must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot.—(Letter of Acceptance.

There is not a Republican community where any man may not advocate without fear his political beliefs. There is not a Republican voting precinct where any man, whatever may have been his relation to the flag during the war, may not freely exercise his right to vote. There is not one such precinct where the right of a Confederate soldier freely to cast the ballot of his choice would not be defended by the Union veterans of the war.—(Speech, Aug. 17, 1888.

There is not a man fit to transact the duties of the simplest vocation from day to day that does not know that the Republican majorities in three or four of the Southern States are suppressed and not allowed to find expression at the ballot-box. . . . There has not been written in the history of any civilized nation a more abominable, cruel, bloody page than that which describes the treatment of the poor blacks in the South since those States passed under Democratic control. Why are they not allowed to vote? Because they want to vote the Republican ticket. —(Speech, Nov. 26, 1887.

The free South has at last turned her face toward the sun, and will ere long eclipse all of her ante-bellum achievements in production. This result will sooner and more surely be achieved by self-reliant industry than by Congressional bounties.—(Speech, Aug. 18, 1882.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The law regulating appointments to the classified Civil Service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the Convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the Civil Service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform. —(Letter of Acceptance.

I insist that it is a common principle, applicable as well to the service of the United States and its employes as to the service of corporations and individuals and their employes, that when a man has once earned the salary stipulated by law or fixed by contract, has earned it by the stipulated hours of work, it is his, absolutely his; and the principle sought to be introduced here is that the Government may follow that money into his control and dictate the use of it to him. The Government of the United States cannot prohibit any man from using money that is his for any legitimate purpose.—(Speech, April 18, 1882.

The President of the United States repeatedly put himself under pledge, not simply in his public utterances but in private letters, voluntarily written, in favor of such a policy. It went through all the land to those Republicans in office who had a fragment, small or large, of a legal term to serve, that if they discharged their duties faithfully and honestly they would not be disturbed in serving out the remainder of their term. It has turned out that it was a deceptive feast to which these gentlemen were invited. It was almost as full of deception and as fatal in its results as some of those feasts of old story to which men were invited for purpose of assassination.—(Speech, March 26, 1886.

THE UNION VETERANS.

My countrymen, it is no time now to use the apothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country.—(Speech, Aug. 1, 1888.

You recall the incidents of the great war, not in malice, not to stir or to revive sectional divisions, or to remark sectional lines, but because you believe that it is good for the Nation that loyalty to the flag and heroism in its defence should be remembered and honored. There is not a veteran here, in this Republican club of veterans, who does not desire that the streams of prosperity in the Southern States shall run bank-full. There is not one who does not sympathize with her plague-stricken communities, and rejoice in every new evidence of her industrial development. The Union veterans never sought to impose hard conditions upon the brave men they vanquished.—(Speech to Veterans, Sept. 29, 1888.

Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the War, and of the families of their dead comrades, should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice, and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.—(Letter of Acceptance.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The people of Dakota are disfranchised and deprived of their appropriate influence in the Electoral College only because the prevailing sentiment in the Territory is Republican. The case of Washington Territory is more recent, but not more flagrant. If we appropriately express sympathy with the cause of Irish home rule, shall we not also demand home rule for Dakota and Washington and insist that their disfranchisement shall not be prolonged? There is a sense of justice, of fairness, that will assert itself against these attempts to coin party advantage out of public wrong. The day when men can be disfranchised or shorn of their political power for opinion sake must have an end in our country.—(Speech, July 26, 1888.

The declaration of the Convention against "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the Convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage-worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.—(Letter of Acceptance.

That condition of things which makes Ireland a land of tenants and which holds in vast estates the lands of England must never find footing here. Small farms invite the church and the school-house into the neighborhood. Therefore it was that in the beginning the Republican party declared for free homes of a quarter section each. That policy should be perpetuated as long as our public domain lasts, and all our legislation should tend in the direction which I have indicated.—(Speech, August 3, 1888.

We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract and the Chinese. These two thoughts are twin thoughts; the same logic supports both, and the Republican party holds them as the dual conclusion of one great argument.—(Speech,, August 15, 1888.

The home is the best, as it is the first, school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in our schools, valuable as their instruction is. It is in the home that we first learn obedience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that bore us, that which is virtuous, consecrated and pure. I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in aught else. By the beneficent Homestead law it created more than a half million of homes, by the Emancipation Proclamation it converted a million cattle pens into homes. And it is still true to those principles that will preserve contentment and prosperity in our homes. I greet you as men who have been nurtured in such homes, and call your thoughts to the fact that the Republican party has always been and can be trusted to be friendly to all that will promote virtue, intelligence and morality in the homes of our people.—(Speech, Aug. 14, 1888.

PATRIOTIC REMINISCENCES.

The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more perfect Union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation, are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts.—(Acceptance of nomination, July 4, 1888.

The calendar of our political saints does not omit one name that was conspicuous in peace or war. We can celebrate Jackson's birthday or the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, because he stood for the unity of the Nation and his victory confirmed it in the respect of the world. There is no song of patriotism that we do not sing in our meetings. There is no marble that has been builded to perpetuate the glory of our soldiers about which we may not appropriately assemble and proclaim the principles that we advocate. We believe in our country and give it our love and first care. We have always advocated that policy in legislation which was promotive of the interests and the honor of our country.—(Speech, Sept. 29, 1888.

THE NINES ABROAD.

A BASEBALL TOUR OF THE WORLD.

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Honolulu, Nov. 25.—Mr. Spalding's ambitious project of introducing baseball to all the great nationalities of the world seems to be in a fair way of becoming accomplished, and while a definite decision is still held in abeyance, there is every reason to believe that the return home of the baseball combination will be by the way of the Atlantic Ocean. The one thing upon which everything hinges is the nature of the advices which Mr. Spalding will receive at Sydney from his agent in England. The ball-players composing the two teams have received the news of the possible extension of the trip with expressions of enthusiastic delight, and look forward, with a desire verging on intensity, to making a trip the thought of which, a few weeks ago, they would have regarded as a vague and fantastic dream.

The course of the tour is as yet merely an outline, but it would not be surprising if you would shortly have to publish Anson's attempt to knock "fungoes" over the Pyramids and indulging in a "kick" at the Sphinx because a decision did not meet with his approval. You will probably be amused by reading the translation of a baseball game in classic and technical German, or hearing of Ward's attempt to coach his men in pure and undefiled French on the Champs Elysees, or some other place where the volatile Frenchmen may give the ball tossers a chance.

When questioned on the subject Mr. Spalding said: "I want to state emphatically at the outset that nothing definite in regard to the trip around the world has yet been decided upon. Everything depends upon the character of the advices I receive at Sydney from my agents in England. The first idea that such a trip might be made successfully came from a friend in England, and has led me to take it up in a business-like way before making any decisive arrangements. As our time is limited, and I feel it a duty to have the players with their respective clubs by April 1, our stay in some places will necessarily be short. Should the venture finally be decided upon it will probably shorten our stay in Australia several weeks, depending more or less upon our success there. But if the Continental trip should not develop favorably we shall remain in Australia two months, according to our original programme. As I have at present planned out our course, we may leave Sydney for the West by the steamer that sails on January 5. We will probably make our first stop at Ceylon. From there we may go to Calcutta, thence by mail overland to Delhi and Bombay. We will again take the steamer crossing the Arabian Sea, sailing up through the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez to Alexandria. We will also visit Cairo and try to make a flying visit to the Pyramids. After leaving Egypt, if we can make steamer connections, we will go to Constantinople. If not, we will sail direct to Brindisi. From thence we will go to Naples, Rome, Florence, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Queenstown, and thence set sail for America. I shall make an especial effort to lengthen our sojourns in the principal European capitals, and shall try and give the boys ten days in Paris."

The arrival of the steamer at the Hawaiian Islands had a strong feature of interest entirely apart from the fact that it carried the Chicago and All-America baseball teams. It was the first to bring tidings of news of the Presidential election in the United States. The vessel had not yet been made fast to the wharf when loud cries were heard from shore asking: "Who is elected?" Some one on board yelled in return, "Harrison," and those whose political inclinations were in harmony with the Republican candidate sent up an enthusiastic cheer. As the vessel was made fast the crowd pressed close to the edge of the wharf and one individual asked: "How did New-York go?" Another inquired in the same breath about the political result in California, another in Indiana and soon each had asked about the result in his home State. The answer was of course nearly always "Harrison." It evidently quite undid one individual. After nearly all the responses had been made he stepped forward and exclaimed "My God, tell me, what of Texas?"

It will doubtless surprise people in the United States to learn that their election is carried on here with nearly every formality that characterizes it at home. Two polling places are arranged; at one only citizens of the United States are allowed to vote, at the other it is a sort of free-to-all at which every one may vote irrespective of nationality. The first doubtless gives the actual sentiment of the majority of Americans on the island. In order to vote certificates of citizenship must be presented and oaths are administered in due conformity with the law. Doubtful voters are challenged and every precaution is taken to secure a fair and honest vote. The result of the vote at the strictly American polling place was Harrison and Morton, 350; Cleveland and Thurman, 336; Curtis and Wigginton, 32; Fisk and Brooks, 7. At the other place Cleveland had a small majority, said to have been due to the large number of English votes that were cast.

THE ORANGE KING OF FLORIDA.

HE FURNISHES SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE GROWING OF FRUIT IN HIS STATE.

Marion County, in the centre of Florida, is celebrated for producing one-fourth of the orange crop of that State. It has large groves of natural growth situated in the midst of rich hummocks, those adjacent to Citra, its principal shipping point, covering over 2,500 acres, and containing 75,000 full-bearing trees. J. A. Harris, a resident of this district, and known throughout the State as the "orange king of Florida," has been visiting New-York and furnishes some interesting data concerning the cultivation of this and other fruit. He said:

"Marion County will furnish over half a million boxes of oranges this year, or more than any other three counties put together. The crop of the State averages from two and one-half to three million boxes. The majority of the groves are of spontaneous growth and stand just where nature planted them, hence the fruit, being of wild origin, is sour and bitter. This stock is the best to graft upon, and when budded to the best sweet varieties the new wood is all sweet above the graft and produces the most luscious fruit, a tree taking three to four years to bear. I was born and brought up at Lake Harris, and when at the age of twenty-two I moved to Citra and bought a grove the country was a wood, boasting one pine cabin and four inhabitants. All of the oranges were of wild growth and consequently sour, so I grafted them and made them sweet, studied the nature of the fruit, kept the ground clean and well-fertilized, and for eighteen years have diligently pursued the business, and as a result my grove of 200 acres this year yields 50,000 boxes of oranges, which is greater than the yield of any other grove in the State. Bishop, Hoit & Co., my neighbors, have a grove of 175 acres and are the second largest, and the Lindsay or Crescent Orange Company, also in this district, are the third largest growers.

"At Citra we confine our labor to men as far as picking, packing and shipping are concerned, but boys do the wrapping and at some groves girls also assist at wrapping. The wages of the men average from $1 to $3 a day, yet as they do the bulk of the heavy or outdoor work they, as a rule, command the latter figure, the boys earning all the way from 50 cents to $1 25 a day. The busy season begins in November and lasts until April. The force is about equally divided between the colored and white people, the former doing the picking and the latter the packing and shipping. What do they do during the remainder of the year? Why, new groves have to be laid out, land cultivated, weeded and kept clear to prevent the trees from becoming diseased, and this takes all summer. This of course does not require so many men as during harvest season, still there is always plenty of work between opening up the new and keeping the old groves in proper condition. Some of the hands hire out on farms, orchards, cotton, tobacco or sugar plantations.

"You ask if many bananas or pineapples are grown in this district. Only a few, for table use. At Indian River, further South, bananas, pineapples and cocoanuts, which are largely tropical or open-air plants, are grown extensively. Oranges are more profitable to us and next to them limes, lemons, citron and grape fruit. By the way, tobacco growing is attracting great attention and becoming a considerable industry, especially the finer grades, which flourish on hummock land and in quality are equal to any brought from Cuba.

"Speaking of the fruit culture in Marion County, it has only one drawback, namely, lack of water. April and May being the dry season, the young fruit drops off; hence, there is some waste, and an improved system of irrigation is needed. Wells have been sunk successfully along the Atlantic Coast and St. John River, but in the interior, although borings have been made to a depth of 1,000 feet, the flow of water is insufficient for practical purposes. The only disease prevalent is that of scale insects of many kinds, which sap the life out of the fruit, but by keeping the trees well trimmed and the land clear and well fertilized, the business cannot fail go be successful. Of one thing I am strenuously in favor, and that is, confining our shipments to one or two Eastern markets, where all consignments would be sold at an exchange. This would guard against an overstocked market and the loss incident to perishable goods, and the advantage gained would be this, at least, that goods would sell on their merits and prices could be regulated. Citra has now 500 inhabitants and ships 250,000 boxes of oranges annually, and in other portions of the county there are numberless groves that ship from 100 to 10,000 boxes of the fruit with the return of every season."

FOR WARNER MILLER.

JOHN F. PLUMMER VISITING GENERAL HARRISON.

HIS SUGGESTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT NOT KNOWN—AN IMPRESSION THAT HE URGED THE CLAIMS OF THE EX-SENATOR—JOHN S. WISE DEPRECIATING THE MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF MAHONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—This has been the liveliest Sunday politically that Indianapolis has seen for a good many weeks. The inauguration of Governor Hovey, which takes place to-morrow, and the meeting of the Indiana Electoral College on the same day, have drawn together almost all the prominent Republicans of the State, and the hotel corridors are crowded with gossiping politicians.

But, even this local ferment has passed comparatively unnoticed alongside the interest aroused by the arrival of two conspicuous Republicans from the East—John F. Plummer, the well-known dry-goods merchant of New-York, and John S. Wise, now of New-York also, but recently the leader of the anti-Mahone forces in Virginia. Both men came here, as the experts are confident, on political missions, though the ex-Congressman from Richmond says that his visit here was largely an accident. The significance of Mr. Wise's visit lies in the fact that the Mahone delegation had scarcely gotten out of town when he arrived.

It is well known that Mr. Plummer is an ardent friend of Warner Miller and would like to see Mr. Miller represent New-York in the Cabinet. Mr. Plummer got here about noon, and after communicating with General Harrison and receiving a call from Mr. McKee, the General's son-in-law, went up to the house to make his call this evening. As the president of the Harrison and Morton Dry-Goods Campaign Club, a conspicuous member of the Union League Club, and the Republican Club, and one of the hardest and most disinterested workers in the Presidential canvass, General Harrison looked upon Mr. Plummer apparently as a level-headed and honest observer of New-York politics. What advice he gave the President-elect is, of course, a secret. But it is surmised that he urged Mr. Miller's claims for a place in the Cabinet on the ground that he believed him to be the real choice of the people of New-York for such an office, and that the genuine sentiment of the party demands his selection. Mr. Plummer thinks that if there is a compromise between Mr. Miller and Mr. Platt, Cornelius N. Bliss is the man who is most likely to represent New-York in the next Cabinet.

Mr. Plummer will go back to New-York to-morrow. He waited over here for the arrival of his friend Arthur E. Bateman, of the Wall Street firm of Green & Bateman, who came here late to-night on a special car. Mr. Bateman was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in June from the VIIIth Assembly District of New-York City. He believes that he knows the business sentiment of the city, however, and will call on General Harrison to back up Mr. Plummer's views. Mr. Plummer is the first conspicuous New-Yorker, it may be added, who has come here at all in the interest of Warner Miller for a Cabinet place.

If John S. Wise's visit was an accident, it was an accurately timed one. Mr. Wise says he was in Akron, Ohio, on some law business, a suit of the Central Union Telephone Company of that place, against the Sprague Electrical Railway Company of New-York, of which he is the counsel. Having a Sunday on his hands, he made up his mind to run over to Indianapolis and have a talk with the President-elect. He did not know that the Mahone delegation had been here, and had not come on to offset the Mahone boom. Mr. Wise got here in the morning, and, after a call on John C. New, went over to see General Harrison. He found the family just about to go to luncheon, and was invited to stay for that meal. After luncheon he had a long talk with the President-elect.

"I am out of politics," said Mr. Wise, after he had come down to the hotel again, "and would not go out of my way to say a bad word of any one. But I think that putting General Mahone in the Cabinet would be a political disaster. It would be ruinous, not only in Virginia, but the whole South." Mr. Wise went on to say that the factional fight in the Petersburg district had been chiefly responsible for the loss of Virginia in November.

"Both candidates in the IVth District," he continued, "were Mahone men. Neither had any connection with my following. The outcome of the fight was that the Democratic candidate for Congress won and the electoral ticket got only 3,000 majority instead of the 7,000 or 8,000 that the district usually gives. A normal majority there would have made the State Republican. Now, take my old district, the Richmond one. With a Mahone man running for Congress, it reduced the Democratic majority from 2,000 to 200. I yielded everything to General Mahone in the hope of saving the State for General Harrison, but the family fight in the Petersburg district was sprung, and that lost the electoral vote."

Mr. Wise is not looking for an office for himself or for any of his friends. He went back to Akron to-night, after saying that General Harrison had promised him to go to Virginia on a shooting trip after he gets through with the politicians. Mr. Wise has some fine bird dogs, and the President-elect is anxious to try a shot over them.

Ex-Senator W. J. Arkell and his party from Canajoharie, N. Y., will arrive here to-morrow morning. They are understood to be coming to talk in the interest of ex-Senator Platt.

MR. PHELPS ON THE CABINET-MAKERS.

Washington, Jan. 13 (Special).—"Do you believe that General Harrison has yet tendered a place in the Cabinet to any man, directly or indirectly?" was asked of William Walter Phelps. "I do not," he replied, adding: "Why, General Harrison has not yet been formally elected President. The Electoral Colleges in the several States do not meet and vote for President and Vice-President until the second Monday in January and General Harrison will not be President-elect until that duty has been performed. A good many of the Cabinet-makers seem to have forgotten that the new law passed last year changed the date of voting by the Electoral Colleges from the first Wednesday in December to the second Monday in the following January, and that their Cabinet speculations therefore are somewhat premature. I have no idea that General Harrison has offered a place in the Cabinet to any man as yet, or that he will do so before he knows the result of the meetings of the electors for President and Vice-President in the several States. Neither do I believe that any man has received an intimation from General Harrison that such an offer will be made to him."

THE THIRTEEN CLUB HAS A DINNER.

The Thirteen Club sat down to its seventh anniversary festival at the Restaurant Frascati, No. 6 West Twenty-eighth-st., at exactly thirteen minutes past 8 o'clock last evening. R. W. Ellison acted as toastmaster. Among the toasts were "The Superstition of Hanging People on Friday," C. W. A. Burtis; "Something about the Club," David McAdam; "Superstitions of Unbelievers," W. W. Niles; and "Superstitions of Literary Men," Stephen Fisk. In front of each plate was placed a lighted candle, each member being expected to retire when his candle had burned out. The following officers were elected, 284 votes being cast: Chief ruler, David McAdam; first vice-ruler, C. W. A. Burtis; second vice-ruler, W. W. Niles; scribe, Joel S. Hood; receiver, C. W. Forey; archivist, Jacob A. Abarbannell; marshal, R. W. Ellison; custodian, W. Fowler; toastmaster, E. P. Wilder; intendent, Lucius M. Sheldon, jr.; gazetteer, P. C. Hamilton; historian, Henry A. Heiser; artist, M. J. Lichtenberg.

AN INFANT PHILANTHROPIST.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The following pretty incident shows how well our little Boston boys—some of them—are being brought up. In one of the street-cars the other day was a colored woman, poorly but neatly dressed, and carrying a large basket. Beside her sat her little boy, many shades blacker than his mother, and comfortably bundled up in a red worsted scarf. Presently an elegant looking lady entered the car, leading a handsome little fellow, with long, light curls and a fur-trimmed velvet coat. He carried a white paper bag of confectionery, which he opened and began to eat. No sooner did he spy the boy of ebony than he slid off from his seat, ran up to him and piled his black hands full of marshmallows from his bag. Just as the car stopped he regained his mother's side, and said, in a clear, piping voice: "I's awful sorry for him, mamma, 'cos his face is so black!" He had given practical evidence of his sympathy, for he had only four mallows left, and his face shone with pity and generous feeling.

A REMARKABLE WEATHER REMINISCENCE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

"Speaking of that farmer who mowed Thursday in New-Hampshire," an aged Newburyporter remarked in a city restaurant yesterday; "I remember the year before I was born they ploughed in Newburyport every month." How he accomplished the feat of memory would be hard to explain, but as he may be the "oldest inhabitant" of the city at the mouth of the Merrimack, of course his statement regarding the weather of the memorable year preceding his birth must be received with proper respect.

YOUNG MEN AS NURSES.

A SCHOOL WHERE THEY MAY BE TRAINED.

THE REQUIREMENTS DEMANDED OF THOSE WHO SEEK TO FIT THEMSELVES FOR THIS EXCELLENT WORK.

The Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses presents a fine opportunity for the thorough education of young men of intelligence and good moral character who desire to be fitted for the work of nursing the sick. It is under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and was informally opened on December 17. The school presents an attractive appearance. On the first floor are the offices of the warden, the committee room, the reception room and the private rooms of the janitor and his wife, who is the matron; the kitchen and dining-room. On the other four floors are forty-seven bed-rooms.

The committee has made arrangements with the authorities of Bellevue Hospital for giving two years' training to men desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to James F. O'Rourke, the warden of Bellevue Hospital, New-York, upon whose approval they will be received into the school for one month on probation. The acceptable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. The applicant should send, with answers to the paper of questions which may be obtained from Mr. O'Rourke, a letter from a responsible person testifying to his good moral character, and from a physician stating that he is in sound health. Applicants are received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. During the month of trial, and previous to obtaining a position in the school, the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to keep simple accounts and to take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that men of superior education and cultivation, when equally qualified for nurses, will be preferred to those who do not possess these advantages.

The Warden has full power to decide as to their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them. He can also, with the approval of the committee, discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school, but receive no other compensation. All clothing must be plainly marked.

Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil nurses, after agreeing to remain two years in the Training School for Nurses, and to obey the rules of the School and Hospital. They will reside in the Home, and serve for the first year as assistants in the wards of Bellevue; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the Warden, either to act as nurses in the Hospital or be sent in private cases among the rich and poor.

The pay for the first year is $12 a month, for the second year $15. This sum is allowed for the dress, text-books and other personal expenses of the nurse, and is in nowise intended as wages, it being considered that the education given is a full equivalent for their services. They are required, after the month of probation, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the Institution.

The day-nurses are on duty from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. They are also often given an afternoon during the week, and have a right to the half of Sunday. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year. As the Institution is unsectarian there are no religious services connected with it, and all nurses are expected to attend the place of worship they prefer once on Sunday.

The instruction includes the dressing of blisters, burns, sores and wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups and leeches; the best method of friction to the body and extremities; the management of helpless patients; making beds; moving, changing, giving bath in bed and preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints; the preparing, cooking and serving of delicacies for the sick.

Training is now given in the care of the insane. The nurses will also receive instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards; to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected; to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence—as delirium or stupor—breathing, sleep, conditions of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicines, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the head nurses. Lectures, recitations and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended the nurses thus trained can chose their own field of labor, whether in hospitals, in private families or in district nursing among the poor. On leaving the school they will, after passing the final examination, each receive a diploma signed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and the Executive Committee of the School.

The managers of the school are Dr. A. L. Loomis, chairman; Dr. W. F. Fluhrer, Dr. J. D. Bryant, Dr. G. L. Peabody, Ogden Mills and J. G. McCullough.

"THE ARIZONA KICKER."

THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN THE WILD WEST.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Not Our Fault.—We want it distinctly understood that we had nothing whatever to do with the unfortunate incident that occurred on Jackass Hill last Tuesday evening. Mrs. General Featherstone issued cards for a high coffee, and most of the elite of the town had gathered at her two-story adobe, when the sheriff swooped down and took away seven prisoners, mostly charged with horse stealing.

We neither gave them away nor knew that such a raid was intended, but this proves anew the folly of such gatherings. Society wants to show off, of course, but what's the use in collecting a crowd for the benefit of the Sheriff?

He Must Go.—While we have no personal feeling against Major Bigden, the present postmaster, the fiat has gone forth that he must go, and it would be useless for us to defend him. Indeed, when one looks over the last year, he must conclude that the Major has only himself to blame. The charges against him are:

1. Running the office on the one-man-power principle. In a new town like this all the boys want a hand in running the post office.

2. Refusing to circulate among the saloons and poker-rooms, and show that he didn't feel above the boys.

3. Putting on a heap of style whenever an inspector is here and refusing to introduce the boys.

He must go. He might be an ornament to New-York or Philadelphia, but he is too rich for the blood of a new Western town.

Becoming Serious.—Those young men who make a practice of firing into "The Kicker" office on their way up and down at night may be extracting a great deal of fun over it, but we are not. As long as they fired high no particular damage was done except to the stovepipe, but of late several bullets have whistled too close to our couch for comfort. We have been patient and forbearing, not wanting to deprive the boys of any legitimate amusement, but this firing must be stopped or we shall take vigorous measures against the shooters.

Hit Us Wrong.—We have several times announced that we had our "on" spells and our "off" spells in regard to fighting, and that citizens who tackled us must take their chances. Last Friday the old broken-backed hyena who edits the opposition sheet saw us get a letter in a mourning envelope at the post office, and he concluded it would be an "off" day with us, and pitched in to get satisfaction. The mourning envelope inclosed a letter from the bank at Tucson, giving notice that a draft sent for collection had been, much to our astonishment, collected.

The old reptile above referred to therefore hit us dead wrong, and he had no sooner put up his dukes than we went for him, and had him hollering for mercy inside of five minutes. He says in his issue of yesterday that he thought we were trying to draw a gun on him, but that is too thin. What he really thought was that we had hit him with a ton of granite.

We Had To.—We understand that some of our leading citizens blame us for the arrest of Colonel Jim Drake, who was pinched and taken to Omaha the other day. We did write a letter to the Sheriff that Jim was here and could be had any day in the week, but we had to. He not only persistently refused to subscribe for "The Kicker," but he avoided our grocery and dealt with non-advertisers. In addition to this Jim was getting puffed up and conceited, and he had an idea that he was running the town.

We want to be friendly with all, but we must be used right. The first duty of every man in this town who knows he is wanted by a Sheriff anywhere is to come in and subscribe. Price $2 per year, invariably in advance.

SCARLET FEVER IN CAMDEN.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Residents in the neighborhood of the Cooper Public School, on Third-st., above Linden, Camden, are frightened over an epidemic of scarlet fever of the most malignant type which has displayed itself in the neighborhood during the past week, with the final result of compelling the officials of the Board of Education to have the school closed for an indefinite period.

DEATH OF MRS. JAY GOULD.

HER HUSBAND AND CHILDREN WERE AT HER BEDSIDE.

SHE WAS UNCONSCIOUS FROM 10 P. M. ON SATURDAY UNTIL THE END AT 8:50 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT—A SKETCH OF HER LIFE.

Mrs. Jay Gould died at her home, No. 579 Fifth-ave., at 8:50 o'clock last evening. Her last illness began with a slight attack of paralysis, in September. Dr. Jared G. Baldwin, of No. 8 East Forty-first-st., who has been her only physician during her illness, did not regard the case at first as one of absolute danger, although the symptoms were sufficiently alarming to warrant him in giving it the most careful and constant attention. As time went on no settled improvement could be observed, and her condition grew gradually worse until November 6, when Mrs. Gould experienced a second and much more severe paralytic stroke. This paralyzed her entire right side and greatly affected her power of speech. It has since been with difficulty that she has been able to make her wishes and wants known. The doctor thinks that she suffered little pain, but from the time of the second stroke there has been little or no hope of prolonging her life. She was patient and resigned throughout her illness and apparently realized that her disease was beyond human control.

When Dr. Baldwin made his usual call on Saturday evening he found that Mrs. Gould was failing rapidly, and he did not leave her again until she died. At 10 p. m. she became completely unconscious and remained in this state until the end. Early yesterday she began perceptibly to sink, and George J. Gould and his wife and the other members of the family who had not remained all night at the bedside were summoned. Mr. Gould, with exception of a brief rest before daybreak yesterday morning, continued constantly at his wife's bedside, and the family mournfully awaited the final change. There were present when Mrs. Gould died, her husband, her sons, George, Edwin, Howard and Frank; her daughters, Helen and Anna, George's wife; Mrs. Gould's sisters, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Dickinson; the attending physician, Dr. Baldwin, and two or three trusted servants. Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gould's aged mother, who is afflicted with heart trouble, remained at her home, No. 518 Fifth-ave., and was not informed of her daughter's approaching death.

Mr. Gould, although fully prepared for the sad event, was deeply affected, as were all the children and family. The doctor thought, however, that no serious result to Mr. Gould's health was to be apprehended. While Mr. Gould was a good deal worn with so many weeks of anxiety and watching, there was nothing in his condition which rest and natural sleep would not repair. The funeral arrangements have not been announced.

Mrs. Gould was about forty-eight years old, or a few years younger than her husband. For several years she had been in delicate health, but her sickness was nervous rather than physical. She could not attend church or share in social pleasures, because of a fear that the excitement would be too great for her. Even when sitting at her own table with her family and perhaps one or two friends, she has been forced to leave her place as hostess on account of her nervous excitability. Sometimes she has returned after a brief absence, but her family and intimate friends were trained to regard her absence as a mere incident of ordinary household duties. It may be that this very nervousness was the basis of a complete devotion of her life to her husband and children. Naturally a woman of the kindliest disposition, she was forced by her weakness to make others the almoners of her bounty.

Mrs. Gould was a daughter of Daniel G. Miller, who amassed a fortune in the wholesale grocery trade. He lived in Fourth-ave., on the diagonal corner from the Everett House, where Jay Gould lived when he first came to New-York. The acquaintance was cemented by the purchase of a controlling interest in the Rutland and Washington Railroad, in which the father was largely interested. Mr. Miller promptly recognized the ability of the dark-haired young man who was a suitor for the hand of his daughter. It is pretty well understood that Mrs. Miller and the other daughters objected to the alliance, but they have lived to alter their first judgment. The home life of the Goulds has been an exceptionally happy one.

Six children will mourn the loss of a careful and affectionate mother. The oldest is George J. Gould, who is not yet twenty-four years old, but has been forced to relieve his father of a part of his heavy business burdens. He married a few years ago Miss Edith Kingdon, formerly at Daly's Theatre, and he has two sturdy sons. Mrs. Jay Gould's second son is about twenty-two years old and unmarried. Before he had finished his education at Columbia College, Edwin was called upon to assist his older brother in the management of some of their father's interests. He is rather taciturn in manner, but is said to possess excellent business qualities. He ranked well in college, besides taking great interest in athletic sports.

Miss Helen Gould, the oldest daughter, is nineteen years old, and throughout her mother's sickness was constantly at her bedside. She is a member of the Rev. Dr. Paxton's church and takes a special interest in the children of the parish. The next child is a promising boy of about sixteen, who was named Howard. He is decidedly handsome and shows much ability. The two younger children are Anna, who is about thirteen years old, and Frank, who is regarded as the baby of the family, although he is proud to think that he will soon enter on his teens.

At the time of her marriage Mrs. Gould was the possessor of almost $80,000. This sum she lent to her husband, who used it in the beginning of his prosperous career. For a time the outlook was not good for repayment. Mr. Gould, however, calculated his chances carefully, and his ventures finally turned out productively, though at first it seemed as though he would lose every dollar.

Indeed, it was not until he became acquainted with "Jim" Fisk, and they together got control of the Erie Railway, that his wife's thousands began to multiply themselves. With this capital he worked at the outset. As soon as he could do so, he set apart her property, and carried it along in separate investments, with her assent, however, and generally at her direction. She followed her husband's lead as a rule, though at times she indulged her own fancy or judgment. Thus, her wealth grew along with his, until about three years ago, when, it is said, she demanded an accounting from him. She jokingly declared that she would not trust him any longer, and desired to retire from Wall Street, to set a good example, if for nothing else. Mr. Gould ordered his bookkeepers to figure up his wife's interest exactly, and purchased all her stocks, bonds and other securities at their market value. She received over two million dollars. The money was invested in Government bonds and other securities of undoubted solidity.

It was Mrs. Gould's intention previous to her death, say her intimate friends, to divide this fortune among her daughters. What disposition has been made of it, however, is not yet known.

ABRAHAM LOTT.

Surrogate Abraham Lott, of Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Flatbush. He was elected to the office he held in 1885, and his term would not have expired until 1891. Previous to his election he held the office for a few months by appointment, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Bergen while in office. Surrogate Lott was fifty-eight years old, and was a son of Judge John A. Lott, of the Court of Appeals. His family has lived in Flatbush for two centuries. Johannes Lott, his great grandfather, was the first Surrogate of Kings County after the Revolution, and served when Flatbush was the county seat of Kings County.

He served from 1787 to 1793. Jeremiah Lott, the son of Johannes, filled the same office from 1814 to 1832. His son, John A., was first on the bench of the Supreme Court and then was elevated to the court of last resort. Abraham Lott studied law in the office of the firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, of which his father was the senior member, and which stood at the head of the bar of Kings County for many years. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and was one of the firm of A. & J. Z. Lott, of Brooklyn. His practice was chiefly in real estate matters. The only office he ever held was that of Surrogate. He was elected by the Democrats, his opponent being Horace Graves.

In the administration of his office he was successful, and few of his decisions have been overturned. Mr. Lott was a director of the Mechanics' Bank, of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company and the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, and he was connected with the Brooklyn Club and the Holland Society of New-York. He leaves a wife and three children. His death was due to Bright's disease, but his general health was good until the day before he died. He last attended to the duties of his office on Thursday, but was engaged with private business on Friday. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER T. McGILL.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 13 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Alexander T. McGill, age eighty