

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DA.

The alacrity to waive and relinquish rights that any man should feel bound to hand down, unimpaired, to other generations, is one of the curious things in American character.

The decision of the House of Representatives not to pension a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, though poverty-stricken in her old age, may seem to have been due to a lack of sympathy, but it was really inspired by high principle.

The secretary of the treasury has prepared a statement showing that there are 66,730 holders of the United States registered bonds, and that this number includes 3,292 national banks.

The railroads are having all the criticism they need at the present time. The farmers are on hand with frequently repeated but hitherto unredressed complaints, in regard to the handling and freight charges, and what is unusual, the terminal points, the growing cities, are agonized over certain regulations which not only impede their growth but help to build up rival points.

Herbert Spencer has written an article for the Popular Science Monthly on "The Coming Slavery," the opposite of liberty and the essence of slavery Spencer holds to be compulsion, and he points out very impressively that tendency to coercion of conduct in modern legislation which threatens to leave very little at last of real individual freedom.

The steamship building of 1883 in Great Britain reached the total of 1,250,000 tons. This would mean a fleet of 1,000 steamers if all were of 1,250 tons each; of 500 steamers if all were of 2,500 tons each. This, too, be it remembered, was the work of a community numbering but little over 30,000,000.

Henry Bergh, the well-known humanitarian, thinks public sentiment has gone a great deal too far in its manifestations of sympathy for crime and criminals. In Mr. Bergh's opinion, prison discipline is now too lax, and the convict has quite too easy a time. He would not only have them support themselves while in prison, but would make them work to pay the expenses of catching and trying them.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

In a report to the commissioner of the general land office George W. Fairchild, deputy United States surveyor of Nebraska, says all the agricultural land in that section has been fenced in by cattle men.

The chief signal officer of the army has received a telegram from a whaler at St. Johns, N. F., saying that whalers now at that port are very anxious to go in search of the Greely party if it be made worth their while, and that it was reported there that a reward had been offered.

Senator Vance, in the minority report from the committee on foreign affairs submitted, expresses the opinion that Germany has the right to exclude American hog products on the ground that they are unwholesome, if she deems proper, and this government is not justified in impeaching her motives.

Council for Representative William P. Kellogg sent the attorney general a communication notifying him that they would on Wednesday next move in the criminal court to have the case against him in connection with star routes, set for immediate trial.

Col. John A. Joyce, of whisky ring fame, proposes to start a paper in Washington. His book, "A Checkered Life," is selling well, and he is worth \$75,000.

Casualties of the Week.

The heaviest earthquake since 1868 occurred at 4:44 the 23d, at San Francisco. People rushed from their houses in great fright. It lasted fifteen seconds. Several buildings on made ground near the waterfront were seriously damaged.

Mrs. Judge Foote of Lawrence, Kans., died from blood poisoning, caused by the contact of her green veil with a slight scratch on her face.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Highland Broker No. 2, near Jedis, owned and operated by G. B. Markle & Co., was burned. Loss, \$20,000.

Fred Switzer of Woburn, Mass., a young man, ran so hard to catch a train he died of apoplexy.

Crimes and Criminals.

Considerable excitement prevails in Pears, Pike, county, Ill., at present. A few weeks ago a dashing widow arrived and opened a millinery store, which soon became the headquarters of a number of married men of the town. Their wives questioning them, the husbands could give no satisfactory explanation, and, after consultation among themselves, the women appointed a committee of twelve to stop further proceedings.

The Countess D'Raconska, a Hungarian, has been committed to prison in Philadelphia in default of \$1,800 bond, for shooting a boy named Wilford Coad. The countess has been stopping at a house on South Tenth street, burning gas all night. At 1:30 in the morning the landlady sent young Coad, twelve years old, to the room of the countess to ask her to extinguish the light. The countess immediately seized a pistol and without rising from her bed, shot the boy in the left side. The boy's wound is serious but not necessarily fatal.

George M. Rupert, borough treasurer and solicitor and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance company, at Westchester, Pa., is short in his accounts with those corporations. At a meeting last night of the two boards Rupert turned over all his available assets and confessed judgment for \$15,000.

It is stated that the governor general of Canada refused to commute the sentence of the two half breeds, the Stevensons, now lying in mounted police barracks at Regina, N. W. T., charged with murder. The execution has been twice postponed technically. The penalty of the law will be carried out April 3.

Gen. Thomas P. Dockery, of the confederate army, deserted his pretty young wife after living with her a month in Brooklyn, and she was forced to earn her living with her needle. The courts have made him pay her \$10 a week.

A cowboy near Rosebud, Mont., showed his marksmanship by shooting at the hat on the head of a Cheyenne. The resultant scalp wound was avenged by burning the whole ranch.

At Yorkshire, Pa., Edward Ellis, a young lawyer, attempted to preserve peace between Mrs. Thomas Rees and Mrs. Simmons, when he was shot and killed by the former.

A Brockville, Canada, photographer has been fined \$200 for hanging a young lady's picture in his studio with a moustache, cigar and smutty verse added to it.

John McMahon, the absconding collector of taxes at Hoboken, N. J., has misappropriated \$66,000 the past three years.

General News Items.

The coal troubles in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawanna regions are becoming even worse than has been previously reported. The continued suspension of operations and conditions which have been exacted by the leaders of the combination are creating intense dissatisfaction and murmuring among all classes of operators in the Schuylkill district.

Charles Stewart Farnell has bought the property in Bordentown, N. J., heretofore belonging to his mother. The consideration mentioned is \$30,000, but the transfer of title is made solely with a view of keeping the place as a family homestead. It came to Mrs. Farnell from her father, Commodore Stewart of the American navy.

Vanderbilt Allen of New York, whose wife is seeking a divorce, avers in an affidavit that his wife is estranged from him through the influence of his mother-in-law and the advice of her lawyer. He says he was ever kind and is now ready to take his wife to his house. Allen is grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Jacob Hoffman of New York, worth \$40,000, white-haired and seventy-four years old, killed Mrs. Meyers, forty and fair. She snees for \$10,000. He ran away on the wedding day.

James D. Trary & Co., cutlery manufacturers, at Bridgeton, Conn., have assigned. Liabilities about \$60,000; assets unknown.

The professorship of Ancient Patriotic and Modern Greek in Harvard college has been abandoned.

At Lexington, Mo., Col. Frazier killed twenty-five rattlesnakes, from three to seven feet long.

Syracuse, N. Y., is to have a \$100,000 Masonic temple.

Personal News Notes.

Mr. Danielson, editor and proprietor of the Providence Journal, died Wednesday, aged fifty-six. He was also editor and publisher of the Evening Bulletin. A widow and child survive him. He was active in the direction of many business enterprises. While driving with his wife on Sunday last, Danielson was stricken.

Gen. Crook telegraphs that the general testimony of Indians is that Charlie McComas was never seen alive after the fight in the Sierra Madras, and the belief is that he perished of cold and exposure.

Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale, has been invited to receive the honorary degree of doctor of divinity at the approaching tercentary commemoration of the University of Edinburgh.

John Jay Cisco, the well known banker, died in New York of liver complaint, in his seventy-ninth year. He was assistant treasurer of the United States during the civil war.

The funeral of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel occurred at Spring Grove, Ohio, and was very numerous. Military were present, but did not fire over his grave.

Kate Van Ivenstine, a young unmarried girl in Union Hill, will her \$20,000 of property to David Bourne, her lover, who boarded with her.

"Joe" Blythe of Topeka, Kans., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$4,000,000 through the death of an uncle in Kansas.

Dr. Piper, a well-known German doctor, got married in New York Sunday, and at 10 o'clock that night went crazy.

R. M. T. Hunter, who was of Jeff Davis' cabinet, is convalescing from a dangerous attack of cold and erysipelas.

The heirs of Gen. William Browne of Atlanta are disputing his will, which gives Jeff Davis \$300,000.

Dr. Ezra Abbott, noted for his great biblical and historical learning, died in Boston, March 22.

James Hamilton, the world's largest dealer in Shortorns, died at Mount Sterling, Ky. Henry S. Shoborn is wanted in Philadelphia to claim an estate of \$150,000.

Foreign Flashes.

London Cable: Lord Lorne delivered a lecture on emigration last night. As usual, he landed Canada, and pointed out the great advantages of emigration to the dominion, where employment was offered to all who were willing to work. The speaker assured his hearers that the coming summer would be one of increased prosperity in Canada, and the demand for labor greater than ever before.

The project to erect a statue in memory of Dickens has been approved by the following passage in his will: "I conjure my friends on my account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial or testimonial whatsoever. I rest my claim to the remembrance of my country upon my published works."

A company has been formed in Paris, with \$5,000,000 capital, to run two steamers a month between Havre and Montreal in summer, and Halifax in winter, on condition that the dominion government give an annual subsidy of \$100,000 instead of \$50,000 already voted by parliament.

A government warrant has been issued against William Redmond, M. P. for Wexford borough, for a seditious speech delivered prior to his departure for Australia.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, has invited Henry George to lecture in Dublin.

Riches in the Telephone.

The annual meeting of the Bell Telephone company has been held. The earnings for the year were \$2,395,594, against \$1,657,031 the previous year. Dividends have been paid of \$1,051,479 and \$334,441 has been carried to surplus account, leaving a balance to income account of \$948,854. The chief source of revenue is from the rental of telephones, the receipts from which were \$1,465,678. In addition to the cost of purchases of interests to local companies, \$4,008,850 has been received in the stock of these companies for licenses issued. The holdings in those companies now amount to about \$19,000,000. The Bell Telephone company's affairs in Canada are in good condition, and 10 per cent dividends have been paid upon its capital of \$1,000,000.

Winter Wheat Prospects.

The Farmers' Review of Chicago has the following summary on winter wheat prospects, based on replies from over a thousand correspondents: "Winter wheat has commenced to grow in southern districts, but reports of damage by freezing still continue. It is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the injury. The development of the growth as yet has been small, but the advent of warm weather would help the general condition of the crop greatly. It now looks as if the farmers from Dakota to Illinois will be able to begin spring seeding soon after April 1. Prices offer no encouragement for an increase in the acreage of spring wheat, but from the amount of new breaking in the Northwest last fall it does not seem probable that the acreage will be materially diminished."

Stirred up by Ingalls.

The bill which passed the senate increases the compensation of United States district judges from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year, but prohibits these officers from filling places under them with their relatives. During the debate on the anti-nepotism clause, Senator Ingalls gave some of his colleagues a severe rap when he declared that it was highly improper and indelicate for government officials to appoint their relatives to office. Some senators have all of the available members of their families on the government rolls, but Ingalls' remarks were pointed directly to Logan and Conger, who have been very careful to find places, not only for their sons and brother, but for "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts." Both of these gentlemen were in the senate chamber when Ingalls made the pertinent assertion, but they took no part in the debate.

Transportation of Mails.

A bill was favorably reported by Senator Palmer from the senate committee on post-offices and roads, "for a readjustment of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes." It is based upon the report of a commission of experts, which last summer made an exclusive study of the subject of compensation to railroads. The bill was introduced several weeks ago by Senator Hill, and is amended only by providing that nothing therein shall be construed to repeal or change the existing law, so far as it discriminates against the land grant or subsidy railroads, in fixing the relative rates of compensation for the transportation of the mails. The committee estimate the passage of the bill will effect a saving of \$1,000,000 annually.

Postal Telegraphy.

Representative Sumner of California appeared before the house committee on post-offices and post roads recently in advocacy of his bill to establish a government postal telegraph, and in opposition to the proposed contract between the government and Postal Telegraph company. His bill, he asserted, would cost the government a dollar, as the money necessary to establish a postal telegraph would be raised by the issue of bonds. This was more than could be said of other propositions. He asserted that the government could do the telegraphing of the people at 10 cents per message and more than clear expenses, as it would be under comparatively little expense for office rent, fuel, and light, which was very expensive. The proposition of the postal company, he declared, was but a trick of Mackay & Co. to preclude the establishment of a postal telegraph. The government proposed to give a franchise to this company, and also give a monopoly worth \$40,000,000 to them, in return for which they should get no lower rates than they could secure at present.

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Canadian Pacific Competition.

Commissioner Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic association, has issued the following circular:

A new classification has been adopted by the Canadian Pacific to apply on business through Ontario, and I believe it is the intention to extend the limit of the same to their western division, which will render it necessary for our lines, in order to compete for the business against the Prince Arthur's Landing route, Montreal to St. Vincent, to adopt the same classification. At a meeting of the Northwestern Traffic association I was directed to say to the roads forming the line from Montreal to St. Vincent that, if they were agreeable to adopting the classification on Canadian business destined to points in Manitoba, the lines in this association will put the same into effect between Chicago and common points and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer.

Minnesota Cattle and Wheat.

Washington Special. Accompanying the report of the agricultural bill made to the house, there is a very interesting statement by the statistician of Minnesota. He says throughout the state stock is better cared for than hitherto. Better shelter and greater attention is given to feeding, so that they come out better in the spring. There are a few farmers who neglect their stock and whose cattle are insufficiently sheltered. Public opinion is in the right direction, and its influence is clearly perceptible in most neighborhoods. Much attention is also being paid to improving the breed of all kinds of stock, and the policy of feeding to mature and fatten cattle and hogs at the earliest possible age is more generally adopted. He gives tables showing the classification of pounds per bushel in Minnesota wheat from 1872 to 1883. In 1883 the average number of pounds was 56.21, and the average range from 57 to 69 pounds. In 1883 15,000,000 bushels of corn were left in the field over winter, and of the 15,000,000 gathered over 12,000,000 bushels were unmerchantable, leaving between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of merchantable corn.

Chicago Market.

Wheat, Chicago No. 2 spring, 80 1/2 @ 89c; No. 3 Chicago spring, 75 @ 78c; No. 2 red winter, 90 @ 95c. Corn, cash, 56 @ 57 1/2c; June 57 1/2 @ 57 3/4c. Oats, 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2c. Rye, 57 1/2 @ 60c. Barley, 65 @ 65 1/2c. Flax seed, 1.05. Pork, \$17.05 @ \$17.75. Lard, \$9.17 1/2 @ \$9.25.

Milwaukee Market.

Wheat, No. 2, 80 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 51 1/2 @ 52c. Oats, No. 2, 32c; white, 37 @ 38c. Rye, No. 1, 63 1/2c. Barley, No. 2, 64 1/2 @ 64 3/4c; extra, No. 3, 61c. Pork, \$17.70. Lard, \$9.25.

Minneapolis Market.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.00; No. 2 hard, 95 1/2c; No. 1 regular, 90 @ 91c. Corn, No. 2, 55c; rejected, 44 @ 46c. Oats, No. 2, white, 33c; No. 2, regular, 32 @ 33c; rejected, 30 @ 31c. Rye, 50 @ 52c. Barley, 35 @ 36c. Mixed feed, extra, \$17.75 @ \$18.00; No. 1, \$16.75 @ \$17.75; No. 2, \$15.00 @ \$16.00. Corn meal, unbleached, \$16.00 @ \$19.00. Fine bolted, \$23.00 @ \$24.00. Shorts, \$13.00 @ \$13.25. Bran, \$12.00 @ \$12.25. Hay, No. 1, wild, \$8.75 @ \$9.00; No. 1, timothy, \$9.00 @ \$10.00; No. 2, wild, baled, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; condensed, \$4.00 @ \$5.00.

The Dakota Judicial Bill.

The main reason assigned for the adverse report by the senate judiciary committee on the bill to establish two additional justices in Dakota was that a bill was pending for the admission of Southern Dakota and the organization of a new territory of Northern Dakota. The action of the senate in refusing to fix a time for the consideration of this bill, shows that it will have very little chance of passing this congress. It is regarded as a party measure, and if it should be reached in its order on the calendar and pass the senate, it cannot pass the Democratic house. This removes the chief argument against the judicial bill. In view of this action Delegate Raymond was asked by the Pioneer Press correspondent what would be the effect of the adverse report upon the judicial bill. "It will have no effect at all," he replied. "It has already been favorably reported by the house committee, and will pass the house, and the house bill will also pass the senate judiciary committee, and the senate, when it comes to be understood that the question of the admission of Southern Dakota this congress is by no means certain."

DAKOTA LAID OUT AGAIN.

A Motion to Set a Day to Consider the Admission Bill Defeated in the Senate.

An attempt was made by Mr. Harrison in the senate on the 24th inst., to fix a day for the consideration of his bill to admit Southern Dakota as a state, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. The motion was defeated by a vote of 33 to 23, not a two-thirds majority as required by the rule. This vote does not necessarily indicate the sense of the senate on the bill, but it shows that it will be impossible to take up the bill out of its regular order on the calendar. As there are a large number of bills ahead of it, some of which will provoke considerable opposition, it is likely the Dakota bill will not be reached, if at all, until late in the present session. The temper of the senate can be judged somewhat by the debate to fix a day for its consideration. It is very evident that the Democratic side will attempt to postpone action as long as possible. Mr. Garland said he thought the day proposed was too early. Mr. Cockrell expressed the opinion, which indicates the direct opposition of the Democratic side, that the bill cannot be passed this session, and that it was a waste of time to make it a special order. In reply, Mr. Harrison said he hoped on this there would be no division on party lines. He would be able, he said, to show that all the conditions existed for the early development of that territory into a great state, and he thought it should be the policy of congress to give the territories the benefit of state government as soon as they were prepared for them. Mr. Vest still further advanced the Democratic idea that the territory of South Dakota should not be admitted, but that, according to the statements of the friends of the bill the territory referred to seemed to be an Elysium, but he would, when the time came, be able to show that it was very far from that, and that the conditions did not exist which would warrant its admission into the Union. The discussion and the vote showed plainly that the vote was regarded as a political one, the republicans voting for a special order and the democrats against it. It was claimed by members of the Dakota delegation who were here a short time ago in the interest of the bill, that both Senators Cockrell and Senator Vest would vote for the bill and being its passage, and that they would naturally aid in securing its passage, but their remarks and votes showed clearly that they will, on the contrary, do all they can to retard action upon it, and if necessary, vote to defeat it.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, has reported favorably the bill to accept and ratify certain agreements made with the Sioux Indians, and to grant the right of way to the Dakota Central railway company through the Sioux reservation in Dakota; and also the bill to accept and ratify certain agreements with the Sioux Indians, and to grant the right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company through the Sioux reservation. These two bills have already been reported favorably by the house committee on Indian affairs.

Senator Cameron, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably the bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the La Pointe band of Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin. The bill provides that—

The president of the United States may assign to each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age, belonging to that sub-division of the Chippewas, of which Buffalo was chief, eighty acres within the lands reserved as addition to the Red Cliff Indian reservation; provided that such person has not received land under the provision of any article of the treaty.

A bill has passed the senate increasing the compensation of United States district judges from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year, but prohibits these officers from filling places under them with their relatives. During the debate on the anti-nepotism clause, Senator Ingalls gave some of his colleagues a severe rap when he declared that it was highly improper and indelicate for government officials to appoint their relatives to office. Some senators have all of the available members of their families on the government rolls.

The President sent to the Senate on Tuesday the following nominations: David J. Brewer, United States circuit judge of the Kansas circuit; Julius C. Burroughs, Michigan, solicitor of the treasury; Col. David C. Stanley, Twenty-second infantry, brigadier general; Chamney B. Sabin, district judge of the Eastern district of Texas; Asa E. Stratton, Jr., attorney of the United States, Wyoming; William A. Saylor, collector of customs, district of Paso del Norte; James O. Luby, collector of customs, district of Bracon Santiago, Texas.

A joint resolution giving the Mississippi river flood sufferers \$125,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the victims of the Ohio flood was adopted by both houses.

The following nominations were sent to the senate: Aaron A. Sargent, plenipotentiary to Russia; William M. Bun, Philadelphia, governor of Idaho; Sumner Howard, Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona; William A. Saylor, Texas, collector of customs district of El Paso del Norte, Texas and New Mexico; Elliot S. N. Morgan, Cheyenne c. secretary of Wyoming; Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Casey, colonel of the corps of engineers; Lieut. Col. John G. Parke, colonel of the corps of engineers, Sixth regiment cavalry, Second Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., to be first lieutenant. Postmasters—Henry S. French, Northfield, Minn.; John W. Jones, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The senate passed the bill allotting lands in severalty to the Indians on various reservations and extended the protection of state and territorial laws over Indians.

A bill passed the senate paying ten claims for depredations committed by the Indians; among the claimants being Mrs. Mecker and her daughter, the latter now deceased. The whisky bond bill was overwhelmingly defeated in the house by a vote of 81 to 185. The bill was a surprise to everyone. That the bill would be defeated was a foregone conclusion, but no one imagined that the adverse majority would be a hundred or more. Fully half the democrats voted against it as did nearly all of the republicans.

An analysis of the vote shows that the Northern States that furnished the votes for the bill were California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, with an occasional one from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The only Southern States that supported the bill with any strength were Louisiana and Kentucky. The greatest opposition, both in the discussion and the vote, it was very noticeable, came from the South, except in the states named. This was largely due to the fact that in most of the Southern States there is a strong temperance sentiment.

The \$70,000 of tax on the bonded whiskey has got to be paid. Some of it has already matured, and it is estimated that \$20,000,000 more will become due between now and the 1st of June. The large lobby here are very despondent over their defeat, and are predicting financial disaster to many dealers and embarrasment to banks which have lost money on immense stores of whisky. Whether their fears will be realized remains to be seen. It is in fact that a large number of national banks were among the most persistent in urging the passage of the bill.

The joint resolution proposing amendment to the constitution to extend the right of suffrage to women reported favorably to the senate from the committee on woman suffrage by Senator Palmer, provides that the legislatures of the several states be asked to ratify the following article, which it proposes as an amendment to the constitution as article XVII: Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any sex on account of sex. Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article. Mr. Nelson presented to the house the resolution of the Hon. Paul Chandler, of Minnesota, relative to the head of navigation of the Minnesota river. He declares that the Minnesota river can be made navigable beyond the city of New Ulm and protests against any action on the part of the government which shall assume the head of navigation of that river at the place, and in any sense which shall hereafter prevent the improvement of that waterway. In the senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Van Wyck, and, after a verbal amendment by Mr. Garland, agreed to, as follows: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to furnish the senate copies of the correspondence between the departments of justice and the interior as to the present efficacy of the statute of March 31, 1857, empowering the president to direct marshals and employ such military force as may be necessary to remove certain persons and obstructions from the public domain. In the Senate debate on the education bill, Senator George, of Mississippi said he had once believed a state had a right to secede from the Union. He believed now that the right then existed, but it had been irrevocably lost—lost amid the clang of arms and the horrors of war. He had once denied that the federal government was judge of its own power; yet that had been firmly established. Those opinions said Mr. George, "I have surrendered, however, unwillingly. I will not feed on the dry husks and emaciated remains of constitutional theories which, however respectable they may have been, now no longer control or influence the government or destinies of this great nation. We live in the present. We are actors in the present. We must meet the demands of the present. The world moves, and we must move with it. I will not pass my life in dreamy contemplations of the beauties and excellence of absolute theories, now mere abstractions, and in picturing the benefits and glories which might have come from their observance. It is enough to know that they are no longer potent for the good of this waterway. Union, and while I may shed a tear over their tomb, I will not spend my life in ministering at altars which have been erected to them."