HENDRICKS

Talks Sense—He has no Exclusive Claims upon the Democratic Party to Become its Nominee for President—He Will Support the Choice of the Party Heartily.

Knoxville *Tribune*: "Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, at one time the favorite of the western Democracy as a Presidential candidate, lost much of his popularity just after the close of the Presidential contest in 1876 by his undignified attacks upon the head of the ticket, Mr. Tilden. The latter was not a favorite at that time and Mr. Hendricks either spoke of him in very bitter terms or permitted the impression to get abroad that he had done so. Before the subject of the nomination in 1880 had been broached, Mr. Hendricks declared that he would never—not even quoting the stale *Pinafore* proviso—accept the second place on the ticket again. He was credited about the same time with some very severe reflections upon the character and conduct of his associate in 1876. Whatever may have been thought of Mr. Tilden, certain it is that Mr. Hendricks's public criticisms upon him did not elevate the latter in the eyes of those who had faithfully supported both. Others could have made the same comments and nothing would have been thought of the matter, but it was thought to be an exhibition of very bad taste upon the part of Mr. Hendricks. We are glad to see, from a recently published interview, that Mr. Hendricks, who is not only a gentleman of ability and integrity, but a power in the west, has repudiated the sentiments that have so often been charged to him. He is reported as saying:

"'I have never denounced Mr. Tilden, nor have I censured him, even. I did not attempt to advise Mr. Tilden as to his course after the election in 1876. He decided his course without suggestions from me, and I have no doubt he thought he was doing that which would result the best for the country. As for myself, I have always thought it fortunate for me that I did not fill the Vice-Presidential office. I did not want it, because it would not add to the honors I have had conferred upon me by my countrymen, and, in a financial way, I think my profession quite as profitable.'

"Mr. Hendricks, it is safe to assume, is not averse to accepting the first place on the ticket that is to be made next year, but he talks about it very calmly and sensibly. It is plain to be seen that Mr. Tilden is no favorite with him, but he is dignified in expressing his opinions regarding him and indulges in none of the rude abuse that his injudicious friends had led us to expect from him. Of his own nomination and candidacy he says:

"'I do not ask a nomination as a matter of vindication. When a party elects a man to an office it vindicates him, if such a thing is necessary in politics. It does not or cannot assume the office afterward, that is another matter. At least it is so in my case. If I ask anything of my countrymen it will be upon my merits. I shall support any man whom my party will nominate. I have no exclusive claim on any nomination. The people, not aspirants, are the judges in such matters. I regard Indiana as a Democratic State, and would be disappointed if any nominee of the party should fail to carry it. At any rate he would receive all the assistance I could give him.'"

EUGENIE.

The Romance of a Penniless Beauty who Ascends the French Throne by the Aid of a Devoted Mother—The History of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, Scotland.

New York *World*: "Dona Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, dowager countess of Montijo, died on Saturday in Madrid. She was born in 1760, and was descended on the father's side from a Roman Catholic family of Scotland which sought refuge in Spain after the downfall of the Stuarts. One of her ancestors, Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, a cousin of Robert Bruce, won the family motto, 'I mak sicket,' by rushing back with this exclamation to finish the Regent Cumyn at the altar of the Greyfriars in Dumfries. His son fell into a deadly feud with the Lindsays, and his granddaughter Margaret was the heroine of the ballad of *The Earl's Daughter*. The father of the countess of Montijo being British consul at Malaga, she there married Cipriano, count of Montijo and Miranda and duke of Penaranda, three times a grandee of Spain of the first-class. Her husband's family, the Porto-Carreros, of Genoa, after settling in Spain in the fourteenth century formed connections there with many illustrious houses, including the Guzmans and Cerdas. A colonel in the Spanish army, the count had embraced the French cause with fervor, fighting under the banners of the first empire in Spain and France and firing one of the last shots in defense of Paris in 1814. His wife bore him two daughters of singular beauty, whom, after her separation from her husband, she took to Paris in 1838. She placed them for a brief space at the Convent du Sacre Coeur, and here as a child the future empress was feted and caressed by Prosper Merimee, a life-long friend of her mother. The education of the daughters was completed at Toulouse, at Bristol in England and at Madrid, to which city the countess returned upon her husband's death. In 1845, when with them she resided in the Rue St. Antoine at Paris, Mme. de Montijo was subjected to surveillance by the police of Louis Philippe, and a confidential report made at that time was published by the French republicans after the fall of the second empire to injure the empress in the public mind. The sum and substance of the report was that the countess de Montijo lived in easy but not affluent circumstances, receiving few female friends, but having many visitors at her receptions, where there was some talk of politics and a good deal of card-playing. Her eldest daughter, while still very young, married the duke of Alba and Berwick, head of the great house of Fitz James, a descendant of the great soldier duke of Berwick, the natural son of James II and Arabella Churchill, the sister of the duke of Marlborough; and, also, of the terrible tyrant of the Netherlands. This great nobleman settled a liberal allowance upon his mother-in-law, who with her second daughter, fated to make a still more brilliant match, resumed her life of travel, dividing her time between Germany, England and Spain, always, however, maintaining her foothold in Paris, where after the revolution of 1848 and the foundation of the second empire, her daughter Eugenie became a great beauty and, in the course of time, empress of the French. Since the marriage of Eugenie and Napoleon, Mme. de Montijo has been little heard of, though her daughter has frequently visited her at Madrid, where she has lived in a splendid sort of half-retirement. At the time of the death of the prince imperial, in June last, the countess was in feeble health, and it was feared that she would not long survive the news, which, though broken to her with all gentleness and every precaution, threatened at first to prove fatal. Her death leaves the ex-empress absolutely alone in the world, the duchess of Alba and Berwick, it will be remembered, having died in a very melancholy manner some years before the fall of the empire. As soon as the news of the illness of her mother reached the Ex-Empress Eugenie, authority for her to pass through France was obtained by the English embassy there, and she arrived in Paris on Thursday night. There she spent the day with the Duc de Mouchy, and had some affecting interviews with Ex Queen Isabella, Prince Napoleon and others. At eight o'clock on Friday night she took a special train for Madrid, where she arrived yesterday. She was too late, coming only to find her mother already dead. King Alfonso, who was waiting at the railway station, communicated the sad news to the ex-empress. She wished to go to her mother's residence at once, but was persuaded finally to go to the Alba palace, where many thousand visitors have called to inscribe their names in condolence and respect. Yesterday the ex-empress visited her mother's house and prayed over her."

New York *Tribune*: "In the days of the empire it was represented that the ex empress was descended from a Scotch Catholic family which took refuge in Spain at the fall of the Stuarts. More recent and probably more accurate information shows that her grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick, was a Scotchman engaged in mercantile affairs at Malaga. He acted as consul for this country during the Presidency of General Jackson—a circumstance which led people to suppose that he was an American. His daughter, Marie Manuela, whose death is now recorded, became about the year 1824 the wife of the count de Montijo, the head of a noble Spanish family who trace their pedigree to the fourteenth century. He died in 1839. The union is understood to have been unhappy. While her two daughters were still in childhood, the countess de Montijo set out on a long round of travels, visiting London, Paris and watering-places of fashionable resort. At one time her circumstances were so straitened that she was compelled to settle in a third-floor lodging in the Rue St. Antoine in Paris. It was while in this humble abode that the duke of Alba, one of the richest grandees of Spain, paid court to and married the youngest of the fair sisters. This brilliant match rendered it impossible that the elder sister should contract a less splendid one without derogating, and so it befell that Mlle. Eugene completed her twenty-sixth year without making a choice. But a ball at the Elysee decided her fate. There she fascinated the Prince President Louis Napoleon, who after a brief courtship announced to his intimate friends that he had found his consort. The countess de Montijo cordially approved her daughter's choice, and acted throughout with excellent tact. The tenor of her life was apparently undisturbed by the splendid fortunes of her daughter, and people heard little of her until about two years ago, when actions for defamation of character were undertaken in her name against some French journals. Her character, it is needless to say, was completely vindicated."

THE MISSISSIPPI

A Neglected River—The Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific and the Gulf Coast have had the Care of the Government, but the Father of Waters None.

St. Louis *Times*: "It seems to me you have neglected your great river," said Jay Gould yesterday to a party of St. Louis merchants who waited upon him at the office of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The great railroad manager, with all his reputation for pithy utterances, could not have gotten more directly at the heart of an important matter which nearly concerns the interest and welfare of St. Louis. With the largest river in the world flowing past its wharves, there are seasons of the year when St. Louis finds difficulty in shipping grain to New Orleans because the water in some places is not deep enough to float the cargoes. And yet at the same seasons an artificial ditch called the Erie canal floats millions of bushels of grain along the route from Chicago and other lake ports to New York. This will never do. There is plenty of water flowing through the river to the gulf all the year round, and if the sandbars cannot be kept under, light draft barges that will float easily over the sandbars at all stages of the river ought to be brought into requisition. As soon as possible congress will have to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, but St. Louis cannot afford to wait on congress. The period of low water in the river unfortunately coincides with the season when the grain crops are pouring into market seeking an outlet to Europe. As Governor Stanard pointed out, the grain trade of this city has more than doubled in the past ten years, and the indications are that the quantity of grain handled here this year will be one third more than last year's receipts—forty-six million bushels for 1879 against thirty seven million for 1878. As the country west of St. Louis is growing rapidly there is no reason why this rate of increase should not be maintained in our grain trade, and even improved upon. Our receipts of grain may indeed be doubled in a single season if St. Louis can make it to the advantage of Mr. Gould's three thousand miles of road to unload their grain freights at this point on the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Gould says that he expects to bring a great deal of grain to this market, that Kansas will produce nearly fifty million bushels of wheat next year and that one hundred thousand bushels or so of corn can be brought here from that State, besides a great deal from Nebraska, but he does not believe St. Louis is now prepared to handle such heavy shipments. If St. Louis is to receive any such large additions to its grain trade it will undoubtedly have to enlarge its facilities to meet the increased demands. If Mr. Gould really means business our merchants will hardly be so blind to their own interests as to refuse to meet him half way. There is said to be much speculation as to what Mr. Gould is going to do for St. Louis. This is very idle speculation. Mr. Gould is going to find the best outlet he can for the freight hauled over the railroads he has bought. If he finds that St. Louis is a good terminus he will dump his grain into our elevators and load up his returning trains with merchandise here. Jay Gould is not going to do anything for St. Louis; St. Louis must do for herself."

CONKLING

Confesses that there are Fifty Barroom Bummers in Chicago who Know More About Congressional Affairs than he Does Himself.

Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "While nearly every Democratic member of congress who has arrived expresses the hope that the forthcoming session will be a short one, not one believes that it will be. The Democratic policy will be to avoid general legislation, but the fear is expressed that the policy of the Republicans will be to provoke a sectional debate, and to this end all kinds of measures calculated to stir it up will be offered. Senator Conkling was asked today what would be the policy of his party this winter. He drew himself up to the fullness of his majestic proportions, and said: 'There are fifty bar-room bummers in Chicago who can answer that question better than I can.' What he meant to insinuate was that to ask such a question of one so lofty as himself had insulted his dignity. Others in congress might express an opinion, but not he. That the next session will not be a short one is evidenced by the fact that none of the appropriation bills will have been matured by the appropriation committee; nor, indeed, is it expected that the committee shall get down to real work until after the Christmas holidays."

RONDEAU.

A rose fell from her hair last night,
When dawn usurped the frail lamplight,
And the waltz went more languidly.
I brought it to her. She looked on me,
Half turned to set her wreath aright.

I wonder was the dawn's delight
Lovelier or more infinite
When Cypris o'er the roseate sea
Arose?

Red flower of flowers, 'tis yours by right
To touch her long throat's rose and white,
And fall for love. Tell her for me
How hard sometimes it is to be
So near a rose, alas! not quite
A rose.

The Uses of Tails.

A very important function of the tail of the yak, cat, squirrel, and many other animals, to which I drew attention some years ago, has escaped the notice of Prof. Mivart. It is that the bushy tails of these animals serve a very important function in preserving their body-heat during their nightly and their winter sleep. In cold weather animals with bushy tails will be found lying curled up with their tails laid carefully over their feet like a rug, and with their noses buried in the fur of the tail, which is thus used exactly in the same way and for the same purposes as we use respirators. I have a Manx tailless cat, who cannot, of course, carry on this function, but he makes a very good substitute for it by using the back of one of my other cats. When he cannot be so accommodated, he sleeps with his hands crossed over his face, "just like a christian," as my cook says.

Bishop Potter Right Royally Entertained.

NEW YORK, November 25.—A reception commemorative of the twenty-fifth year of his episcopacy was given by Right Rev. Bishop Potter to-night, at the Academy of Music. The scene was a brilliant one, the vast building being crowded with ladies and gentlemen, nearly all in full dress. Rev. Dr. Dix was chairman, and at his side sat the venerable Bishop Potter. There were also on the platform Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Edward Pierrepont, and many others, while most of the prominent people of the city filled the body of the house. Addresses to the bishop were presented by the president of Union college, Schenectady, and by Rev. Dr. Payne, on behalf of the standing committee of the diocese of Albany. The congratulatory address of the evening was made by William M. Evarts, and upon its conclusion Hon. John Jay presented the bishop with a memorial gift, an exquisitely wrought solid silver jewel casket, lined with gold. The venerable bishop responded, and spoke with evident emotion and deep feeling. He returned his gratitude for so marked an exhibition of the love of his people, and the beautiful gift ceremonies then closed.

A Seat in the New York Cotton Exchange.

The *Commercial Bulletin* mentions the sale at auction, last Saturday, of a seat in the New York cotton exchange at seventeen hundred and ninety dollars. The fact was commented upon by some of the members that there is a great disproportion between the value of seats at the cotton and stock exchanges, the former being claimed to be worth intrinsically more than is paid for them on account of the opportunities for earning large commissions. One broker openly acknowledged that his commissions on cotton for one day alone last week amounted to over seven thousand dollars.

LEE.

A Monument to be Erected in New Orleans Worthy the Fame and Name of the Greatest Soldier and Most Accomplished Gentleman America Has Yet Produced.

Knoxville *Tribune*: "Mr. John Roy, of New Orleans, the architect and contractor for building in that city the proposed monument to the memory of General R. E. Lee, is in our city on that business. Mr. Roy is a practical stonecutter and quarryman, has a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to his business, and his opinions in such matters are consequently entitled to great weight. He is delighted with the specimens of native marble he has seen in and around our city, and pronounces them unsurpassed for beauty and durability, and most admirably adapted to the purpose he has in view. The Lee monument is to be erected in Tivoli Circle, city of New Orleans. It will consist of a mound of earth one hundred and eighty-eight feet in diameter at the base, and twelve feet high. The center portion, seventy-two feet square of the mound, will be level at the elevation of twelve feet. The slope on each side of this center square will have a base of fifty-eight feet, and a rise of twelve feet. In the center of this mound the monument proper will be placed upon piles, capped with timber, spiked and bolted to the piles and covered with concrete. Upon this the brick and granite foundation, which is to support the marble column, will stand. The die on which the column will stand is to be seven feet eight inches, and the column will be ten feet in diameter at the base and sixty feet high. The granite base will consist of four steps, each three feet. The statue of Robert E. Lee, surmounting the whole, will be fifteen feet in hight. The total hight of the monument, when completed, will be one hundred and six feet eight inches above the level of the surrounding streets. The column, die and statue are required to be of American marble, of a quality equal to New York East Chester marble. As before stated, Mr. Roy is now in search of suitable material for this monument. He left home with the intention of going to New York, but is so well pleased with his examination of marble in this neighborhood that he will use it in the construction of the monument, if satisfactory arrangements can be made. And why should he go further? The marble of East Tennessee has been pronounced by competent judges in such matters, to be the best building material in America. For beauty, variety, durability and susceptibility of polish it is unsurpassed in any country. Over and above all this, there are good and cogent reasons which should exercise a controlling influence in the selection of material for a monument to General R. E. Lee. While he illustrated in his life and death the noblest type of American character, he was essentially a southerner, and if it is thought necessary or desirable to erect the marble shaft in commemoration of his noble and virtuous deeds, why go away from home for the material?"

THURMAN

On the Road for the Presidential Nomination Again—Preparations to Inaugurate a Boom for the Great Jurist and Statesman of Ohio.

Washington special to the *Globe Democrat*: "The friends of Senator Thurman here have evidently made up their minds that, in the rapid changes of the political kaleidoscope, there will be a chance to start a reaction that will again bring that venerable Achilles of the Democratic party to the front. After many informal consultations as to the best point at which to break ground, it is stated that the Pacific coast has been selected, and in California Mr. Thurman's name is already being discussed as the Presidential candidate for the Workingmen's party. It is claimed by those interested in this new boom that it can be made as plain as noonday to the agricultural interests of the great west that Senator Thurman's late defeat in Ohio was the result of his efforts to give the people of that section deliverance from the railway despotisms that have fattened and grown great through their systematized extortions from the grain-growers of the west; that it can be shown that the great trunk lines pooled their issues and spent money with a lavish hand to crush what they rightfully considered as a movement that would surely result in breaking down their power in controlling legislation to perpetuate their reign of plunder. It is also stated that at an early day steps will be taken to inaugurate this boom in the States east of the Rocky mountains and in the Mississippi valley, when those who have set down Senator Thurman as a factor of but little importance in the political struggles of next year, will have their convictions seriously shaken."

BUCKNER,

A Well-Known Missouri Congressman, Tells What He Thinks of the Grant Boom—With Senator David Davis or Ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, the Democrats Could Beat Grant.

St. Louis *Times*, of Wednesday: Hon. A. H. Buckner, of Mexico, Missouri, member of congress from the thirteenth congressional district, was in the city yesterday, and last evening was called upon at his room in the Hotel Barnum by a *Times* reporter, who was desirous of obtaining his opinion upon the Presidential question. Mr. Buckner, who is an elderly gentleman of the eminently respectable type, was found in his room, seated in a comfortable rocking-chair, enjoying the solace offered by a perusal of the columns of the *Times*, but upon the entrance of his visitor, laid aside the paper and prepared himself for the inevitable interview. "I have called," said the reporter, "to inquire regarding the state of political sentiment up in Audrain county."

"Well," replied Mr. Buckner, "I can give you very little information of that character, as I have not been at home for some time."

"What was the interpretation of the result in New York in your county as far as you have noticed?"

"It is generally regarded that Tilden is shelved. I have heard no decided expressions of opinion upon the subject, but inasmuch as he failed to carry New York for Robinson, it makes New York very doubtful."

"What do you think of his chances?"

"I think his chances are out of the question. We would be willing to take him if he could win, but the question is whether we should give up to New York and the east, or attempt to strengthen the west. Some think that Judge Davis could be tried in preference to an eastern man. We have only one State—Indiana—that we can rely upon, and that only by a small majority, and I am induced to think that the Republicans will steal that away from us if we are not careful."

"Is there anything in what has been termed the Bayard boom?"

"Expressions have been made favorable to Bayard, and I have spoken as friendly of Potter, whom I have known for some time. He is not as well known as Bayard, but he is as good, in fact there is no better man. He is a man of unspotted character and of extraordinary ability. If we have to go to New York for a candidate, I think that Potter will be the man. Unkind things have been said about him and his relations with the Potter investigating committee, but he was drafted into that much against his will. He is an exceedingly talented and able man and could have been in congress if he chose to be. He ought to have been the nominee in New York. He could have been elected easily, and would have been acceptable to both factions."

"Would Bayard's record on the silver bill militate against him?"

"That would be objectionable if it were not that the silver question is going to solve itself. The price of silver has advanced, and I would not be at all surprised if the matter solved itself within three or four months. That might be objectionable, but if the people are satisfied that he is pure, with no spot of blemish upon him, they would yield him a hearty support. He is a man who would carry a large portion of the non-partisan vote, if there is such a vote, on account of his high-toned character. It would also be so with Potter, neither would be in the attitude of defending themselves all through the campaign against charges that are made against them all over the country. If we surrender to the eastern idea again for the fourth time they would be the men. Bayard would be most acceptable to the capitalists of the east. That class of men who went back on Soule and elected Seymour, would vote for Bayard and for Potter just as readily. The only objection that could be raised against Bayard would be that he was from a slave State, and was opposed to all the constitutional amendments before and after the war. They might flaunt the bloody-shirt at him, and probably would do so."

"How much bottom is there to the Grant boom?"

"In my opinion Grant will take the nomination if he can't get anything to suit him better. I do not think, however, that he prefers it to anything else. If he could get such a position as Commodore Ammen, of the Nicaragua canal company, he would take that in preference to the Presidency. If that scheme succeeds he may not be the nominee, but if not he will take the nomination if it is tendered to him."

"Can Grant be easily beaten?"

"That depends on who we may run against him. He is stronger in the south than any Republican that could be run, but he is not as strong in the north as Blaine, and I doubt if he could get the vote that Sherman could. The negro vote would be for Grant unanimously, and the Democrats would get a portion of the southern negro vote if Grant were not the Republican candidate. In short, if Grant is a candidate we cannot depend upon a solid south."

"And a solid south is a necessity to the Democracy, is it not?"

"We need the solid south unless we can gain more strength in the north. We ought to take up a man who has been identified with the Republican party—some man against whom they could not say that he could be influenced by the Confederate brigadiers—some man of whom they could not say that he was not in favor of the war—such a man as Judge Davis or Trumbull. Then there is a decided opposition to the third term, which will operate against Grant. Those men who were scratching Cornell in New York would vote against Grant. They would say that they would vote for a man who could not be controlled by the Confederate brigadiers, as they call them."

"What sort of an opposition would Washburne make?"

"Washburne would be easier to beat than to beat Grant. Grant is the only man that can break the solid south, and I am fearful that he will break it more than most of our friends imagine."

HAWLEY,

Of Connecticut, Likely to be Elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee—John Sherman Figuring in the Premises.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "The friends of the various gentlemen who are ambitious to serve as charman of the Republican national executive committee are making a lively campaign for their respective favorites. Letters have been addressed to members of the committee from the south and west urging them to be present at the meeting called to assemble here on December 17th next, and pressing the claims of those who have been mentioned in connection with the chairmanship. It is understood that Senator Conkling will be perfectly satisfied with the selection of either General Arthur or Governor Cornell. The latter is a member of the committee, and in the event of the selection of General Arthur, would be expected to resign. It is said, however, that Senator Blaine has a majority of the committee in his interest, and should such prove to be the fact, there is no doubt that William E. Chandler will be selected. It is intimated that Secretary Sherman is exerting himself to secure the chairmanship for one of his supporters. It is not improbable, should the contest become very animated in this triangular fight, that some new man will be selected as a matter of compromise, in which case it is probable General Hawley, of Connecticut, will be the man, he being wholly uncommitted to any of the Presidential aspirants."

BROWN.

Ex-Governor John C., of Tennessee, Vice-President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, Says he Cannot and Does not Want to Employ Grant—He has no Place for him.

Philadelphia special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: It was lately reported that the energetic friends who have been interesting themselves to obtain a lucrative and influential commercial place for General Grant had laid their schemes toward making him the president of the Texas Pacific railroad company. The place, as a figurehead of a corporation owning government lands to the extent of eighteen million acres, besides its Texas lands, and needing congressional manipulation to enable it to perfect its grand scheme of uniting the two oceans, they regard as just the niche for the ex-President, and his name and strength would be potent in effecting its purposes. It even came to be noised about that those comprising the company had about made up their minds to offer him the place. Next to Colonel Scott, Ex Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, the vice-president of the Texas Pacific, is probably as good authority upon the subject as could be found. "Not true at all sir," he said to-day to a reporter of the *Times*. "That story must have started just where a good many unfounded stories start, in newspapers that are anxious to find a place for General Grant. To my knowledge the subject has never been canvassed by any of the Texas Pacific directors. It certainly has not been officially mentioned. Colonel Scott has no purpose of resigning or quitting his place in the company, even to make room for General Grant. It has no more foundation than any other of the half hundred lustrous positions that have been found by officious friends."

"Has the contract for the building of your road to El Paso been signed yet?" was asked.

"That story had just as much foundation in fact as the Grant story. We have an earnest desire to complete the road, and have all along been discussing the matter with capitalists, who would be likely to invest their money in railroad extensions. It, however, never has gone so far as to perfect a contract. None is under advisement by the directors."

"Have any of the directors contemplated a construction company inside the corporation, after the credit mobilier pattern?"

"Not at all. Whatever of interest has been taken in planning for the building of the road has been among outside capitalists who were not officially connected with the road. There is no near prospect of such a contract being entered into. As to the price for such work I would not consider twenty thousand dollars a mile as an exorbitant figure for the completion of the great work."

Blessing the Dogs.

London *News*, November 10th: "It is difficult to judge the religious usages of one country by the feelings of another; but the Blessing of the Dogs which has lately taken place at Duc d'Aumale's seat at Chantilly might, one would think, reasonably go the way of the Feast and Procession of the Ass. The third of November was the day of St. Humbert, who is the patron of huntsmen, as St. Fiacre is of coachmen; and on that day, at four o'clock in the morning, Duc d'Aumale, with his guests, the chief huntsman, and the senior member of his pack, attended service in the parish church. The dog, called with princely good taste Rabagas, was, on the whole, it seems to us, the least blamable participant in the service. Next to him we are disposed to place the chief huntsman, Hourvari, whose ideas were probably not much above the canine level. Prince and priest and guest are not so easily excused. Rabagas seems to have been a more serious dog than his predecessor. He received, we are told, with some surprise the holy water and the Orleanist cockade which was attached to his neck. Perhaps he was astonished at the combination, which seems a little incongruous, though there is no reason why Rabagas, if he resembles his human prototype, should not blend clericalism and Orleanism. Perhaps he was amazed at the proceedings generally, a sentiment which will be common outside of canine and Orleanist circles. On the whole, he appears to have behaved a good deal better than his predecessor, Corbeau, who last year, entering too completely into the farcical character of the proceedings, devoured a wax candle. The *Monde*, which is a sacred journal, seems to be favorably impressed with the proceedings; so we may assume that they commend themselves to the devout in France."

Some Queer Things.

Chamber's Journal: Take, for example, the following genuine notice on an Irish church door: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this church-yard but those living in the parish. Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me, Ephriam Grub, parish clerk." Here is another kindred specimen: "Notice—The churchwardens will hold their quarterly meetings once in six weeks, instead of half yearly, as formerly." In the April of 1806, the following bill was stuck up: "This house to be let forever, or longer if required." Such a house would quite match the gown mentioned by Miss Edgeworth, "which would wear forever, and might be converted into a petticoat afterward." Another peculiar garment is described in one of Lady Morgan's early novels as being composed of "an apparent tissue of woven air."

BOOTH,

The Senator from California, is Sanguine as to the Future of his Party—Blaine's Position on the Chinese Question Makes him Solid in California.

Special from Terre Haute, Indiana, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "In an interview with Senator Booth, of California, to-day, he said the Californians are unable to arrive at anything like a satisfactory understanding of political affairs in that State, although it is quite certain that the Republicans have a decided advantage over the other parties in the field. With a majority in the senate, which holds over under the new constitution, they have a decided advantage to start with. He does not apprehend much change in the political complexion of the legislature, unless it be a gain for the Republicans at the next election. In regard to the Workingmen's party, he said it drew its strength from the Democratic party, who are consequently damaged by the infection from their ranks, while the Republicans present an almost unbroken front. The Republican party never was in better shape. They have carried the State in every Presidential election, and they will do it again in 1880. The Workingmen will cut no figure except in local issues. It has got nothing to fight for but spoils, and it must quickly go to pieces of its own weight. He expressed himself of the opinion that the Chinese question cuts no large figure in California politics. The people are a unit on that question. The eastern people cannot understand this feeling against Chinese immigration, because they know nothing about it. If one-half the number of the voting population were male Chinese, they would have some idea of the situation. These men can never become citizens. They will always form a Chinese colony. They are always aliens, and can never be otherwise. The Chinese are simply a great excrescence that saps the vitality of any community or country in which they settle in any considerable numbers. In regard to the Presidential question, he said: 'I think California is decidedly friendly to Blaine. They are decidedly for him. I am personally in favor of him, not that I love Grant less, but Blaine more. I don't know that I ought to tell the cause of his popularity, but the truth is it was the stand he took on the Chinese question. He is in full sympathy with us on that question, and we would like to see him in the Presidential chair.' He spoke of the business prospects of his State in flattering terms. He said that the new constitution had done no injury to it, although the agitation had caused some harm at the time. There is a marked improvement this year over last. The next census will show an increase in population of about three hundred thousand, which will give an additional congressman."

GRANT

As Captain-General—A Proposition Absurd on its Face and that Cannot Fail of Condemnation by Thinking Men of Both Parties.

Washington special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "All the southern members of congress who have arrived here have been interviewed on the Grant 'boom' in the south, and all of them say there is 'nothing in it,' that it is the mere talk of a few in the south who are always speculating on the political outlook. There is no doubt, however, that there is something in the movement to legislate in Grant's behalf this winter. Bills will be introduced to make Grant captain-general of the army, and retire him as such, with the pay of general of the army. This will be opposed by General Sherman's friends, which opposition will likely make itself known in a bill retiring all ex-Presidents on a handsome salary. General Grant's friends say that while they believe such bills could be passed, yet they know General Grant would not consent to be pensioned on the government. The feeling that such measures would receive at least a large majority vote grows out of the belief that the southern men would, owing to the record of the war, vote in the affirmative, and to their votes would be added those of the friends of other candidates for the Presidency in the Republican party. The measures mentioned will be so worded as to allow the general to accept the Presidency of the Nicaraguan canal company or engage in any other pursuit."

CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

New York *Sun*: "What could be done with this worse than fifth wheel of a coach. We have now a general, lieutenant-general, and more than a dozen major-generals and brigadier-generals for an army of twenty-five thousand enlisted men—about a corps, or a single major-general's command. Yet we are asked to pile upon this top-heavy list an additional field marshal or captain-general, with the highest rank and pay of all. Despite its motley array of advocates, this is the sort of a bill not at all likely to pass. The disgrace is in its being introduced."

SHERMAN.

John, the Brother of the Georgia Raider, Maneuvering for the Presidency, and Quite Jealous of the Great Captain Now in Search of a Place.

Washington special to the *Globe Democrat*: "A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, and an admirer of Secretary Sherman, who has just arrived here, in alluding to the Grant boom in the west, said that some of the general's admirers went to Chicago with a view to inviting him to Cincinnati. It was ascertained that he had no objections to going there, though it was materially out of the line of his programme. Among the parties was Deacon Richard Smith, a warm personal friend of General Grant. On his return to Cincinnati he, with others, had a conference and determined to invite the general there. The friends of Secretary Sherman, evidently fearing the effect of such a demonstration, at once exerted themselves to defeat it, and it would seem were, in a measure, successful. This gentleman says that a very bitter feud exists between the Sherman and the anti-Sherman wings of the Republican party, growing out of the former's presidential aspirations, and a continuance of the gubernatorial contest, in which Ex-Attorney-General Taft was defeated for the nomination."

SHERMAN AND THE SOUTH.

The announcement in the programme of General Grant's movements for the winter that, on his return from Cuba, he will visit the States of the south, causes a considerable flutter among the friends of Secretary Sherman. These gentlemen imagine that the secretary has made serious inroads upon the probable Republican representatives from this section at the next Republican national convention, and that combinations and dispensations of the public patronage have been made in the different States of the south, in order to increase his strength in that direction. It is evident that the friends of the secretary fear that the presence of General Grant among the southern Republicans, many of whom are his personal friends, will have the effect to give the boom, which has already such headway in the north and west, an equally irresistible impetus in the south. For a secretary of the treasury, in an administration which has adopted civil-service reform as one of its main features, Mr. Sherman is making himself quite conspicuous in his maneuvers for the Presidency, especially in his securing a footing in a section where there is no possibility of his getting an electoral vote, and where the delegates are more moved by the general influence of patronage than in any other portion of the country. General Grant will be in Philadelphia by the middle of December, and immediately after his reception it is understood that he will visit the American tropics, and will land in the southern States by the latter part of February next.

Monotheism.

Rabbi Gottheil said recently in an address upon Monotheism and the Jews: "Do I believe that Judaism is the perfect faith, or the most perfect? I confess my inability to understand how any man has looked around him can say that his is the religion. What, indeed, do we know of other men's religions? By what process can we look into the soul of the Buddhist when, wearied of this life of toil and sorrow and sin and remorse, he yearns for Nirvana, or the faithful Arab who travels over thousands of miles of dreary desert to behold with his own eyes the caaba which his prophet consecrated. Or how difficult for a Jew to enter into the feelings with which a christian looks up to the thorn-crowned face on the cross! Or, on the other hand, how can a christian fathom the depth of feeling which the Jew has for the great war-cry of his race for God?—'Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.' Does he know how he felt in his darkness and persecution when men, women and children rejoicingly leaped in the flames to escape their forced baptism, thundering the same cry to the ears of their persecutors? You say we must have christian experience to understand christian truth. Jewish experience or Hindoo experience is of equal moment."

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