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DIAGNOSIS OF THE CONKLING FIGHT.

Manhood universally has an instinctive longing for political power. But for this it is doubtful if governments could be maintained. All political writers acknowledge that communities are formed and kept together only by a sense of individual weakness. This sense demonstrates the necessity of union, and this union is civil society. To keep the society in order and proper form government results as a necessity. As government can only exist by a recognition of two classes, to wit, the governed and the governor, the latter necessarily becomes the superior in point of political power. In the early and crude states of society, offhanding is a burden, and makes these who this instinctive force of political power it is doubtful if those elected to hold those superior positions would accept them. There would be no advantage sufficient to induce such acceptance. This instinctive longing, therefore, up to the point where it pays to hold office, is of the utmost advantage to society. When the community develops into a prosperous and powerful nation, this longing, coupled as it then is, with the fact that the holding of an important political office brings fame, influence and perhaps wealth, becomes somewhat dangerous. Office which before was accepted out of a sense of duty to the government augmented by this instinctive yearning for power, has now become an object of value to the holder. His natural selfishness, already, perhaps, too strong in itself to keep him within the line of duty, is now supplemented with this instinctive yearning for power, becomes a source of great mischief to the State.

In such elemental principles, lying at the foundation of society and human nature, it is easy to see the position why the President and Conkling are at variance. Both are men of wonderful intelligence, ability and influence. Both have tremendous force of character and ambition. Both hold offices that have given them a world-wide reputation. Conkling in 1873 by his own merit, aided by the influence of officeholders whose appointments he had secured, laid the nomination for President almost in his hand and lost it by Blaine's friends rushing to Hayes. In 1880 he was quite as successful in obtaining the same nomination for Grant, when by a similar surprise Garfield was elected. Judge Robertson was the leader of those who broke the combination by which Conkling expected to succeed. For a long time it was doubtful if Conkling would make any part in assisting Garfield in his election. Finally at a critical stage of the campaign he accepted an invitation to speak in New York City. His speech was expected to turn the waters of political sentiment from Grant point into a powerful current in favor of Garfield. And there was a word which justified his friends in asserting he accomplished this purpose. No speaker in the whole history of this country received such an ovation as he did on the occasion of that speech. Not since the day when he went to Iran his kind get into the room. Not only New York City but the country for fifty miles round was crazy to see and hear him. Whatever we may say of his speech was worthy of the occasion. But even more worthy was his friendly and friendly to the President. He was conspicuous in his absence of expression in Garfield's favor, while he was enthusiastic in his denunciation of the candidate Vice President.

Well, Garfield was elected. Conkling naturally desired to gratify his love of power, and Garfield felt it a duty to recognize the claims of those who had so much recently made him President. He thereupon nominated Robertson for Collector. This strengthened his power, but to the same extent weakened Conkling's. His nomination was unnecessary. Mr. Merritt, who then held the office, was an excellent official. The new appointment was clearly one made as a reward for political services. Through Mr. Conkling's influence, the Vice-President, the Postmaster-General, Senator Platt, with himself, joined in a letter asking the President to recall the nomination. This he refused to do. The question as to who should be Collector of the Port of New York immediately led to the domain of state-manship and became one of internal politics. The cause of the difference between the President and Conkling clearly arose out of a desire on the part of Conkling to increase his individual power. Being the case, one had to yield. The President had the advantage, because he claimed only his constitutional right to have his nominations passed on by the Senate. Speaking in the interest of the party, it clearly was unfortunate to make the nomination. The party ought to be helped and not hurt, by the Administration, and no one will contend that this nomination, thus respectfully opposed, helped it. The country is no better off by having Robertson collector than by Merritt's resignation.

Still, while the President's original what has become a disturbing influence in the party, Conkling's conduct is utterly indefensible. Because he could not have his way in a matter having no reference to the country's welfare, but only in personal advantage, he persuaded his colleagues to join him in resigning their seats in the Senate, thus turning over that body to the Democrats. The Legislature that was to appoint their successors had already, by a unanimous vote, thanked the President for nominating Robertson, and no one will contend that this was clearly inspired by passion. By reason of it he has done more to hurt himself than his worst enemy could do in a life time. He has well illustrated the saying of Burke, "Rage and frenzy will pull down more in half an hour than the most deliberation and foresight can build up in a hundred years."

He and Platt are now in Albany, going through the humiliation of begging for the office they voluntarily abandoned. What is more humiliating, they are compelled to ask them from the men who thanked the President for doing the very thing which induced these gentlemen to resign, and for which they are now seeking to be re-elected. But even if this was so, it would furnish

no excuse for the over-crowding, which alone made such a result possible. It is generally believed that the officers of the convention have been badly drilled and which prescribe the number of passengers they may carry; and it should be found that this has been done by the men in charge of the Victoria, we hope a full measure of justice will be meted out to them. Whole numbers, such as this, are not only ought to awaken something more than sympathy with the hundreds of families bereaved by it, and should lead to measures that will prevent the repetition of such a slaughter.

The general interest excited by the publication of the Revised New Testament has been a marked event of the last week. More than two millions of copies have been issued from the Oxford Press, of which three hundred thousand copies were sold in the city of New York, alone, during the first three days, while the rest of the country are only beginning to be filled. Large as was the expected demand, the interest in the new version has exceeded all previous anticipations, and, as a business operation, the success of the enterprise is a parallel in the history of book making. A great disposition exists to accept the changes made as being for the better; the only adverse criticisms have been based upon the loss of some familiar forms of expression which have been followed by long association with the old version; but in no case have we seen the accuracy of more changes questioned, and as the object of the revision was to obtain a thoroughly accurate translation, more sentiment should weigh against fidelity in giving the exact sense of the original.

"A PECULIAR PEOPLE" LOST.—In the old, or King James' version of the New Testament, Christians are twice described as being "a peculiar people," and the passages in which the description occurs have been favorite texts with preachers as affording an opportunity to develop the marked features, or "peculiarities," of believers. An old Pottsville indication, if we remember aright, is, on eight points of that peculiarity. And now it appears that there was a mission of intellect and all his diplomatic skill to prevent the Senate from acting on the nomination or, failing in that, to secure its rejection.

Under the Constitution the President first nominates, that is, sends in the name of one he wishes to appoint to a given office—he can do no more, till the Senate consents to the appointment and advises him to make it. This means of nomination was made; he remained two months longer in his seat, using his great powers of intellect and all his diplomatic skill to prevent the Senate from acting on the nomination or, failing in that, to secure its rejection.

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