Important Announcement!

GUINNIP'S,

404 and 406 7th St. N. W.

Branch Store, 820 7th St. N. W.

We have marked and laid out for SALE special LOTS of GOODS in all Departments at extremely low and reduced prices. We do this not for the love of losing money, but in hopes that the loss of to-day may be the gain of to-morrow.

Our announcements do not consist merely of EMPTY BLOW, but shall be found backed up by unanswerable facts in the shape of unprecedented bargains in all branches of Dry and Fancy Goods.

WE OWN THE ENTIRE STOCK in our three large stores, and have no fears that creditors or others shall dictate to us how we run our business. Therefore, be it understood that on

MONDAY MORNING

we shall offer New and Choice Patterns in French SATEEN at 12½c. per yard, former prices 35 and 40c.

All standard makes of PRINTS we shall offer at 5c., former price 7c.

A Special Lot of BLACK LACE BUNTING at 37½c., former price 60c.

BLACK NUN'S VEILING at 25c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR we now offer at COST, and as our stock of these goods is larger and well assorted, all will be sure to get suited.

LADIES' GAUZE UNDERWEAR we bought since the Big Break in prices, therefore we offer them at prices lower than the manufacturers would sell them a month since.

The same may be said of our entire stock of GENT'S UNDERWEAR, comprising Gauze Vests, both short and long sleeves; Gauze and Jean Drawers of all sizes and proportions.

Our UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS at 50c., 65c., 75c. and 90c., are positively 20 per cent. below actual value.

The rush still continues at our WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT, and as we are daily in receipt of New Goods for this important branch, and as we mark them at the lowest possible Cash Price, we are determined to make them rush through at the speed of Blevins Racing.

Our $1 25 Parasols unequalled for style or finish, as is also our celebrated $2 25 neatly finished Jersey.

Our Famous Silk Department is too well known to need mention, but passingly we may remark that our 50c. Foulards and our $1 fancy "Shield Pattern" Surahs still continue to be the rage, both for street and travelling costumes.

A large stock of Travelling Satchels, in all sizes, selling at Cost Price.

When we advertise Goods at Certain Prices, we do not limit our purchasers to any amount.

The 7th Street One-Price Store

GUINNIP & COMPANY

404 AND 406 SEVENTH ST. N. W.

N. B.—In our Uptown Store the same goods and the same prices may be had. 820 7th st. n. w.

GREAT SACRIFICES

Original London Misfit Store,

912 F STREET,

OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Has bought the entire stock of a failing manufacturer, and offers the following great bargains: 1,000 White Vests, Marseilles, Duck and Linen, your choice for 48c., really worth $2.

400 English Seersucker Suits in 10 different shades, $4.75, worth $10.

Genuine Seersucker Suits $10, worth $22.

Blue Flannel Coats, $2.25, worth $5.

1,000 Office Coats, 50c.

1,000 Alpacca and Mohair Coats, $1.50.

500 Men's Suits in 20 different patterns, your choice $6, worth $12.

500 Elegant Flannel Suits, $5, $6, and $7.—Bargains.

500 Children' Suits $1.87, $2.25 and $2.50.

Sailor Suits from 4 to 11 years, $1.25.

Men's Working Pants, 62c., 75c., 87c. and $1.

All Wool Pants $1.75, $2.35, $2.50 and $3, worth double the money.

Boys' Suits from 12 to 17, $2.65, $2.87 and $3.—These suits are great bargains.

The Only Original London Misfit Store,

912 F STREET,

OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Six doors from Ninth st.

We have no connection with any fictitious imitating concerns in basements or cellars.

PIANOS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

937 Penna. Avenue,

NEAR TENTH ST. Washington, D. C.

THE OLD & WELL-KNOWN MUSIC STORE. ESTABLISHED 1852.

Telephone Connection.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music.

Steck & Co. Piano. { The Most perfect Piano made.

Emerson Piano. { The medium-priced Piano manufactured.

Wilcox & White and Kimball Organs.

Pianos and Organs sold on instalments, rented or exchanged; rent applied if purchased.

5 Cent Music. { The only complete stock in the city.

HENRY EBERBACH,

915 F STREET,

Managing Partner of the late firm of Ellis & Co.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.

J. F. LUCAS,

515 9TH st., under church, next to Critic office.

EDUCATIONAL.

SUMMER COURSE AT SPENCERIAN Business College, corner Ninth and D sts., in Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Correspondence for June, July, August, 1883. Day sessions, 9 a. m. to 12 m., five days each week. Evening, 6 to 8 p. m., four evenings each week. Practical training for youth and men and women during a season when habits of indolence and indulgence in expensive pleasures are liable to produce permanent injury. Tuition by the month or quarter. Scholarship for a year, day or evening, $50. Classes in practical writing, organized at beginning of each month. Call or send for circulars.

HENRY C SPENCER, Principal.

MRS. SARA A. SPENCER, Vice-Principal.

m18

Insure Your Lives Ere Too Late!

The year 1882 fully set in; the old one passed. How many good men left this world without protection for their families. Do not forget the efficacy of Life Insurance. Secure it in time and possess at least the happiness on your death-bed of knowing wife and children are not thrown upon the cold charities of this world. The

Fidelity Mutual Association,

affords you every advantage. Its principles are just and honest; assessments at actual cost; only three times a year, very light, and all applied to mortuary assets. No reserve fund built out of them. No accumulation for bonds in imagination. But any who desire can take paid up policy after five years. Papers and all information cheerfully given at

Office, 451 Louisiana ave., opposite Postoffice,

DR. R. H. EVANS, Manager.

TRUSTEES:

M. G. Emery, President 2d National Bank.

Directors—John A. Baker, John H. Semmes, James H. Saville.

P. S.—By laying by 50 cents weekly, it will secure your wife and babies $6,000.

DARBY,

Newspaper, Book and Job Printer,

423 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST,

Bet. D and E,

Is prepared to print Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Arguments, Briefs, Catalogues, Blanks, Circulars, Cards, &c., &c., at short notice, in the best style, at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

sep28 RUFUS H. DARBY.

ROYAL GLUE

Mends Everything SOLID AS ROCK!—Hard as Adamant!—Firm as Granite!! Strongest, Toughest, and Most Elastic Glue on Earth! A Samsonian Giant in Strength among all other Glues and Cements! Absolutely Unbreakable and Insoluble! No Heating! No Preparation—Always Ready—Always Liquid! Glues China, Glass, Wood, Leather Belting, Crockery, Billiard Cue Tips and Cloth, Marble, Metals, Patches on Leather and Rubber Shoes, Brie-a-brac, Book Backs, Stone, Furniture, Bicycle Rubber Tires, Ornaments of Every Kind, Jewelry, Smokers' Pipes and Cigar Holders, Card Board in Scrap Books, and Everything else with Everlasting Inseparable Tenacity! Manufacturers of Gummed Labels, Textile Fabrics, Fine Carriages, Pianos, Artificial Flowers, Imitation Stained Glass and Straw Goods, Cabinet Makers, &c., supplied by Gallon or Barrel. 25c. Bottle (Brush and Tin Cover); by mail postpaid, 1c. 6-oz. size bottle, extra. Mailed only by manufacturers

J. U. O'MEARA & CO., 1047 Pa. Ave., Washington, D.C.

Live Agents Wanted Everywhere. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Stationers, Hardware and General Stores.

THE EVENING CRITIC.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1868.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE street-lamps will be lighted at 7:45 p. m. and extinguished at 3 a. m.

SUPERINTENDENT WILSON of the Public Schools, has been granted leave of absence.

THE Manhattan Baseball Club are soliciting pecuniary aid to enable them to play a series of games in the West.

W. BRUNING, living at No. 811 Seventh street, fell from a ladder at Grand Army Hall last evening and broke his leg.

NOT a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a reliable, non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The White and Colored Scholars.

To the Editor of The Evening Critic:

If the statement of the colored trustees, at the last meeting, is correctly reported they have made the worst reflection on colored teachers as to methods of instruction and the colored scholars in powers of mental acquisition and assimilation yet produced against the colored race. These colored trustees, Messrs. Johnson and Brooks, say, in effect: We decline to engage in a contest with the white schools, because our colored High School is not up to the mark of the white High School.

The white trustees have taken the correct stand in this matter—one of common sense and practical application. The colored trustees write themselves down Dogberrys—men who either are not up to the average intelligence of their own race or have not done their duty by the colored pupils intrusted to their care, or have not held the teachers up to the standard which was supposed equal in both the High schools. It is somewhat farcical to see white trustees contending for equality of standards of comparison, and colored trustees confessing unequality and avoiding competition. Whose fault is it if the colored scholars cannot now compete? What has the money been spent for? How competent are the teachers of the colored High School? How well qualified are these same trustees to pass upon the qualifications of either teachers or scholars? Will some one inform us?

INQUIRER.

Permanently.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 18, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I have used Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for difficulty in the urinary organs, and so far as human foresight can judge, have been permanently cured. JOHN BRITTON.

Pith of the Morning News.

The session of the Reichstag was closed yesterday.

Dr. Adolph Richter, a well-known Baltimore druggist, is dead.

Famine is reported to exist in the Kurdish districts of Asia Minor.

A tornado swept over Clarendon, Pa., last night, demolishing eighty-six large oil-rigs and five buildings.

An order has been passed in the Dominion Council placing silver and German silver in sheets on the free list.

The helpers at the Penn Iron Works, Lancaster, Pa., struck yesterday for an increase of five cents per heat.

The will of the late Chief Justice Sharwood was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Monday. The estate is valued at $136,300.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of the United States is being held at Pittsburg. About 60 delegates are present.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity yesterday elected Dr. C. Irving Fisher as superintendent of Tewksbury Almshouse.

Mrs. Julia Wheeler hanged herself in her orchard, near Bridgeport, Ala., Saturday, on account of the death of her husband. She leaves six small children.

Hon. F. C. Morehead was yesterday elected commissioner-general of the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition to be held in New Orleans in 1884.

Only about $3,650 has been raised toward defraying the expenses of the American Rifle Team at the international match. The minimum amount required is $6,000.

Dr. John B. Manning, who was divorced from his wife in Brooklyn, N. Y., and thereby lost $50,000, committed suicide in Cambridge, Mass., Monday, by shooting himself.

Professor Hastings, of the Johns Hopkins University, who went to the South Pacific to observe the eclipse, arrived in San Francisco yesterday. The operations were successful.

There is much interest in Berlin in the secret conferences between the German Minister to China, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Marquis Tseng. It is reported in Paris that the negotiations between France and China are progressing favorably.

Joseph Goldsmith, aged 17, committed suicide near Baltimore yesterday. Severe illness and the reading of light literature caused melancholy, which is supposed to have impelled him to the deed.

Hester Ann Lomax, a bright mulatto, was placed in jail at Annapolis yesterday charged with being an accessory of George Brown in the killing of her husband, Henry Foward Lomax, at Rhode River, Anne Arundel County, a short time ago.

The Harvard faculty have decided of set apart for graduate students next year four scholarships of the value of at least $250 each, open for candidates for the degree of Ph. D. who need pecuniary assistance and have been in residence at the University throughout the year.

The joint special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on prorogation, despite the Governor's statement that he would countenance no request on the subject, met yesterday and decided to ask the Governor to prorogue the Legislature until August 27.

The Chicago *Farmers' Review*, in its summary of crop reports, based on reports from California, Tennessee, Kentucky and Northwestern States, says there is little or no change in winter wheat; if any, for the worse. Spring wheat looks well and grows finely. Oats are improving and promise a fine crop. The first planting of corn is poor, but the second is coming on better.

The bronze statue known as "The Stillhunt," representing a crouching panther about to spring on its prey, was unveiled in Central Park, New York, yesterday. There were no ceremonies. The statue is the work of Edward Kemeys, and was given to the park by twelve gentlemen, who do not wish their names to be made public.

The city of Beloit, Wis., was struck by a cyclone on Monday evening and a number of houses were damaged. One man was killed and several wounded. The Northwestern Railway bridge was blown down and the machinery room of the Rock River paper mills completely wrecked. A freight train on the Northwestern Railway, near Rimo, was picked up bodily, except the engine, and lifted from the track. William Gleason was seriously and W. E. Comstock, a traveling man, of Chicago, slightly hurt. Great damage was done by a wind storm in Dickinson and Clay Counties, Kansas, on Monday night. Thirteen buildings were blown down, and a little child was killed. The small village of Industry, in Clay County, was almost entirely destroyed.

Sailor Suits for Gentlemen.

White linen shirts with blue collars and cuffs and star embroidery, 50c. each; white linen duck broadfall pantaloons, $1; a blue cap for $1; entire outfit, $2.50.

GEO. C. HENNING, 410 Seventh street.

A Dog's Strange Arrival At a Studio.

An engraving of Woolner's bust of Tennyson, used as a frontispiece, and two beautiful full-page pictures of Thornycroft's masterpieces are among the illustrations to Edmund W. Gosse's "Living English Sculptors," in the June *Century*. The writer tells the following anecdote of the dog in the statue of "Artemis:" "In 1880 Mr. Thornycroft made another great stride forward with his 'Artemis,' a statue of heroic size, which has since been placed in marble in Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster. The goddess advances through the forest, and suddenly arrests her steps as she sees the quarry in front of her; with a dignified action she lays her hand over her right shoulder and takes an arrow from the quiver, which rests on her left. The other hand, with her bow in it, passes behind her back and is drawn against her right hip by her hound, which has strayed on the wrong side. This dog has been much admired, and a little anecdote concerning it, which has not been recorded, may be worth telling. The sculptor had arrived at the point when he wanted a hound as a model, and he could find none that suited him. On the very day when a dog was to have been finally fixed upon, there came to the studio door a very beautiful deer-hound, without any collar or mark of ownership, which seemed to have suffered much privation, and which absolutely refused to go away. The model was exactly what Mr. Thornycroft wanted, and while every effort was made to find the dog's master the charming creature sat for her portrait. Nobody claimed her, and she became the pet of the household; but the effects of her long exposure brought on a decline and, in spite of all the care that was taken of her, she died on the night of the day when the model was finished. A Greek would have said, with the utmost confidence, that the goddess had sent her, and when her work was done had taken her away again."

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Wonderful Growth of Country and Towns—Class of Improvements Going On—A Pointer to Manufacturers—Go West, Y. M.

Special Correspondence of THE EVENING CRITIC.

HURON, DAKOTA, June 8.

If at any juncture upon one of my three annual trips over the southeastern portion of this Territory I have possessed any doubt as to the real permanency of the improvements undergoing here they are wholly dispelled by the observations I have made during the past fortnight. I have just returned from a long run over the country toward Watertown, Redfield and other points north of here, and many places south of this point; I have talked to merchants, lawyers and farmers of the improvements going on, and I have looked with my own eyes and drawn comparisons with the face of the country now and one and two years ago, and I conclude that the

Progress of the Territory

during that time will outshine anything in the line of frontier improvements this country has ever known. The excitement which took possession of and lifted Kansas upward a decade or more since is not a circumstance to what has been done here during the last half decade. I say this in the face of the patent fact that travelers in Dakota are proverbial for lying, and knowing that, it goes for the mere saying that a residence in this Territory of only a few days breeds prevarication in nature and bends one to an inclination to the perverse side of rectitude and truth.

And this improvement is not of the mushroom sort—no, not by any means. For instance, Watertown is but a three-year-old, and there are substantial brick blocks, large hotels and splendid residences, and all the hum that 3,000 people and a division of a great railroad like the Chicago & Northwestern, with huge repair shops, depots and elevators can make. The beautiful, rolling prairies in every direction are dotted with elegant farmhouses, to one of which, three miles south, the public telephone lines are extended, and many farms are already inclosed by barbed wire or hedge fences. There are all the indications of lasting improvement that makes Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and other Western States what they are. The people are in earnest.

Growth of Towns.

I stopped a few days in Watertown in the latter part of May, 1881. Watertown, although but twenty or thirty miles over the Minnesota line, is one of the towns of which the populace of Eastern Dakota are proud, and justly proud, too. The place at that time was about as much of a town as one could make of three of the most sparsely settled blocks of South Washington. The first place I stopped in Dakota last week upon my arrival from Washington was Watertown. I was amazed at the improvements wrought since I saw it first. There are now full 2,000 souls there. Majestic brick blocks, a half-dozen good hotels, three banks and scores of fine business rooms stocked with elegant goods; a number of churches, a fine schoolhouse and beautiful residences are now on every hand. The town is, in Western parlance, a "boomer." And yet it is not one of those places which has sprung up under excitement. On the contrary, its growth has been more steady than any town I've seen in the Territory. It has come up from necessity, its growth being pushed by development of the country surrounding it. I am told that no county in the Territory has so large an acreage of wheat this spring as Coddington, the seat of which is Watertown. Watertown will continue to grow at the rate of 1,000 people annually, and will not cease its growth a single day. Its superior agricultural district will push it ahead continually, by sheer force. One of the largest flouring mills in the Territory has just gone up there. Her citizens gave the proprietor a snug sum to locate there. He will make a fortune. There is no place in the Territory where manufactories can do better, and there are no towns whose people will give greater encouragement to manufacturers than Watertown. I was shown figures by the Hon. A. C. Mellette, ex-register of the United States Land Office and one of the leading citizens, proving that there is

Immense Money in Manufacturing

there. There is no sale for use for wheat, oat, flax and other straw in that section, and anything that can be manufactured from straw would pay like a Tabor gold mine in Watertown. I am sure of this. There's big money in the manufacture of starch and hominy, and cracked wheat and oat meal, too. In short there's fortune in the manufacture of anything that can be made from the products of the country there—wheat, rye, oats, flax, potatoes, corn, etc., and the citizens offer encouragement in the way of money—good, hard dollars—to manufacturers who will locate there. The unmanufactured material is cheap, and the manufactured articles are sold at good prices. I acknowledge that I'm partial to Watertown. She has the country, the enterprise and the people. Then the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are interesting themselves in the place, and that settles it. With their aid any place will succeed. I was told in Chicago the other day by the Hon. Charles E. Simmons, land commissioner of the Great Northwestern, that Watertown, Huron and Pierre are to be the great towns this side of the Missouri River. Mr. Simmons is a truthful and well-posted gentleman; but I need no confirmation of the statement, my own eyesight has convinced me. And while I think of it, I may as well remark that I've been over pretty much all of the agricultural portion of the Territory, and I find that the most thrifty towns and the most fertile soil is found along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad—and yet I don't get a cent for saying this, I am sorry to remark.

Huron is a thriving place. She has everything to make her a city of 10,000 people within five years. She is a railroad centre. She has the enterprise, the money, will—everything. She is booming. But of her again I will speak.

General Observations.

It is a pity that the thousands of idle laborers of the East do not come here and go on farms. There is a great demand for farm laborers. Wages range from $30 to $45 a month with board.

I often hear it said, especially in the East, "Oh! if there would be a failure of crops, there wouldn't be enough railroad capacity to take the people out of Dakota." Wherever I've been I have found well-filled granaries and corncribs—that is, in the country where there have been two or three crops raised. The people can stand disappointment here about as well as in any new country on the globe. They can raise enough in one year to keep them five. They have come to stay.

There never was such excitement at any place as at Bismarck, the newly-selected capital. Residence lots, a mile from the city, sell at $2,000 to $6,000, I am told, and quarter-sections of land two miles away, sell at high as $40,000. There are steps already being taken there for the erection of the Territorial buildings.

The crops growing are late, but they are better than they are in Ohio and adjoining States. Wheat is slow, but will surely average twenty bushels to the acre. It is the Northwestern Territories and States which will help us out on wheat this year.

CEDRIC.

Cumberland Coal Trade.

The shipments from the mines of the Cumberland coal region for the week ending Saturday, June 9, were 54,342 tons, and for the year to that date 944,466 tons, an increase of 439,077 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1882. The coal was shipped as follows: To Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and local points—week, 25,336 tons; year, 564,268 tons; increase over last year, 139,317 tons. To Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—week, 19,402 tons; year, 203,904 tons; increase over last year, 198,308 tons. To Pennsylvania Railroad—week, 9,604 tons; year, 176,293 tons; increase over last year, 101,450 tons.

The Accumulation

of odd pants, selected from the shelves out of the regular stock, to be sold at half price, Eiseman Bros., clothiers and tailors, corner Seventh and E.

Lines to a Great Fisherman.

Chester Arthur, General Arthur, do be careful
what you do!
In the noble band of fishers there is none can
equal you.
Whether casting flies for salmon in Victoria's
cold domain,
Or our native bass alluring, you have never
fished in vain.
Famous fishers lived before you, by the Solway and the Trent;
But the best of them were naught beside our
Fisher President.
Now there comes a fearful rumor of the spoiling of your sport,
Of a fishing craze upon you, but of quite another sort.
You are now, they dare to whisper, seeking
fly or spoon or worm
For a different kind of fishing—angling for a
second term.
And are sorting out your tackle, overhauling
all your gear,
Wild to catch the Presidential fish that swims
this way next year.
Chester Arthur, General Arthur, are you, then,
at last a fool?
Will you risk your handsome person in that
dark and dangerous pool?
Will you throw away your honor with your
comfort and your ease?
Will you drink the wine of glory and attempt
to drain the lees?
Think of Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, what they
had and what they lost;
Then, before you try your tackle, stop awhile
and count the cost.
Fish for bullheads, suckers, sturgeon—anything on earth but that!
Smash the Presidential bee that stings you so
within your hat!
Better far with quiet Wheeler in the North
Woods spend your days,
Or with Rutherford the Fraudful in Ohio
meadows graze.
Be not driven to retirement; let it come, as
come it will,
Spite of all your bait and tackle, spite of all
your care and skill.

TO AID THE CELESTIALS.

Americans Willing to Volunteer in the Franco-Chinese War.

The hostilities between France and China were being considered at the Chinese Legation this afternoon by a delegation of attaches, who stood with uncovered heads beneath the shade trees which line the street in front of the legation building. Besides the Orientals, several Americans were present, frequently interjecting remarks and suggestions. THE CRITIC paused as he reached the group, and after a few bashful maneuvers joined the sidewalk gathering.

"I tell you," said one of the Chinamen in the best English he could muster, "the Americans are a brave people and full of fight."

"What makes you think so?" asked one of Uncle Sam's subjects, who was diligently engaged mopping the perspiration from his forehead.

"Because," replied the Oriental, "the legation has received every day since France started into this unjust war numbers of letters from Americans, volunteering to go to China and enter the service of the Emperor. One was received yesterday from a prominent ex-Confederate officer, who is very anxious to enter the service."

"Will any of them be accepted?" asked THE CRITIC.

"I think so. But we cannot say until the Minister communicates with the Government of China on the subject."

Saying which a motion to adjourn prevailed.

It is understood also that several United States naval officers have applied for leaves of absence to join the Chinese navy during the continuance of hostilities. Commodore Walker, in referring to the matter to-day, said that no action had been taken yet by the Department.

The Monument to General Thayer.

The statue in honor of General Sylvanus Thayer, "the father of the Military Academy," erected by the Alumni Association of the Military Academy, was unveiled yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Among the many in attendance were fully one hundred members of the alumni, said to be the largest gathering of that body ever seen at West Point. Among the distinguished persons presented were Generals Grant and Sherman, Secretary Lincoln, Adjutant-General Drum, Brigadier-General Terry, Colonel Moulton, of St. Louis, nephew of General Thayer, and M. DeBille, Danish minister. The exercises began at the post chapel, where General George W. Cullom, who was graduated from West Point in 1833, the last year of General Thayer's superintendency, read an address upon his life, character and services.

Bradlaugh's Challenge.

London Cor. N. Y. Sun.

At the appointed time Mr. Bradlaugh, amid vociferous cheerings, ascended the platform. His delivery, at first low, as though his lungs were weak, gradually grew stronger, till it vibrated like an incessant roll of thunder. His speech was eloquent and clever. It was enthusiastically received. His appeals from what the speaker called the treason of the Commons to the rights of the people won a tempest of applause. It would have fared badly indeed with certain members of the House if they had been within the reach of some of my neighbors. The speaker very ably contended that the Commons had committed treason against the Constitution by preventing him from serving his constituents, although he had been lawfully elected by them, as admitted by the House itself; for if he had not been legally qualified to sit, why was not a new writ issued for Northampton? No legal disqualifications could be urged against his return. He was therefore one of the Commoners of England, and business should not go on in Parliament, without his taking part in it, for it was not only his right, but his duty to do so. "If the House of Commons," urged the orator, amid a fresh volley of cheers, "would, by its mere resolution alone, override law, what reasonable security was there for the life, liberty or property of any subject of the nation?" Then he went on to remark that he was afraid, as it has been said that the House had gone too far to recede; yet one of them must recede, and he would not. The loud but unmistakably propitious tumult which greeted this fierce challenge foretells that the burgess for Northampton will be backed in his campaign by no half-hearted followers, and that we may soon have to record something more conclusive than mere "glove meetings."

Turning then against those who had assailed him the most in the Commons, the radical orator swayed himself with bitter sarcasm, crushing under foot all consideration of rank or past glory. He let out especially with remarkable spirit against Lord Randolph Churchill, until he figuratively got him in chancery, as one of my neighbors had it. Having reminded the meeting that Lord Randolph had said that he (Mr. Bradlaugh) had been elected by the dregs and scum of Northampton, he asked whether anything could be more insolent and at the same time more awkward than this definition of a most honorable body of citizens by the descendant of the man who was forever selling his country, and who enriched his family by robbing soldiers of their bread and starving them to death.

Rarely have political assemblies shown so little foresight and judgment as have been displayed by the Commons in this affair. Mr. Bradlaugh was quite in the wrong at first. They have helped him out of his position and have put themselves in his place. He was disliked and ill-supported. They have given the prestige and power of a martyr, and now should there be broken heads and ugly riots the fault will lie with them.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of a large, illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Sunday-school Statistics.

Mr. J. D. Phipps, secretary of the international S. S. executive committee, furnishes the following items relative to the Sunday-school work:

The fourth international S. S. convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., June 11, 12 and 13, 1884, and the work of gathering statistics is in active progress.

The returns hitherto reported to E. Payson Porter, statistical secretary at Philadelphia, from a majority of the States and provinces show that (according to the U. S. census of 1880) of the percentage of population in the Sunday-school, Maryland stands at the head with 2,042 Sunday-schools and a total membership of 233,575, being about twenty-five per cent. of her population.

Connecticut is the nearest to this, having about 24½ per cent. Virginia and West Virginia, with Vermont, Iowa and New Hampshire, have 20 per cent. The other States grade down until Texas is reached with only 5 per cent. In Maryland the Methodist Episcopal Church has 497 schools with a total membership of 66,937.

The M. E. Church South has 9,814 scholars, and the total membership in all the schools of all branches of the Methodist Church in Maryland (not including the colored), is 91,904.

The Methodist Episcopal (colored) and the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools number, in membership, 31,805.

Next, in point of numbers, in the Sunday-school in Maryland, is the Protestant Episcopal denomination with 19,645 members.

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