an educational qualification is the only solution of the Negro problem. But illiteracy is not confined to the South. Our Northern cities are thronged with foreigners as imbecile in their ignorance and degraded in their morals as were the rabble hordes that wrecked the republics of antiquity. Universal suffrage is a menace to free institutions."

It appears that Mr. Peters is rather precipitate in reaching conclusions and does not allow facts to impede his progress. The Southern state treasurers Polk, Burke, Churchill, Woodruff and others made public office a public steal and were not personally the embodiment of integrity. They were plain, vulgar thieves, nearly every one of them, and are now in prison or in exile. It is true that there are proportionately fewer foreigners in the South than in the North, but the confederate armies had a fair proportion of that class of men. Enfranchising the freedmen was an absolutely necessary step in the reconstruction of the Southern government; as the white men, for the most part refused to take any steps towards that end If the nation had enforced its laws and protected the freedmen in their civil rights, the Solid South would never have sent up the patriotic and devout conscientious men of the stripe of Uncle Billy Breckenridge to Washington to raid Northern factories and pauperize Northern workmen. The talk of "Negro domination" in the South is the cheapest and most thread-bare claptrap. Even in counties where the Afro-American voters were in the majority in the South in a single state, county, township or school-district. In a few instances, Afro-Americans have held important offices, but in no single instance, in the smallest subdivision, has an Afro-American majority, however large, elected an entire corps of officers of their own race. Until Mr. Peters can produce one single instance of even an attempt at "Negro domination" in the South, his unguarded nonsense will simply suggest the idea that his language is simply his grateful return for an oyster-supper given him by a Southern Colonel.

Congress reassembled Dec. 3rd, and the message was read. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana offered resolutions respecting the Turkish massacre of Armenians. Mr. Peffer offered resolutions as to the legal authority of the bond issue and of the sending of troops to Chicago. There was but little other business transacted the first day, but the above deserves a little comment. For instance, the resolution of Mr. Blanchard might be amended so as to include the massacres of Afro-Americans in his state. Still it must be admitted that it may disgust the Turks very much to learn that Louisiana is shocked at their conduct. Mr. Peffer's resolutions show that he is an incorrigible Bourbon. He would otherwise have learned that the case in regard to the bond issue and the sending of troops to Chicago has been tried and the verdict rendered. He is threshing old straw. And, moreover, he is accused of having too many of his relatives in paying berths around Washington to be able to pose as a reformer. He can succeed to no extent except in being a laughing-stock.

The President's Message is by no means a remarkable document, and contains no element of a specially sensational nature. It is built up by a plain recital of foreign relations and an abstract of the reports of the various Secretaries. There are endorsements of various recommendations of these officers, that are timely and sensible, as for instance for the concentration of the army forces, the abolition of the payment of fees to Federal Officers, and the correction of the abuse of the law relating to second-class mail matter and the distribution of seed. He recommends certain important amendments to the tariff as the putting of coal and iron upon the free list and striking out the differential in favor of refined sugar. He declares very positively that as long as there is a necessity for bond issues, the bonds will be issued, and recommends the exemption of state bonds from taxation by the United States. There is nothing exhilarating about the message.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York, has recently spent a few weeks in the South and finds that he had an entirely erroneous idea of that interesting section. He says:

"If the tocsin of war should be sounded, a foreign foe invade our shores, or an insurrectionary body arise in our midst, a million men, armed to the teeth, would come from the South and rally round the flag of the Union.

Why, the South is the only truly American part of our Nation to-day. The South may yet have to be called on to save the North from her reckless immigration which is now weakening and undermining the foundations of our social order. Rebel? That word must henceforth not be spoken. I believe that the South today grasps the hand of the North in a fellowship which has in it no misgiving nor deceit. The public men of the South are not, as with us, "professional foreigners" who have made public office a public steal. The Southern men in public office are patriotic and devout, conscientiously American, and personally the embodiment of integrity. But, you say, they do not believe in 'Negro domination.' Neither do we North. Enfranchising all the Negroes immediately after their emancipation was practically one of the greatest mistake ever made by any free government. In many countries and States the Colored voters are in the majority, and a majority rule would take the government entirely from the property-owners, and place it in the hands of those who, with few exceptions, have no qualifications to entitle them to a vote in the affairs of the government. Negro domination would mean white damnation.

The Solid South is broken, and will break more and more if they are let alone. But let the next Congress agitate a Force bill, and self-defence will solidify the South again. A suffrage limit to

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY NY