

The Louisiana Democrat.

A. B. RACHAL

VOL. 31.

The Democrat.

TERMS:
THE DEMOCRAT is published Weekly, at FOUR DOLLARS per annum—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS for six months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE! No subscription taken for a less period than six months.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one.
Eight lines or less, (BREVET) constitute a square.
QUARTERLY NOTICES, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.
PERSONAL CARDS, when admissible, charged double the usual advertising rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mrs. E. S. Hetherwick.
FRONT
CORNER MURRAY ST.

THIS OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED firm, is still under full business trim, under the special charge and management of

B. C. DUKE,
and continues to expose for sale every thing in the line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS.

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, HARNESS,
Also a complete stock of Gent's, Ladies and Children's

FURNISHING GOODS!!
In fact a complete and well-shelved establishment, where any and all things can be bought cheap for

CASH ONLY!
A full, complete and carefully selected stock just received and opened for Spring and Summer trade. The only STOCK OF

HARDWARE
in all its branches in the town of Alexandria. Every one calling can be satisfied and turned off pleased. GIVE US A CASH CALL AT ONCE.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
DEMOCRAT

ST. VINCENT'S
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF
CHARITY AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED in the above named beautiful little village, situated at the junction of the Mississippi River and the Bayou Lafourche. It is accessible at all seasons of the year, both by railway and water.
Parents will find for their daughters, in this institution, all the facilities for a christian and refined education, the course of instruction being the same as that pursued at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Maryland, of which it is a branch.
The buildings and grounds are spacious and commodious. In consideration of the changed condition of the South, the terms have been reduced to nearly half price.
The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each—the 1st commencing the 1st of September, the 2nd on the 1st of February.

TERMS:—Payable in advance.
Board & Tuition including Washing, Measuring, Bed and Bedding, per Session.....\$ 75 00
Or Per Annum..... 150 00
French Language, per annum. 10 00
Textbooks, Printing &c., Extra charges. Made at Professors' prices.
Books and Stationery furnished at Current prices.
For further particulars, reference can be made in person to the respective Institutions of New Orleans, or by letter to the Sisters at Donaldsonville, La., 12-3m.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Affords unsurpassed Hospital advantages for the study of Medicine and Surgery, and for Practical Anatomy. The Regular Session will begin November 12, 1876.
Send for Circulars to
T. G. RICHARDSON,
Dean.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.
ALEXANDRIA, LA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.

(PUBLISHER

NO. 49.

Poetical.

REFORM SONG.

BY C. B.

I.
We crave your condescension,
While we tell a thing or two
About the thieves and rogues,
And what we mean to do.
Extravagance and corruption
Have ruled us long enough;
The people have taken the job in hand,
And they mean to cut it rough.

CHORUS:
Then come, boys, come!
Make haste to crowd the polls,
The tide of reform.
It rises and it rolls.
The thieves and the rogues
Will have to hunt their holes
When we vote, vote, vote the Democrats in.

II.
With Bellamy and with Babcock
This swindled land is done;
With greedy Grant and slippery Schneck
And robbing Robeson.
We've done with all these rascals,
And all their villainous ways,
And it's quite too thin to try to push in,
With a man of straw or Hayes.

III.
We want to save the money,
And pay the people's debt,
And so bring greenbacks up to par,
And all their villainous ways,
Extravagance and corruption
We've taken by the throat,
And the righteous cause of real reform
Will gain the country's vote.

IV.
We don't care much for platforms,
Nor how what we have done,
And ask a chance to fish up
The work so well begun.
The rogues and thieves to punish,
To straighten every still,
And send the bloody shirt to the wash,
And stop the outrage still.

V.
We want to rout the rascals,
And bring the country back
To justice and to honesty,
The Democratic track.
Thus shall the times grow better,
And plenty shall return,
And labor's wheels shall whirl again,
And the furnace fires shall burn.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We, the Delegates of the Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare that the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, do hereby join upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic Party in each State, a zealous effort to secure the election of every former policy, and to undertake with this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments; our universal acceptance of the principles of the controversies that engendered civil war, and we do hereby record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republicanism; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before the laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct untrammelled by summary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness, and hope we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of change full history, but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of those our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

REFORM IS NECESSARY
to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten States the ignominy of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the officers of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an indolent people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a glaring standard of value in the hands of the people. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a glaring standard of value in the hands of the people. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a glaring standard of value in the hands of the people.

DEMAND ITS REPEAL.
We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economy, by official retrenchments and by wise finance which shall enable the nation to insure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, existing at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national

source the prosperity of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distress and labor lightly burdened.

WE DENOUNCE THE PRESENT TARIFF levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries; it subsidizes a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and modeled the returns of American agriculture, an interest followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses, Federal, State and municipal.

FEDERAL TAXATION HAS SWOLLEN from \$16,000,000 gold in 1860 to \$450,000,000 currency in 1876; our aggregate taxation from \$124,000,000 gold in 1860 to \$730,000,000 currency in 1876; or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than three times the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government. We demand a vigorous and equal tax in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the

OMISSIONS OF A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific slope to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock—in fact now denied by law citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the tradition of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws.

We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German, and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contrary to law. We demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race. Reform is necessary to correct the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific slope to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock—in fact now denied by law citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the tradition of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws.

REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE.
Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the government by honest men is not possible if its civil service be subjected to change at every election, and be a prize of party zeal, instead of posts of honor designed in the public employ. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions, falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical reform.

REFORM IN HIGH PLACES.
Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic proclaim the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriching or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England, a Secretary of a dishonorable speculation; the President's private Secretary barely escaping conviction, upon trial, for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed mismanagement; the demonstration is complete that the first step must be the public choice of honest men from another party lest the disease of one political organization upset the whole body politic, and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years of ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest votes is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of men.

DELIGHTFUL little dog story from cultured Boston: "A gentleman living at the South End recently bought a setter dog, and upon taking him home his little girl inquired 'what kind of a dog he was. Upon being told that he was a 'setter', she asked if he would have little dogs. No he would not. She then replied that 'when a hen sets she has little chickens, and I don't see why a setter dog shouldn't have little dogs.'"

Carrying Elections by the Bayonet.

We learn on responsible authority that an arrangement has been completed by which, a couple of months hence, when the political campaign gets hot in the Southwest, Lieutenant General Sheridan will take the active command of the troops there, with his headquarters at New Orleans. This arrangement, as we are assured, is made with the approbation of Sheridan, who enters heartily into the idea. He must naturally relish the work of decisively crushing the class of citizens whom he once denounced as banditti because they would not look tamely on while the Louisiana carpet-baggers stuffed the ballot boxes with fraudulent votes, and tried to cover the nationality with forged affidavits.

The intervention by the bayonet in the Southern elections has been so emphatically repudiated by the sober sense of the country, that we can hardly believe that Grant's Administration will dare to revive it, and we do not credit the report that it is to come to us from a very credible source. But however this may be, it is always proper to declare that an attempt to carry the reconstructed States for the Republicans at the point of the bayonet will recoil upon the conspirators. They might succeed by force and fraud in securing two or three close States, but for every one thus obtained in the South, they would lose two elsewhere.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Democratic Reform.

Congress has, since 1865, undertaken to govern too much; it has entered within the domain of the individual States to regulate our industries, our education, our sitting down and arising, as the Supreme Court has repeatedly declared; it has diverted public attention and interest from the local capitals of the several States to the Government at Washington, as, like Paris for France, the centre of all power and good. Reform demands that all this be promptly and permanently changed.

Congress and the Republican party have encouraged a disposition on the part of scheming jobbers and corrupt monopolists to turn to Washington for assistance in projects not within the provinces of the Federal Government, and which would be condemned by each State Legislature. Reform requires that Washington shall be resolutely prohibited from dealing with things not exclusively national, and which the several States can better handle.

The events of the war and its consequent demoralization; the cost of living, together with the extravagance and reckless speculation inspired by an irredeemable paper money, and long continuance of national power in the hands of one party, have debauched to a degree which is only adequately expressed by Graustien. Reform demands an elevated public and private tone; a feeling that public office is a solemn trust and not a personal perquisite, and a quickened political conscience.

In every department of the National Government, foreign and domestic, have crept ignorance, idleness, extravagance, and consequent incompetency, largely on account of the interference of an irresponsible Senate and House with the appointing power, and a cowardly surrender by the Executive of its constitutional prerogatives. Reform demands that there be a complete and radical change in the Executive office, and that the House of Representatives resolutely keep its Democratic hand on the reins.

The fumbling efforts at reform made by Republicans in the interest of Briestow looked up at such national objects, and found hope and heart in the doings and exposures of a Democratic House, and it will be the first great business of the assembled convention at St. Louis to take up and carry on this sentiment of Democratic reform, born in the elections of 1874 and applied by the House of Representatives during the present session. Devotion to such a work and leaders therein are not limited to the East.—[New York World.]

AN ACCIDENTAL CANDIDATE.—In a speech to his neighbors at Fremont, on Saturday, Mr. Hayes confessed himself an accident and unfit to fill the position assigned him by the Cincinnati Convention. "It is a very great responsibility which I know very well I am not able to perform," he said, "and he added, with equal candor, 'it was not by reason of ability or talents that I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies that caused the result.' Such candor is commendable. In this case it happily reflects the general belief. There being no disposition among intelligent people to doubt the perfect accuracy of Mr. Hayes' estimate of his own capacity, the only wonder is that he does not promptly act upon his convictions and get out of the way. If he himself believes in what he uttered, that would be the only logical course for him to take."—[Chicago Times.]

A FABLE.—A vulture's brood, while their mother was absent looting, received with much alarm the Announcement that on the seventh ballot, there had been a Stampede from the Bazaar, ending in the nomination of the Tom-tit as a Compromise Candidate. On her return, they communicated to her their fears. "Pshaw, my children," responded the wise old Bird of Prey, putting her talon to her beak. "We shall be none the worse. If it had been the Eagle we might have been interfered with, but we can run the Tom-tit. I myself shall immediately take the stump in his behalf." Moral—"When in the Economy of Providence this Land was to be purified of Slavery."—[N. Y. World.]

Fashion Notes.

Two new hats, which are very original in style, and introduced for country wear, are known as the macounais and the auvergnot. The one is all black, with black velvet bows and a thick ruche of black lace all around. The other is of Leg horn straw, and has a wide velvet string passing over the crown, with a large tuff of flowers placed under the brim at the back.

Nets for the hair are again coming into vogue.

Artificial flowers are abundantly used both on bonnets and for head-dresses.

Silk and lisle-thread gloves in gray and ecru, some with puffs at the wrist, are in fashion for the summer days.

A new fashion, set by Mlle. Bettina Rothschild, for wearing the bridal veil, gives, in place of the ordinary veil of square tulle, a sort of lace shawl, which is placed forward or the forehead, a la Marie Stuart—an arrangement infinitely more becoming than the usual square veil.

Shawls of all sorts appear to be slowly coming into favor again.

Bows and headings to boucans are lined with strongly contrasting colors.

Simple bonnets of coarse straw are much ornamented with snow gauze.

Late Paris bonnets are many of them showing a ruche of tulle or Valenciennes lace in place of flowers under the front.

Among popular modes of hair dressing is the simple one of combing the hair all to the back, merely parting it in front, plaiting it in three, and wearing it either in one long loop or in a coil at the nape of the neck.

One of the most fashionable fashions is made like a small three-cornered shawl, and is double.

Many of the full-dress toilets are copies from dresses worn at the close of Louis XV's reign.

Double-breasted and diagonal fronts are much seen on imported dresses.

Polonaises increase in complications and grow in favor.

Widows do not wear veils on the occasion of a second marriage, but trim the hair, instead, with flowers.

Elderly ladies find guipure lace shawls among the handsome wraps provided for their wear.

Guipure net is still preferred for lace polonaises.

Gray camel's hair costumes, trimmed with silvered braid.

For evening dresses a new trimming of richly embroidered wide silk galloons in light colors.

Long white scarfs of crepe lisle are now worn as neckties for mourning.

White muslin dresses, wrought with stars, leaves and dots, are the fancy now.

There is nothing new in the fashion of infants' clothes.

Dark myrtle-green parasols, bordered with green-shaded cocks' plumes, are counted with the Paris ladies' driving parasols.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed proposing the submission of five constitutional amendments to the vote of the people.

The proposed amendments are as follows, to-wit:

1. Limiting the appropriation for expenses of the General Assembly to \$175,000, and fixing the per diem at \$5, and mileage at 20 cents per mile.

2. Attending Article 66 of the Constitution with reference to the signing and promulgation of acts of the Legislature by the governor, requiring them to be done within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

3. Providing for the abolition of the Parish Courts, and fixing the salaries of District Judges at \$4000 per annum.

The Contrast Between Them.

Among the candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, Benjamin H. Bristow alone had any claim to be considered a practical reformer. He had illustrated his faith in reform by good works, instead of loud profession. His acts were familiar to the whole country, and they extorted the highest praise. The Convention supported him with far less than half the vote given to Blaine, then under charges of corruption in Congress, which his own letters established.

At St. Louis Gov. Tilden was pressed for the nomination, upon the strength of his services in smashing the Tweed and Canal Rings and in reducing the taxes. The Convention recognized him as a reformer in the broadest sense, and nominated him for that reason. Reform is the text of the platform, and the candidate who stands upon it personifies the principle.

The two Conventions stands as wide apart on this issue as do the House of Representatives and the Senate in regard to retrenchment of the public expenditures. Hayes represents nothing but the negative compromise of hostile factions. At a great crisis, when statesmanship, experience and wisdom are demanded to rescue the country from the ruinous results of Grantism, he is a passive instrument in the hands of corrupt leaders, without capacity or power of self-assertion to do right, even if disposed to act in that direction.

On the other hand, Gov. Tilden is a positive force in reform, a leader able to inaugurate and to execute it on the grandest scale, independent, courageous, clear-headed, cool and determined upon a line of policy which must not only bring relief to the suffering interests, but will restore the government to its ancient purity and simplicity. Were he President to-day, and only for the rest of Grant's expiring term, he would economize sixty or seventy millions of dollars, raise the public credit, revive confidence, and make every citizen once proud of his country.

The people will see in the action of the two Conventions the points of contrast between the two parties.—Under Hayes, the present system of plunder would be inevitably perpetuated, because it is the life of the party and the nourishment of its leaders. Under Tilden, the Rings would be crushed, public stealing would be stopped, and reform would be a reality.—[N. Y. Sun.]

AN HISTORIC CLOCK.—John E. Elliott, of Clinton, has presented to the Memorial Hall of Hamilton College an historical clock, which Charlie Lamb might have characterized as "ratherish old." It has timed at least 245 years, and is still a good timekeeper. It was brought from England by Rev. John Elliott, "the apostle to the Indians, who landed in Boston from the ship Mary Lyon, November 3, 1631." It was handed down as a family inheritance from him to his son, Joseph Elliott, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1653; from Joseph to his son Jared Elliott; from Jared to his son John Elliott; from John to his son Edward Elliott; from Edward to his son John E. Elliott, of Clinton, the sixth in descent from "the apostle to the Indians." This old clock faithfully marked off the hours, months and years which the missionary Elliott devoted to the translation of the Bible into the Indian language. Before this translation could be made or even begun, it was necessary to reduce the rude oral dialect of the natives to the form of a written language. The work was completed in 1663, and published at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Only 60 copies of the work are now in existence. The last one that was sold brought \$1,156. The only living man that can read it is J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut.

—It is said that if a man is walking for health and enjoyment, four miles an hour is the best gait. This may be true as regards health, but for enjoyment we remember one night when it took us four hours to walk a mile. It happened, however, that the old folks had gone to camp meeting, and she had the night key, and as far as health was concerned, we didn't really care if it took all night.—[Norwich Bulletin.]

Some Go and Some Come.

The debut on the stage of Mrs. Annie Brown Fitch is linked in the same chain of thought with the retirement to the convent of the Sacred Heart of Miss Jeannette Bennett, sister of Mr. James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald.

Six years ago the convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville, had under its protection a number of lovely girls whose fate since they left the guidance of the good Sisters have been so varied and interesting that it is worth while to point them out. These young girls were Miss Jeannette Bennett, Miss Nellie Murphy, daughter of the Ex-Collector of the Port of New York; Miss Kate Hastings, daughter of the editor of the Commercial Advertiser; Miss Emma Shelly, a sister of the hotel keeper, Mr. Charles Shelly; Miss Annie Browne, now Mrs. Fitch; the Misses Holliday, daughters of Ben Holliday, and the Misses Ida and Gabrielle Greely, daughters of the late Horace Greely.

A fairer company of young womanhood never went out into the world from the quiet cloisters of the Sacred Heart. Most of them have filled their mission and married, and, being happy women, "have no histories," but their positions and places differ widely, nevertheless. Miss Murphy, a pale blonde, a year ago wedded Senor de Rivas, a wealthy Cuban, and her wedding, which took place in St. Stephen's Church, was one of the most brilliant events of a brilliant season. Miss Ida Greely married Colonel Nicholas Smith, with less pomp and circumstance perhaps, but no less happiness in plighting her troth. Miss Polly Holliday wedded the Count de Pourtales, and died while she was yet not much more than a bride. Miss Shelly married an Italian, and went with him to his estates in Mexico, and Miss Hastings and Miss Gabrielle Greely are alone "free fancy." And now comes the strange contrast in the lives of these schoolmates. The same week that finds Miss Bennett retiring to her postulate sees Mrs. Fitch stepping before the brilliant footlights. Save in considering one life—such as that of the lamented Descelee, who, if she had not been an actress would have been a nun—one could scarcely conceive a greater contrast than that afforded by these two lives that were once guided by the same saintly hands. There is one similarity in both, however; both being a great deal to their official career. While on the faith she loves Miss Bennett bestows a princely fortune, Mrs. Fitch endows the profession she has chosen with virtue, talent and grace.—[New York Correspondence Washington Capital.]

TILDEN AS A HORSEMAN.—Among our Uncle Sam's many qualifications, we may reckon his expert and graceful horsemanship. As he trots up the avenue in the cool of the evening or prances along the boulevards, his fine bearing in the saddle is the subject of general admiration. When he comes to canter around the half circle that leads to the steps of the White House, the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson will blush with envy at his proficiency as a cavalier.—[New York Sun.]

—A woman in Suffolk, England, lately made an extraordinary attempt to kill her self. First she went into the back yard, placed half a pound of gunpowder in a circle around her and set fire to it. As this did her no harm, she got a pound canister, put it in a bucket, and holding her head over it, set fire to the powder. An onthouse was blown to pieces, but she was not burned about the face. Then she stabbed herself with a shoemaker's knife, but not fatally, and then the neighbors came and took charge of her.

—The fifth annual sale of the Preakness yearlings, at the North Elkhorn Stud Farm, near Lexington, Ky., took place on the 29th of June. Thirteen colts and thirty-seven fillies were sold, the colts averaging \$917.59 and the fillies \$569.78, and the total sales \$25,035.00.

—Governor Hayes must have felt delightfully when he read that a negro delegate who assisted in his nomination at Cincinnati asked the question: "Is dis man Hayes we've nominated dat one who sold cadetships?"

—The Beecher harem at Brooklyn has just fixed its chief mormon's salary at \$20,000 a year.