

HILL AND McDONALD.

To the editor of the Sun—Sir: Here is the ticket, and the only one, that will win in 1888:

For President—David B. Hill of New York.

For Vice President—Joseph A. McDonald of Indiana.

They are Democrats, not Mugwumps, and under their leadership the grand old Democratic party, illustrious for past successes, will march on to future victories. Let them be nominated, and let it be understood that Carlisle, Hurd, Morrison, and Voorhees are to enter the Cabinet, and the Democracy will shake off the leghazy into which the Cleveland Administration has thrown it, and sweep this country like an avalanche from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande. Hill and McDonald for North Carolina. We want Democrats or nothing. We'll have no more of Cleveland.

CHARLES FISHER WILLSON. Clin, N. C., Nov. 27.

This is a good ticket and we think they would win. We however prefer Hill and Carlisle. But any ticket will satisfy us that steers clear of Cleveland and his cabinet. We can never under any circumstance support the present incumbent nor any member of his cabinet. But we can and will stand by any other possible ticket. Give us a Democratic platform and a Democratic candidate and we will die under the old flag and make it our winding sheet. But we take no more shoddy in ours. If we have no use for partisans then we have no use for parties; and let them be disbanded. But we believe in parties.

The list of Republicans holding over from the last Administration is still very long, and but few changes have been made for a year. In the State Department every one of the heads of bureaux remain, except Michael Scanlan, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who was succeeded by Worthington Ford more than a year ago. Only one new appointment has been made beside this, and that was to fill the vacancy made by the death of William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, by the promotion of A. A. Ade, and the appointment of Mr. Moore of Delaware to his desk as Third Assistant Secretary. Mr. Ade is a Republican, and Mr. Moore was appointed a clerk in the department under the civil service rules in July, 1885. He was formerly a student in the law office of Secretary Bayard.

In the Treasury there have been more changes than elsewhere, but they have been spasmodic, and a large number of Republicans still hold important and lucrative places. In the Secretary's office are W. F. McLannan, Chief of the Warrant division; E. B. DeSkam, Chief of the Public Money's division; Darius Lyman of the Mercantile Marine; A. L. Sturdevant of the Stationary; and L. G. Martin of the Special Agents, as well as several others or like rank, who have not been disturbed. M. E. Bell, the Supervising Architect, still hangs on, although there has been many attempts to secure his removal and a number of persons have been recommended for the place. E. O. Graves, the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving, and Sullivan, his assistant, as well as S. I. Kimball, Chief of the Life Saving Service, are supposed to be secure in their places, and nothing short of an earthquake can get them out. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, has kept his place through all the whirls that have taken place for sixteen years, and is likely to stay. J. R. Garrison, the Deputy First Comptroller, was promoted from a clerkship to his present place by this Administration, although a pronounced Republican. E. A. Clifford, Deputy Sixth Auditor was chalked for early decapitation, but held on until to-day. He was an appointee of Logan's, but was careful not to advertise his old-time intimacy with the General, and seldom went to his house lately. Not long ago he made a call at the Logan mansion in the evening, and as he was leaving promised to repeat the visit soon.

"Yes," remarked the General, as he was showing him to the door, "come out again in the first dark night."

Assistant Treasurer Whelpley is another old Republican who was promoted to his place by the present Administration, and there are a number of other men who have been favored the same way in the Treasurer's office. Three-fourths of the chiefs of division hold over.

H. C. Rogers of Pennsylvania, a Cameron man, has been Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue for nearly twenty years, and expected to remain so to the end of his days. In the same office are Charles Chesley, the Solicitor, a New Hampshire man, and F. D. Sewell, Chief of Special Agents, one of Bain's appointees, who have been in the service almost since it was organized, and expect to stay. J. J. Brooks, the Chief of the Secret Service, has been the subject of assault, but no one has been able to disturb him,

although his resignation has been in the hands of Secretary Manning for eighteen months. Dr. Hamilton, the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital Service, came very near being removed more than a year ago through the efforts of the late Vice-President Hendricks, but was assured by the President that he would not be disturbed.

There have been no changes in the War Department, which, like the State Department, is the stronghold of hold-over Republicans, except such as have been made necessary by death. All of the old appointees hold on, from the private secretary and chief clerk down. The same is the case in the Navy Department. Few of the civilian officials have been disturbed.

In the Post Office Department, Third Assistant Hazen is a monument of mercy, although he used to be famous for his "pernicious activity" under Republican rule, and was a faithful henchman of the Camerons. Jameson, the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; McDonald of the Money Order Bureau, and about two-thirds of the old chiefs of division still remain.

In the Interior Department Major Lockwood, the old Chief Clerk, seems to have made himself solid with the Secretary, and Hanna, the private secretary of a number of Republican Cabinet officers, is still spared. There are a large number of chiefs of division still holding over, but more have been removed than in any other department.

The Attorney General has made more removals, but his office contains many Republicans who could be spared. The same is the case in the Department of Agriculture, where nearly all the Republican clerks, including a brother of James G. Blaine, are still permitted to draw their salaries.

A Democratic Congressman who has taken the pains to make an investigation, asserts that only about 5 per cent. of the employees of the Government in Washington drawing salaries of \$1,200 and upward have been changed since Cleveland was inaugurated. Of those drawing \$2,000 and upward, about 50 per cent. have been removed, so that at least half of these places are still held by Republicans. The same Congressman is authority for the statement that more changes were made when Grant and Hayes came into power than during Cleveland's term thus far, and quite as many when Garfield was inaugurated.

Is there a Democrat on the top side of God's foot-stool, after reading the above, can say from the bottom side of his heart that he endorses such an administration? If there is then, we do not come under that head. If the civil service cranks think we are alone in our opinions, we beg them to stop and consider the foolishness of their master, for we are not alone but have quite a multitude as our leaders.

We are very sorry we can't all see things alike. But we can't help it. We have done our best to become a Mugwump and a civil service reformer, but we can't come it. We aren't built that way.

It pains the Chronicle to read such abuse of President Cleveland as occasionally appears in North Carolina Democratic newspapers. It pains us because we look into the future—1888—and see these same Democratic newspapers supporting Mr. Cleveland and urging all men to give him a vote. Sure as Mr. Cleveland lives the Democrats will renominate him and Democrats will re-elect him.—Chronicle.

Dear brother, don't suffer a y pang of pain on account of the DEMOCRAT. Because if as you say the pain arises for the fact that in your mind's eye you see us supporting Cleveland we can assure you that you shall suffer no pain if you will believe us. We say to you, now to save you from further anticipated, we will not under any circumstances pain support Cleveland in 1888. He is not a Democrat and we will never vote for him again unless we should change our politics. If we were to turn Republican we might support him, because we believe him the best friend the Republican party has in the United States and the worst enemy the Democratic party has. We will never allow ourselves to believe the Democratic party is so devoid of principles, common sense, prudence and wisdom as to renominate Grover Cleveland. We hope never again to see a non-partisan elected to any political office. We belong to the partisan class of our fellow citizens whom Cleveland has denounced as unfit to hold office, and we are very free to confess there is no power on this earth to induce us to vote for him as a Democrat. He is a bull-headed crank,

an enemy to Democracy, a fourth-class man and unfit to be at the head of the grand, and glorious Democracy.

"Already people are talking about the candidate for Governor in 1888. I will name the nominee in less than five guesses. He will be either Judge Walter Clark, Ex-Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis, Maj. Sidney M. Finger, or Capt. Jos. J. Lavis would be the nominee, but he doesn't want it and prefers quiet home life. He is a noble man and whenever I have spent an hour with him I feel that I have not only learned much but that I have been perceptibly impressed with the necessity of right doing. I know no man in North Carolina who for so many years has been actively in politics who has maintained his Christian character in its purity as has Captain Davis. He would be a strong candidate because, as the poet puts it?

"His strength is as the strength of ten Because his heart is pure."

Chronicle. Well our brother may be a prophet, we are not, but we can guess at one guess, and that treats the brother, who will not be the nominee. Now listen, it will not be Thomas J. Jarvis. Tom Jarvis has been Governor of North Carolina almost two terms of four years each. He now holds a commission as Minister to Brazil at a salary of \$12,000 per annum, and we think he has been honored enough for a while at least, and had better continue to draw his fat salary until the end of Cleveland's administration. There are some other worthy men in the State besides Ex-Governor Jarvis.

To abolish the Stock Laws passed by the last legislature;

To repeal the present County Government System and to give the election of the magistrates to the people, with some restrictions to prevent too much stealing;

To decrease the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the University—possibly to repeal the entire appropriation and to shut the door of the noble old University;

To abolish the Department of Agriculture;

These things will all be attempted—neither will succeed. The Stock Laws will not be repealed—no new ones will be passed. The County Government system will remain unchanged. There will be no decrease of the appropriation for the University. The Agricultural Department will be put on a better basis and run more economically.

Good. Then a democratic defeat is not so bad after all. If none of these things will be disturbed, we feel better and we have given the enemy credit for more meanness than he really possesses. To be told by so learned, wise and prudent journal as the Chronicle that there is no danger in old York and the scooping up of the hind heels of his old male with Richmond Pearson on him back certainly makes us feel better, for we must confess we have been feeling a little shaky.

MR. CLEVELAND EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR.

Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, is here. Speaking of the administration, Mr. Hurd says: "Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly popular. No President in any day or generation has been as popular among the people as he is; I know I am not mistaken in this. I have been right among the people, and know how they feel. There never was an administration as popular as this. Among Republicans as well as among Democrats Mr. Cleveland is strong. There can be no mistaking the popular feeling."

"Then this points to his renomination and election?"

"Oh, I think so. I know many people who voted for Blaine before who would vote for Mr. Cleveland now."

This corresponds with what Gen. Clark, of Missouri, Clerk of the House, told me heard many Republicans say at the Virginia Capon Springs, and with what another prominent official of the House, from Georgia, said to me a day or two ago. It is what is heard every now and then from intelligent men who do not have a purpose in misrepresenting the President on the principles of civil service reform. Read the Messenger or the Standard against statements telegraphed here or appearing in anti-reform and anti-administration papers. The President is popular with all except a clan of politicians who feel that they are about to lose their vocation by the way things are working.—Goldboro Messenger.

There is some truth in the above and some untruth. It is both deceiving and misleading. It is an unfair statement. Cleveland is popular with one wing of the Democratic party and also with one wing

of the Republican party. The very fact that Cleveland is popular with the Republicans, is proof conclusion that he is not pleasing Democrats, or it is proof conclusion that there is but little difference between Republicans and Democrats. Now we admit that there is but very little difference between Cleveland and his worshippers and the Republicans. But here is a very wide gulf between such Democrats as Senator Vance, Beck, Coke and Vest, and such men as Allen G. Thurman, Dan Voorhees, the Wilmington Star, Courier Journal and we will presume to say the DEMOCRAT, and this element in the party need not be dispisal, even in this progressive age.

EARNEST WORKERS.

Every man when he first sets out to achieve success in any work sees innumerable difficulties looming up in every quarter to discourage him by a knowledge of his limitations; and this is the reason so many relax their efforts, moderate their zeal, and finally abandon altogether their undertakings.

It appears like presumption or lack of sense to persist in any scheme or pursuit when upon mature reflection it does seem unattainable, but this discouragement may arise from two sources—either from a false estimate of our abilities, or a lack of courage to confront obstacles and battle with them.

God, however, never stimulated a man to do more for Him or his fellow man than he has commanded him. All that He demands of us is to be earnest in our life work, whether great or small and to perform it to the utmost of our ability.

He whose powers are limited and whose range of thought, action, and influence is bounded by inseparable barriers, and yet who is faithful and true to all required of him is a far more acceptable agent in the sight of God than is he who is dowered with the richest facilities for the accomplishment of all he undertakes, and who looks down disdainfully upon others whose possibilities for good or evil are inferior to his own.

It is impossible for us all to be workers in some broad field or mighty cause or to have our names and talents the theme of every tongue. This may be what man aspires to, but not what God would accept as the only effective service.

In the great civil contest that desolated our country a quarter of a century in the past our women could not go out to the carnage field and bear their country's ensign amid those leaden tempests dealt out by our foes, nor could they fill up the gaps of the dead and dying; but they did their work of love and duty at home as heroically and faithfully as our soldiers amid the shock of battle. They stood bravely at their posts of danger, and were true to every trust, however grand or lowly, till a life of stult and multifarious suffering was closed by the merciful hand of death.

No mother dries her tears, closes her vigils, and ceases to pray for the helpless little creatures of her love and care because her work of sacrifice and hardship is not heralded by every passing breeze to an admiring world, or because it is a small thing of common occurrence the world over for all true mothers to submit uncomplingly to their lot as a decree of necessity.

Every mother cannot give to the world a Luther, a Calvin, a Wesley, a Washington, yet maternal care and affection are as earnest in their efforts to develop and cultivate the latent powers of each little one as if such noble reward were to crown her efforts.

We must be content to be earnest, hopeful, faithful toilers without the anticipations of man's recognition. The great good deeds live no longer in grateful hearts than the smaller ones, and in the great day of final reckoning the faithful, patient watcher at the couch of human suffering, will be a crowned victor as well as the lauded hero of a score of battle fields.—The Baltimorean.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

In reference to the use of lime as a fertilizer, there is a great difference of opinion among practical farmers, whose opinions are to be received with respect; but this is observed, that whereas formerly lime was used in great quantities at

the present time comparatively little of it is employed in agriculture. The action is believed to be upon organic matter already in the soil and to make this more easily obtained by the growing crop. It thus adds nothing to the soil, only enables the crop to get out more of what is there. This is the present belief in reference to it. It may be seen from this that lime may be used on limestone soil as well as on any other, and also that the use of pulverized unburnt limestone can be of no value, as it has no power to act upon organic matter. Also lime long burnt and exposed to the air and rain so that it is largely transformed back to the carbonate, can be of little value, for it is only the caustic lime which can act upon organic matter to change it. But there are some conditions of the soil which are benefited by lime. One of these is where the land is heavy with humic acids. These the alkaline lime neutralizes, and thus improves the soil; also soils which contain silicate of potash, if limed, the silica unites with the lime, setting the potash free in the form of a carbonate one of the most valued plant foods. Such soils are benefited by lime. So may alluvial and granite soils be benefited in which there is a natural deficiency of lime.—G. G. Groff.

PLAIN TALK FOR YOUNG MEN.

Remember, my young friend, that the world is older than you are by several years; that for thousands of years it has been full of smart and better young men than yourself; that when they died the old globe went whirling on and not one man in ten millions went to the funeral or even heard of the death. Be smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can. Shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't try to dazzle or astonish the people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so simple because you may happen to think it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do. He used to think he was as much smarter than his father as you think you are smarter than yours.

The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of the world. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money; they are more stylish. He used to be straight and simple, and perhaps thought his father old fashioned. Your moustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier—oh, far prettier!—than 'pa.' But young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely scrambling signature on the business end of a check will draw more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copper plate signature in six months.

Young men are useful and they are ornamental, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are no novelties. They have been here before. Every generation has a full supply of them, and will have to the end of time; and each crop will think themselves quite ahead of the last, and will live to be called old fogies by their sons. Go ahead. Have your day. Your sons will by and by, pity you for your old, old ways. Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people search for it all the more intently.—Baltimorean.

The Night Life of Young Men.

One night of sin destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvest time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than of the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers, with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk: the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begins to gather to the haunts and

haunts of pleasure, the theatres are wide open, the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope out of a thousand lives. The city under the gaslight is not the same under God's sunlight. The allurements and perils and pitfalls of night are a hundred-fold deeper and darker and more destructive. Night life in our cities is a dark problem, whose depths and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror.—Ex.

WIVES, TRY IT.

Wife, do you make your husband's home a place of rest after the toils of the day have been concluded? Do you by kind words and a cheerful smile light his pathway, as he struggles along, often weary, often faint-hearted and, oh, a thousand times almost ready to despair and say within himself, I cannot go farther?

Do you help him try "To climb the steep, Where fame's proud temple shines afar?"

If you have not try it for one short month, and see if you will not profit by the experience.

Men are singular creatures; so singular that one kind word, or one cheerful smile, would make them dare to swim through rivers of blood, make them dare to risk a life that is dear and dear to them, when a commanding word, or a request couched in a languishing tone, would raise the rebellious spirit within them at once. Wives encourage your husbands.—Wytchville (Va.) Enterprise.

THE HEIGHT OF GREAT MEN.

A correspondent inquired of us if there is any truth in the general belief that the leaders of any particular age are large men. "Is it merely superstition?"

There is a modicum of truth in it. While there are numerous exceptions, it seems to be a fact that great poets, essayists, scholars and philosophical thinkers are as a rule, small; while great generals, orators and politicians—those who are engaged in doing rather than thinking—are, as a rule, above the average size of man. There is a reason for it, those who possess the most vitality are apt to make the biggest noise in the world. Washington was a large man; so were Cortez, Charlemagne and Wellington; so were Webster, Clay, Tom Corwin, Tom Marshall, Lincoln, Chase, Sumner; so are Gladstone, Bismarck, Ferry, Cleveland, James G. Blaine and Gen. Sherman. When men who have won distinction are not tall, they generally make it up in breadth, like Bonaparte, Stephen A. Douglas and Sheridan.

The thinkers of the world have generally been small; as Cicero, Aristotle, Bacon, Alexander Pope, Alexander Hamilton and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The members of the senate, ever since that body was established, have been, it is believed, about an inch taller than the average height of American men. Successful American editors have generally been tall men, averaging six feet high and over 160 pounds; as the elder Bennett, Thurlow Weed, James Watson Webb, Horace Greeley, Wilbur F. Storey, Morat Halstead, Joseph Medill, Whitlaw Reid, Joseph Pulitzer, and Charles A. Dana—all fine specimens of full grown men.

Great orators are almost always large men, and such specimens as Joseph Cook, Henry Ward Beecher, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mr. Almy Roscoe Conkling and Dr. Whit C. Talmage are familiar to the eye of the present generation of Americans. These orators are not only like in weighing 225 pounds apiece, but they further assemble each other in possession a keeness of both humor and pathos, and in being coarse grained—of the earth, earthy. If they had not been coarse of texture they would have died young, and if they were not large they would have lacked the physical strength to surpass in the sharp competitions of their time. In New York it is proverbial that the great merchants outweigh their clerks.—Washington Post.

True independence consists in the possession and improvement of re-

SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

resources within one's own self. There is a sense in which self-sufficiency is a laudable trait of character. It is far different from self-assertion, which may be Ishmaelish, turning the hand against every man. And it is just as far removed from that weak dependence upon others which leads one to look for aid at all times, and for constant society and companionship and in amusement. Social intercourse and conversation are a part, and a very large part, of all our lives. Both improvement and pleasure depend upon our well selected friendships. Still he is a poor companion for others who can do nothing for himself. He who has nothing in him has nothing to impart to his friends. He has no capital to go upon in the social exchange which promotes the intelligent life of man.

AN ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE TALKING. WHAT A TRUE DEMOCRAT THINKS OF THE PRESIDENT. Special to the Daily Enterprise. Journal. Washington, Nov. 28.—Hon. J. M. Rice, of Illinois, is one of the best Democrats in the country. Your correspondent interviewed him as follows yesterday: "What is the condition of the Democracy of Illinois?" "I have not been in any part of the State except my own district since I went home. Judging by what there is considerable dissatisfaction—considerably so. Yet most of the Democrats with whom I have talked believe in Cleveland's sincerity and honesty; believe he thinks he is doing the best thing for his country and party, but they differ with him as to his policy. I have talked with but one man who unqualifiedly approves of the Administration. It would be nonsense to say that Illinois Democrats approve the President's act in pocketing the Morrison surplus resolution, although the Treasury has done so and is about doing that thing now. They are not satisfied with his application of the civil service law to places which it does not apply. It is nonsense to think that any course which may be pursued by this Administration will induce any considerable number of Republicans to vote with the Democrats in a national contest. In Illinois they are as much attached to their party as they have been heretofore, and will come as near voting for it as a mass as ever before."

"Then you think the Democratic party is approaching a crisis in its history?"

"Yes, sir, should we be beaten in 1888 it might prove fatal."

"Supposing such a disaster as a Republican victory then, will the Republicans permit the Democrats in office to remain there?"

"They will throw out all Democrats; they openly say so."

Mr. Rice closed his interview by saying:

"The false idea of this Administration is that if you put a man in office he is practically forbidden to advocate Democracy. Now, if Democracy is right he ought not to be forbidden to advocate it; if it is wrong he ought not to have a chance. I would not submit to it as far as I am concerned. I would defend the people and insist that Democracy was right; the people said amen. We would have Democracy, and the Administration leaves Republicans in office."

"What course would you recommend the President to pursue?"

"To faithfully and conscientiously enforce civil service reform; where applicable in honest Democrats in office and make a Democratic Administration of it. That was the decision of the people in 1884. One of the best things he has done was his letter to Stone."

"Is not the tariff the only issue?"

"In my part of Illinois it is the dominant question."

"And, therefore, you think it necessary Congress should take decisive action according to the platform of '84?"

"Yes, I do, certainly."

"Let the people rule" is the best motto. They may get wrong for a while but they will get right again. They are generally more apt to be right than the office-seekers or rings who wish to control them. We are always satisfied with the expressed wishes of a majority of the people, though they be contrary to our own preconceived opinions.—Wayneson Headlight.