

Not One to Spare.

"Which shall it be? Which shall it be?" I looked at John—John looked at me. (Dear, patient John! how I love you!) As well as though my neck were set; And when I found that I must speak, My voice came strangely low and weak: "Tell me again what Robert said!" And then I hesitated, lest my head, "This is his letter," I will give A house and land while you shall live, If, in return, from out your seven, One child to me for aye is given!" I looked at John's old garment worn; I thought of all that John had borne Of poverty, and work, and care, Which I, though willing, could not share; I thought of seven months to feed, Of seven little children's need, And then I said: "Come, John," said I, "Well choose among them as they lie Asleep!" so, walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our band—First to the cradle lightly stooped, Where lay the baby sleep, A glory glistened the pillow wet; So, the father stooped to lay, His rough hand down in loving way, When dream or whisper came his way, And hushly he said, "Not her, not her!" We stooped beside the cradle-bed, And one long ray of lamplight shod Afloat the boyish face there, In sleep so peaceful and fair; I saw on John's rosy, red cheek A tear undried, "Ere John could speak, "He's but a baby, too," said I, And kissed him as we hurried by, Pale, patient Robert's angel face Still in his deep, pore suffering trace, "No, for a thousand years, not her!" He whispered while our eyes were dim, Poor Dick! had Dick! our wayward son, Turbulent, reckless, idle— Could he be spared? "Nay, he who gave him to be, would him to give!" Only a while, a heart call, Patient enough for such a plea— "And so," said John, "I would not dare To send him from his bed-side prayer." Then stole we softly up above And knelt by Mary, child of love, "Perhaps for her 'twould better be," I said to John, "Quittance!" He lifted up a curt that lay Across her cheek in willful way, And shook his head, "Nay, love, not there." The while my eye, at least, could spy, The one-eyed mother's smile, Trusty and true, in good and glad— So like his father's, "No, John, no! I cannot, will not, let him go." And so we went, in courteous way, We could not drive one child away; And afterward, all lighter seemed, Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Happy in truth that not one face Was missed from its accustomed place; Thankful to work for all the seven, Trusting the rest to One in heaven.

New York Correspondence.
New York, Oct. 17, 1877.

POLITICAL.

The meeting of the supporters of the President, and consequently, the opponents of Senator Conkling, at Cooper Institute, was important only as it shows the drift of public sentiment. The eminently respectable gentlemen who sat upon the platform and applauded the righteous utterances of Mr. Curtis, believe in him and his ideas, and took the trouble to come up to the Institute to show that they did so, but for all it will amount to they might as well have stayed at home. For they do not represent anything but the respectability of the party—they do not represent all the working, moving force. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge will resolve and give money to further the success of his political principles, but he has never yet taken the trouble to see how his porter votes, and when it comes to actual work the chances are that his porter controls more votes than he does. This class of men look exceedingly well on platforms, and their names have a mouth filling sound, but they count very little in the actual business of a campaign. Hence, Conkling will be let them out of sight. He captured the convention—he will run the State.

THE OMAHA ELECTION.

created a profound sensation here. To begin with, the supporters of the President's policy hoped that his own State would give him a verdict so emphatic as to give them something to go on in the other States especially as the issue was made more clearly in that State than in any other, except New York. To have a Democrat elected by a majority of 30,000 is a little too much. It is true the Republicans stayed at home, but why did they? There is but one answer to it—they desired to rebuke—well, they are not rebuked. It is a fact that the order prohibiting office-holders taking part in political movements, hurt the ticket, but that is not enough to account for the overwhelming defeat. And then Iowa comes slowly in with a victory that just escapes a defeat, which must be charged up to the new departure. What it will be a year hence, remains to be seen.—It cannot be denied that up to to-day, the Republicans of the West have set the seal of condemnation upon the President's policy.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT.

the legitimate outgrowth of the strikes last summer, had something to do with the result, and it is causing an uneasy feeling. The experiment was tried in Toledo, Ohio, and Blanton Duncan the demagogue of Louisville, was sent up to that city to organize them. They put their ticket in the field, and without a paper of any kind to advocate their claims, with very few meetings, and no expenditure of money at all, they elected their entire ticket, casting more votes than both the other parties together. It was a most unexpected result. In that city the Democracy encouraged the movement, hoping it would take enough votes from the Republican candidates to defeat them, but they had no idea whatever that the movement was strong enough to carry its nominees. Yet it did, and showed a vitality that was a terror to the old parties. And what makes this Toledo election of so much interest here, is the

fact that the workingmen of New York have just held their convention at Troy, and have enunciated doctrines and dogmas that are extreme to a degree, and the politicians and people fear that, as they carried Toledo so easily, they may develop strength enough to smash things in New York. They don't take much time to organize, and their methods are very simple. They pull every workingman, and the hangers on who are ready for anything that is new, into a hall and inflame them. Then when the day of election comes, each one is ready to be voted. As some of the utterances of the Troy laboring men are, if not incendiary, at least capable of being twisted into incendiarism, there is a great deal of uneasiness expressed.

THE PATH OF THE PUGILISTS.

Pugilism has been on the wane here for a great many years. The English bruisers have not succeeded in awakening any enthusiasm over their art, and the law has dealt roughly with them. Joe Coburn is about the last of the lot, and he has gone to the penitentiary for ten years. Joseph took it into his head to shoot at an officer, and the court sent him up for ten years. His friends, treated the sentence as a joke, and appealed, but, to his surprise, the court above held the sentence to be proper, and the short-haired are mourning the fate of their friend. It is an encouraging fact—that the toughs have lost a great deal of their influence in this city within the past few years, and they are getting rather shy of knocking down and dragging out. The police is better than it ever was, and the downfall of Tweedism left the fancy without the protection it had sheltered itself behind so long. It is kept fairly under, and only shows itself in the very worst parts of the city.

BUSINESS.

still continues brisk. The revival, I am happy to say, is genuine. There is an actual betterment in all lines of trade, and a more healthy feeling than we have had for four years. The leading jobbers report sales largely in excess of last year, and it is continuing right along into the cold months. There is not so heavy a business being done in fancy goods, and goods of mere luxury, but there is a heavy business in the solid necessities. The West is now here in force, and the number will be largely increased next week. And what pleases everybody is, the bills are being paid. Collections are very good, and altogether, the outlook is encouraging. I took a little run up through New England last week, and found the manufacturers in better spirits than they have been for some time. They are cleaning out the old stocks very fast, and are putting goods of recent manufacture on the market. The mills are running in many places full time, and at fair wages, when the drop in everything is taken into account. It may be safely said that the good times are here again. We want just a little more confidence to put us on good, high and dry ground again.

Our Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877.

The coarse abuse to which the President was subjected a few evenings since at the Democratic jubilation meeting here, because he consented to hold the Executive chair by a title "fraudulently obtained" seems to indicate the spirit animating a large proportion of the representatives of the Bourbons now present. Reformer Banning of Ohio, who holds his seat in the present House by the grace of Eph Holland whose gang of repeaters, according to Holland's statement, perpetrated the most unblushing frauds in Banning's behalf, was one of the jubilant trio, who is so shocked at the President's turpitude in thus holding on to a peace so ardently desired by the Democrats. The first panic wave has gone over us from the Ohio Waterloo, and Republican members of the House have so far recovered from their demoralization that they meet this morning to make their nominations. The names of K. Lloyd, Banks, Garfield and Foster are heard in connection with the nomination for speaker; and there is a disposition to forget family dissensions in the presence of the common enemy.

As generally expected, Randall was nominated at the Democratic caucus Saturday night which is, of course, equivalent to an election. He was justly charged last session with rulings that were outrageously partisan; but if we must submit to a Democratic speaker, perhaps he is as satisfactory as any of those named. Certainly he is the preference as between him and frisky, frothy little Mr. Cox who so incontinently vacated the chair which he was holding from just last June, at the promptory command of Boss Kelley, to become a mere appendage to him at the St. Louis Convention. Then Kentucky furnished a candidate the strategy of whose late utterances have revived recollections of the obnoxious exploits of his brother of infamous memory, in his successful efforts to inoculate our armies and large cities with fatal and loathsome diseases by means of infected clothing. Such reminiscences could not prove otherwise than unfortunate; and like Mr. Cox he deemed discretion the better part of valor and withdrew his name before a vote

was reached. Polk's nomination as doorkeeper was a surprise. It was admitted by a majority that Caldwell had the inside track for Clerk, but his indiscretion is reported to have got the better of him. He grew giddy over his anticipated elevation (something after the manner of the immortal Fitzhugh) and had his list of removals of the old incumbents all made out including about every man, and exhibited it in public. The alarm was at once taken and Mr. Caldwell goes back to Alabama to ruminate on the uncertainty of political preferment and profoundly impressed with the truth of the old saw, something about a slip between the cup and the lip.

Preparations have been made for continuing the session through to the regular session in December by the hotel and boarding-house men; but it now seems settled that the President will ask no legislation except to remedy the appropriation deficiencies, touching our representation at the Paris Exposition and, perhaps, a recommendation relative to the repair of the Patent and the safety of the public archives.

The captive of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces warriors has very materially modified the aspect of the Indian problem. It leaves quite a large force free to look after the contumacious Sitting Bull who appears to have incarcerated himself on Canadian territory with a view to a protracted visit. Gen. Miles made business of it, capturing men, women and children to the number of nearly four hundred, several hundred horses, mules, and ponies besides other property. There is some speculation as to the disposition to be made of them; but the precedents already established would only seem to require that they submit to the loss of their arms, stock and whatever else would assist them to inaugurate another warfare against us, and to remain quietly on the reservation designated for their occupancy. The kind treatment accorded their prisoners captured during their last battle will no doubt influence the administration kindly towards them.

Devices received from our late Sioux visitors represent them and their people as wholly reconciled to their removal to the Miniton this winter, and as anxious to begin their journey. Altogether Indian matters appear in a more pacific and promising light than for months.

Our interest in European affairs has been measurably diverted from the Russo-Bosnian combatants and transferred to the contest between the clerical party in France under the lead of McMahon and his Cabinet, and the opposition under the Republican leaders. Perhaps it is needless to add that our sympathies are largely with the latter.

The jury in the Witowski case failed to agree, thus disposing of a case of some interest on account of the prominence of some of the defendants. Mr. Dolano, late Secretary of the Interior, was assaulted on the street, Friday, by one Judge Wright, criminally indicted for frauds on the Indians during Belmont's administration; but the prosecution broke down from lack of jurisdiction of the Court. Dolano was not much hurt, but the ruffianism of Wright is severely condemned.

Advices from El Paso indicate a very grave insurrection of the Mexicans throughout the County. Additional troops have been requested and will be sent; and there is an impression that the restoration or order will hardly be effected without bloodshed.

MAYWELL.

(Concluded.)

Great Speech by Dr. Nowell—The Watchword of the Campaign.

Facts for Tar-payers—Let Everybody Read Them—The Stupendous Growth of Extravagance Under Democratic Rule—A Comparison that is Odious to the King—Let Us Have Reform.

It cost nothing to inaugurate my honored predecessors, or my lamented successor Olden—the great "war Governor of New Jersey" from 1860 to '63, three years of war. But we observe that in 1872 that ceremony cost an unprecedented sum, \$3,524.93. The salary of the office during my incumbency was \$1,300, with an item in the incidental bill of two or three hundred dollars for clerk hire, while now that department takes not much less than \$10,000 yearly from the Treasury. It may be argued that all this increase is not due to Democratic responsibility, and to a certain extent this may be true, but it is not true as stated in a resolution of the Democratic Convention, that it is due to "Republican legislation," for most of the extravagances have been the result of direct recommendations from Democratic Governors during the last nine years, and during that time they have been possessed of the restraining power of veto, which has in no case been exercised, partial as Democracy is to the use of that arbitrary power. Furthermore the Democratic party had during the last session of the Legislature entire possession of both branches, and the people heard of no measure for their relief. It is not needful for me to say to the people of New Jersey that I favor an economical administration of affairs of State. My messages and practices vindicate me in

that regard, and I have the satisfaction to quote from my last annual paper, although the others contain the same strain of recommendation. I then said, page 7 of my annual message for 1860:

"A State debt is a most unpalatable novelty to our citizens, and they manifest an earnest solicitude for retrenchment, and an entire cancellation of all obligations. We should carefully husband our resources, and steadily refuse any and all appropriations which are not imperatively requested; we shall thus not only effect an extinction of our liabilities, but also initiate habits of economy which will ever inure to the public good."

"If your view of retrenchment be concurred with mine, I beg to suggest to you that twenty thousand dollars may be saved annually, by obliging each county to pay the bills of 'taxed costs' for the prosecution and transportation of State prisoners tried at its courts, and by compelling each county to pay for the entire support of its beneficiaries at the Lunatic Asylum by which latter the State would be relieved of the payment of seventy-five cents per week tax for each county patient to which it is now subjected, and which amounts in the aggregate to nearly nine thousand dollars a year. The printing of unnecessarily voluminous public documents, containing much non-essential matter, the cost of clerical services to the Legislature, and many items in the incidental bill are sources of expense which might be advantageously curtailed. The entire abolition of fees and perquisites and the substitution of liberal salaries for all officers of State, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, would be also highly conducive to the public interest. If these suggestions are deemed sufficiently worthy of your consideration to impel you to their adoption, the expenses of the State will be reduced by not less than twenty-five per cent. each year, and these will be fully met by our annually accruing receipts."

It is the part of good government to administer economically. If elected, it will be my chief endeavor to bring back our State, as nearly as is possible, to the frugal standard of other days. The annual receipts into the State Treasury from various sources should suffice to cover all State expenses, and free us from direct taxation for its support.

The Riparian property of the State, consisting of thousands of acres of submerged land under the waters of New York Bay, as well as the Hudson, Raritan and Delaware rivers and bays, with our oyster privileges, are an estate of incalculable value, which, if properly managed, would contribute a fund capable of defraying all our State expenses, provide most liberally for all educational purposes, and enable us to omit the two mill tax levied for public schools.

The public school system should be officered at less expense, and the school money be kept inviolate from all sectarian influences or control.

Prosperity consequent to the war seemed to justify an advance of interest to seven per cent; the collapse from that plethoric condition requires an immediate return to a rate not exceeding six per cent. Capital should be content to share the burden of stringent times with productive labor.

The present unequal tax law requires essential modification to adapt it to the doctrine of equality, and which underlies Republican government.

The administration of the law designed for the protection of the people, is oppressive in the extreme by reason of the great expense attending litigation; especially in the foreclosure of mortgages in the Court of Chancery. That Court does not benefit the people of New Jersey in proportion to the cost which its proceedings involve, and some eminently radical relief is demanded by every consideration of equity, the fundamental principle of that Court.

I am no lawyer but it seems to me that if as in other States equity and foreclosure powers were lodged in the various law Courts, the public good could be greatly advanced, unless some other and more speedy plan can be devised for relief from the oppressions of New Jersey Chancery suits.

The labor question is difficult of solution, vibrating, as it does, upon the prosperity and adversity of the country. Political economists and demagogues have endeavored to adjust the apparently conflicting interests of capital and labor without sensible conclusions. As the fingers to the hand so is labor to capital, in combination, docile and strong, saunter, pained and powerless.

Asking the support of the law and the preservation of order for the protection of life and property, I have a well known sympathy for laboring people, and all that I could do to alleviate their necessities I would cheerfully accord. Legislation seems important for relief, unless it might be to prevent the competition of foreign labor with the industry of honest men, and by making a more liberal allotment of public lands for actual settlers.

Gentlemen, the Democratic party has presented a distinguished and honorable gentleman as their candidate, and it will require our most earnest and unrelenting efforts to regain our ascendancy in the executive department of State, efforts which I doubt not will be cheer-

fully given in the intent of economy good government. We are conscious of defects as a party, but the existence of Republican principles, an outgrowth of the highest civilization, can no more be impelled by the mistakes and disasters which affect parties, and unhorse politicians, than can the King of Day be shorn of his light and heat by the smallest star that reflects a twinkle borrowed from his rays.

I have but a word to add personal to myself. It is well known that I have not sought the distinction, yet I am none the less grateful for the honor which it confers, I venture an earnest appeal to my personal friends, to my political associates, and to all others whom I have cheerfully served without reference to political differences and without expectation of reward. To the good people of New Jersey, whose honor and welfare I have sought these many years for support for such assistance as it may be in their hearts to bestow, giving assurance that if elected, I will fully perform all the duties of the exalted office for which I have been placed in nomination.

Paul and the Bigoted Jews.
LESSON FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 21.

In this lesson we find the Apostle on the stairs of the temple, where in the recital of his christian experience, he proves the falsity of the allegations that had been brought against him. By the side of the Apostle stands the Roman soldiery, while a little in the distance stands his infuriated enemies giving demonstrations and expressions of their hatred and readiness to slay him at a moment's notice. Doubtless the Apostle while addressing those who were longing to possess him as their victim, felt that martyrdom awaited him, yet so fervent was his love for Christ and so strong his adherence to the cause of truth that in his own language he was fully persuaded in his own mind, "that neither, death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature should separate him from the God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." As was said, "we, men affirm of Paul, he walked with God," his life was "hid in Christ," and in his view no gratification of earth could compensate for the loss of a soul and though his efforts to secure the salvation of souls made him a subject to perils trials and persecutions, of every form and nature, in the midst of them all, he knew that eternal glory would more than compensate for all that he endured.

In this lesson we find truths that should ever be fixed in the mind of all who would be successful in work for Christ. Success in the religious sphere is largely dependent on the motive whoever would be successful as a christian worker must be actuated by the same pure motive as was Paul; his motive was love. The love of Christ constrained him and led him to become all things to men for their salvation; his love led him to sympathize with the weak and to burn with intense desire for the restoration of the wanderer.

This is the spirit that all christians need to day. Let love, warm love, for the blessed cause reign in our hearts let it constitute our motives and instead of strife and contention, there will be with us as with Paul a willingness to lay down our lives for the salvation of even our enemies. Let love reign and there will be more self-denial and more anxiety manifested in behalf of those who are only ready to sink into a bottomless pit of eternal despair.

Another scriptural fact illustrated in this lesson is the impossibility of serving God and Mammon. Paul was out and out for Christ, he was no coward, he kept his banner unfurled, his resolution was firm, his determination was strong, he made no compromises with sin.

Now this is another spirit that the Christian Church at large stands in need of to-day. Men are not firm enough, they are too ready to go with the multitude, there is too much compromise, men are not careful enough to see what they do is right, true and honest, many are courting for the smiles of men rather than God's favor. Away with such christianity it weighs nothing. To be a true christian, we must expect to be despised, defamed, reviled and persecuted, but amidst them all we need not waver, "for our sufficiency is of God." Let us then amidst all of life's conflict, turn neither to the right nor to the left, but ponder the path of our feet, let our eye-lids look straight on the path of duty and thus prove ourselves as true disciples, and in the day of judgment obtain a glorious reward which the Father has promised to all who endure to the end.

The Democratic nominee declares that the sooner dead issues are buried the better, to which we are all agreed. Now, will General McClellan tell us something about living issues, as he has never done yet, that his fame may have some living foundation to rest upon. As it stands now he is only known as a conspicuous failure in every undertaking in which he has embarked.—W. J. Press.

Except in the Mott Extension swim-dle. In that he was successful in getting from the national treasury a good pile of greenbacks.

