melancthon, with his autograph, I had never seen any such Bible as this.

I took it in my hand with awe, for it was written in the days of King Alfred, and by a monk of Cornwall, England; he worked at it forty years—almost a lifetime—and was evidently on the very finest parchment, little inferior to satin. How such a finish could be put upon the skin of any beast in the days so long ago, when the binding of the book was in oak boards, tied with buckskin thongs, was a mystery and almost a contradiction.

But more wonderful yet was the writing within. The pages were all ruled with great accuracy and written as uniformly in the lines as print, which was not then invented, for some 600 years lay between that old monk and Faust and Gutenberg. The style was German text hand, and was an abbreviation from the Vulgate of Jerome, made in the fourth century.

The first chapter of every book was written with a large capital, of inimitable beauty and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid letters, with no two of the capital letters precisely alike. He was, indeed, a Doer before him of our age. Each chapter is divided into verses by a dot of red ink, though I do not remember when "the venerable Bede" made his division of Scriptures into chapters and verses. This dot of the Bible I speak of may have been the work of a subsequent age.

As to the size of the book, it was about that of an old Ainsworth Latin dictionary—the kind that was mistaken for a Bible once by a family in Alabama, and brought out at the request of a colporteur, who wished to see their Bible! This manuscript Bible of Whitherspoon contained all the books of the Old Testament except the Psalms and the Apocrypha. Two chapters, the last of Leviticus and the first of Numbers, containing the most splendid capital letters in the book, had been recently wantonly abstracted or cut out, in the house of Dr. Whitherspoon, by some bibliomaniac, who did not dare steal the whole book. It contains, also, the whole of the New Testament, except the chapter where the disputed text occurs, about "the three who bear record in heaven."

In regard to the history of this Bible, the Doctor told me that it was found by a friend of his father among a lot of old books bought at auction for a song—some 20s.—and taken to a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. McCalla, of South Carolina, and a book that the purchaser could not make head nor tail of, and which might be of value to some book-learning man. The clergyman readily gave him a dozen books if he would give his library, such as could be easily understood by the people, and the man was happy in the exchange. Dr. McCalla certainly was, for he had driven a sharp bargain, and had a book that was worth, when first written, \$2,500, and would be worth that now to any old book-worm—who desirith not new books any more than new wine, "for he saith the old is better."

This heirloom barely escaped getting out of the family line, for it was once loaned by Dr. Whitherspoon, but he had it forethought to put the borrower under written bonds to return it, and, the man dying, the book was lent by his widow to some third person, and finally found its way, as a rare treasure, into some college—Harvard, I think—whence it was recovered, under a threat of a suit on the bond.

I left the sight and handling of this most wonderful Bible of any in existence, perhaps, with many a longing, lingering look, but not till I had written its history very fully at the request and dictation of the venerable owner.

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HONEST JOHN SHERMAN.

His Chances for the Nomination at Chicago Growing Better and Better. (From the New York Graphic.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-Governor Young has just returned from Ohio, where he went in company with Secretary Sherman nearly three weeks ago. During his stay there he had excellent opportunities for studying the political situation. He passed through the state from the northeast to the southwest, stopping at various places, some of the time with the Secretary's party. He also spent several days in Kentucky, where he carefully observed the political outlook. The Governor is one of the most sagacious of Ohio politicians, and his political predictions are usually very accurate. He is peculiarly well informed on the subject of Ohio politics, having been prominently connected with them for fifteen years. He was one of the first to declare for Secretary Sherman for the Presidency, and is one of the leading spirits of the Sherman movement. Your correspondent met him to-day, and inquired of him after Sherman's prospects in Ohio.

"What is Sherman's strength in Ohio, Governor?" "He is deservedly the strongest man in the state."

"Stronger than Mr. Blaine or General Grant?" "Most certainly. Grant has no strength in Ohio, and Blaine has not enough to carry a single Congressional district."

"Are the reports of Mr. Blaine's strength in the northern counties not exaggerated?" "Very much. It is true that he has many warm friends, but his strength in Ohio has been very much overrated by a few blatant would-be leaders and soreheads. The loudest-mouthed Blaine boomer in Ohio, General Beatty, was defeated for delegate to the State Convention in his own ward in Columbus last Saturday."

"Do you regard Secretary Sherman's declaration that he is not a candidate unless supported by the solid Ohio delegation as good policy?" "I do; because no man should go into a National Convention as a Presidential candidate without the endorsement of his own state. As to his receiving the solid vote of Ohio there is no doubt in my mind, because our people feel a just pride in Sherman's brilliant career, and, besides, we have a feeling of state pride which we are bound to uphold. This feeling will overcome all the petty jealousies and disappointments which the men I referred to are trying to enlarge into a Blaine boom."

"Is Secretary Sherman gaining or losing strength?" "Gaining strength every day all over the country."

"You visited Kentucky, I believe. What is his strength there?" "Kentucky was bulldozed for Grant. I was in Louisville on the day of the State Convention, and from observation I am well satisfied that if the earnest business men could have expressed themselves Grant would not have been endorsed. I was very much astonished to see how earnestly certain leading politicians urged the endorsement of a man whom they well knew they could not cast a vote to elect. I do not think it was modest in the Republicans, assisted by Democratic rascals in Missouri and Kentucky, to insist on instructing the delegates to the Chicago Convention for any particular candidate."

"Who is your candidate after Mr. Sherman?" "I cannot say; indeed, I have never given it a thought. From the beginning I have believed that Sherman will be nominated and triumphantly elected."

"What do you think of General Grant's chances of election if nominated?" "Well, to be candid with you, Grant cannot be nominated, unless by the states which cannot send a single elector to vote for him in the college, and if nominated I really believe he cannot carry Ohio. The masses of the German element of the Republican party and their newspapers are opposed to a third term, and will vote the German vote Ohio would go Democratic every time. Personally, I like General Grant. But I fear the policy of putting him in nomination again as a party measure. We want success, and we cannot afford to endanger it by foolish man worship."

These are the opinions of a keen observer, who has had more than ordinary opportunities for observation. It is more than sufficient to contradict the reports set afloat by Sherman's enemies that he is losing strength in his own state.

Congressman Morrell on the Third Term. Congressman D. J. Morrell was yesterday asked by a *Standard* reporter for an expression of his views in relation to the coming Presidential campaign, and said that in his opinion the third term "boom" was entirely over. He thought that while the people were not opposed to the ex-President personally, and were not strenuously opposed to the third term being given to any man if he should be the best man each time to fill the place, yet there was an opposition to the running down the public throat of a young man by any policy by any politician or clique of politicians.

"How is it that in the Harrisburg Convention, in February, such an endorsement was given to the third term policy?" asked the reporter. "Well, as to that," said Mr. Morrell, "the Convention was undoubtedly controlled by the Cameron influence. Now, I am not opposed to Cameron personally. In many things I am on his side; but there is no doubt that he carried that Convention. Why, fully three-fourths of them, if not four-fifths, were Blaine men. They even went there with Blaine badges on, as many as three-fourths of them. But the Cameron workers got hold of them in small parties of three and four and made them think that the only thing to do was to go for the third term; that if they did not the chances of the party would be imperilled. So the vote was carried. But when it comes to the National Convention the Pennsylvania delegation will be found to be for Blaine.