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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day.

For New England and the middle Atlantic states, local rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and west, rising barometer, slight fall in temperature. Yesterday's temperature—7 a. m., 53.9; 11 a. m., 63.5; 3 p. m., 74.9; 7 p. m., 67.2; 11 p. m., 63.4; maximum, 75.9; minimum, 48.1. No rain.

To Railway Travelers.

Persons who are traveling on any railway to or from Washington and cannot get THE REPUBLICAN will confer a favor by making it known to this office, either personally or by postal card.

A cow butted a locomotive of the Richmond and Danville railway off the track on Wednesday. The R. & D. should get better engines or the farmers should raise weaker cows.

WHILE Maj. Dye is reforming and reorganizing the police force he might with profit pay a little attention to the first precinct. One of the station keepers is certainly impudent and incompetent, if not worse.

It is to be hoped that the "Irish Invincibles" will not go so far in this country in their hellish designs against the English government as to fit out any "Alabama" or "Shenandoah" to prey upon British commerce. It would be awful.

THE Apaches are a "deceitful" lot. The authorities had but just begun to praise them for good behavior when out they come in all sorts of ill-mannered antics. Indians should be regarded like subjects for heads on postage stamps—never safe to honor while alive.

THE day itself lent glory to the honors paid to Prof. Joseph Henry's memory yesterday, and everything conspired to make the occasion a fitting and memorable one. There were some notable absences in the congressional committee, appointed for the occasion, though the attendance was large and many distinguished men were present. It happened well that the Academy of Science was in session on this occasion.

THE examination of Norman, alias Lynch, before the Bow street police court in London yesterday, he having enlisted as an informer, was a most grotesque affair. His testimony carries with it to every sensible mind the conviction that he is telling lies under duress. As a fitting end to the scene, the dispatch says that the wretch "fainted while his deposition was being read over, and had to be removed from the court room."

THE spring races next month at the National Park promise to eclipse all previous ones. Some great horses are already at the stables, and others will soon be here. Every year sees the national capital taking on more and more of the pretensions of a progressive city, and maintaining them too. The National Park association can be relied on to give Washington a good standing among the cities where races are presented worthy of the public support.

THE President will leave Savannah tomorrow for Washington by rail. He will also proceed from Savannah by water to Norfolk, and spend Sunday at Fortress Monroe. But in fact he will remain at Savannah until he does leave, and then proceed in the direction he is going. The bewildering statements of the various persons who seem charged with lighting his footsteps are like nothing so much as Launcelot's direction to Gohbo how he should find Shylock's house. "Turn up on your right hand, at the next turning; but, at the next turning of all, at your left; marry, at the very next turning turn of no hand, but turn down indirectly to

the Jew's house." We trust the President will come safely by whatever route he chooses, and give all brass bands and committees of citizens the slip. They have no right to annoy him when they know he is seeking rest and quiet.

Concerning Legislative Deadlocks.

Occasionally, within the past twenty-five years, a feeble, futile, and sneaking kind of revolution has developed itself in state legislatures. Sometimes it has taken the form of the refusal of members to attend in numbers sufficient to form a quorum, and at others it has impelled one of the houses to refuse to meet the other in joint convention for some necessary purpose, such as the election of a United States senator. In Oregon, in 1860, state senators ran away and hid to prevent the election of a senator. In Indiana a majority of the senators once refused to attend the joint convention which had been ordered, and sat transacting business in their own chamber while United States senators were being chosen. In California the state was in a ferment for three years over the election of a successor to Gwin, whose term expired at the session of 1855. The statute provided for the election at the session of 1855, but a strong attempt was made to forestall this and elect in 1854. This failed, and the beaten men in 1855 controlled twelve of the senators of the majority party, and by voting them with the majority during the entire session against a joint convention defeated an election. So the state had but one senator in Dec. 1855. The Americans had the next legislature and Henry S. Foote was nominated for senator. But three senators of the majority voted all winter with the democrats against going into joint convention, and again defeated an election. And so in 1856 California again had but one senator. In 1857 the other senator's term expired, and, there being two seats to fill, each faction took one as a compromise. In view of these performances, revolutionary in their character because tending if extended far enough to abolish the senate, congress passed a law prescribing the manner of choosing senators, and provided for a joint convention of the state legislature on a certain day for that purpose. Even this would fail, perhaps, if in fact a majority of either house absented itself, for senators must be "chosen by the legislature," which would seem to include a quorum of each house.

But while the obstruction of the election of United States senators is partially provided against, there has not yet been a remedy provided for the revolutionary proceeding of the breaking of a quorum by the absence of a majority. Experience has shown that the power of the minority to "compel the attendance of absent members" is no power at all. They may summon them as Glendower could summon spirits from the vasty deep, but, like those disobedient subjects, they will not come when so called unless they please. Here is a case in point. The house of representatives of the state of Illinois is sitting without a quorum because the democrats and one republican member, who appears to have been "captured" by them, will not attend. A dispatch from the capital of the state, dated yesterday, makes the following disgraceful statement: "The deadlock in the Illinois house of representatives over the Bradwell-McNally contest is developing a peculiar condition of affairs. The republicans can only muster a quorum by the vote of every party man. Rook, the recalcitrant member, who was present in the lobby yesterday but declined to enter the house, and who left the state building in company with a familiar figure in Chicago democratic politics, is still an uncertain quantity. The republicans are powerless without Rook, whose course is ascribed to various motives. It is currently known this morning that an attempt was apparently made last night by certain democratic members and leaders to induce Rook to leave the city, and he was taken to the Washburn depot, some distance from the business portion of the city. Two republican members of the house followed in a hack, and after some words prevented Rook's leaving. The latter is stated to have been in such a mental condition as not to be a free agent. Rook was taken back to the city and followed about all night by watchers from both political parties through various disreputable places, and early this morning both contestants were claiming Rook's vote. A contested election case is pending, and the result is to determine the complexion of the house. So these queer men, who have not a majority, are playing at hide and seek and preventing a decision by the means they use to control a single vote. There ought to be a remedy for this. Members of a legislature should not be allowed to break it up or to prevent quorums or joint conventions. These small revolutionists could best be made to retire from business by provisions in the state constitutions for the forfeiture of the seats of those who by absence or non-voting prevent action for a certain length of time. In no other way can the members chosen to represent the people be compelled to represent them than by a constitutional provision which would reduce them to private life after, say, three days' absence from roll call or a refusal to vote. Then special elections could be held and repeated until representation should represent. The subject seems worthy of discussion.

UNCLE SAM'S POCKET BOOK.

Its Contents Counted and Turned Over to the New Treasurer.

The committee which has been engaged in counting the cash and assets in the treasury, preparatory to the transfer from Ex-Treasurer Gillilan to Treasurer Wynnan, has completed its work. The committee has been assisted by from twenty to thirty expert counters detailed from other branches of the department, and the assets as far as counted have been turned over to a force representing the present treasurer for receipt and verification before return to the vaults. Thus all papers marked by the committee have been counted, and the amount verified by weight as far as practicable. The bags containing old or abraded coins were necessarily counted.

The committee found the following described moneys belonging to the cash of the office, viz.: United States notes, \$3,601,397.08 National bank notes, 131,151.00 Silver certificates, 7,540,620.00 Gold coins, 1,710,323.00 Standard silver dollars, 1,569,079.00 United States deposits, 3,291.82 Gold certificates, 372,290.00 Silver certificates, 325,590.00 Treasury notes, 1,000,000.00 Speaker's certificates, 132,968.00 Total, \$13,469,227.83

The committee found the following United States notes and certificates not yet issued, but under the control of the treasurer, was found to be as follows: United States notes, \$43,800,218.00 Silver certificates, 7,540,620.00 Gold certificates, 27,730,000.00 Total, \$79,070,838.00

The Australian Mail Contracts.

Mr. Robert J. Creighton, special postal commissioner from New Zealand, who recently passed through Chicago en route to Washington for the purpose, as has been stated, of conferring with officers of the Postoffice department with a view of securing more liberal terms for the transportation of British mails for the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales, has not yet returned to his home in New Zealand.

The important of the interior has confirmed the decision of the commissioner of patents, holding that under a recent decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the Alton case, the commissioner has authority to institute proceedings similar to those in interference cases to obtain testimony upon which to determine whether an invention has been made prior to the filing of a patent therefor. Under this decision a new practice will be established in the patent office substantially as follows: Where a petition is presented asking for the production of such testimony to determine whether an invention which is the subject of an application for a patent has been in public use two years, or, in other words, for the purpose of identifying the invention and fixing the date and place when and where it was used, or when it was put on sale, the commissioner will direct the examiner of interferences to fix a time for taking testimony by the petitioner to show the facts alleged in the petition, giving thirty days for the production of such testimony to show that the facts alleged are not true. On the completion of the taking of testimony the same will be returned to the patent office and considered in the same manner as testimony taken in interference cases—that is, first by the examiners in chief, and from their decision to the commissioner of patents in person.

Leave of Absence Pay.

The second comptroller of the treasury has decided a question of importance to naval officers. An officer was tried before a military court in a foreign country and sentenced to suspension from duty for ten months, on three-quarters leave of absence pay. He was then furnished transportation home, and ordered to report to the secretary of the navy upon arrival. He made a claim for full pay during the time occupied on his journey on the ground that he was under traveling orders. The second comptroller has, however, decided that he is only entitled to three-quarters of absence pay under the sentence of the court martial.

Readjustment of Railway Mail Service.

The members of the commission on the readjustment of the railway mail service have received letters from the officers of a number of railway companies expressing their desire to co-operate with the commission in every way possible with a view of rendering the general service more uniform. It is thought by those conducting the work that it will result in a readjustment of the service which will be more satisfactory both to the department and to the railways.

The Postmaster General.

Ever since he entered upon his duties as postmaster general Judge Gresham has been engaged in clearing his desk of a mass of legal work, which accumulated during the absence and illness of the late Postmaster General and to report to the secretary of the navy business Judge Gresham has been compelled almost daily to deny himself to visitors, excepting those who call on business of a very urgent character.

Money Due Railways.

The money withheld from railways by the postoffice department, in pursuance of the act of 1876, and to which the postmaster general now decides the roads are entitled, amounts in the aggregate to about \$300,000.

they may be mere pretexts for incursions into Mexico for the purpose of creating irritations to lead to a rupture, we find the two countries joining hands and using their troops together as a joint police on whichever side of the border there may be work for them to do. The following press dispatch is an evidence of what we have said: EL PASO, TEXAS, April 19.—A special dispatch from the headquarters of Gen. Crook at Wilcox, Arizona, says: "Gen. Crook, with 200 Apache scouts and one company of cavalry, will move into the mountains of Mexico next Sunday, and the Mexican troops will co-operate with him. A close alliance of a commercial character, and free admission into each country from the other of what will not interfere with home industry, may now be counted on as the manifest destiny of the two republics."

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TABLE TALK.

BETTER THINGS.

Better to smell the violet cool, than sip the glowing wine; Better to hark a hidden brook, than watch a diamond shine. Better the love of a gentle heart, than beauty's favors proud; Better the rose's living seed, than roses in a crowd. Better to love in loneliness, than to back in love all day; Better the fountain in the heart, than the fountain by the way. Better be fed by mother's hand, than eat alone at will; Better to trust in good than say, 'My goods my storehouse fill.' Better to be a little wise, than in knowledge to abound; Better to teach a child, than toil to fill perfection's round. Better to sit at master's feet than thrill a listening state; Better to suspect that thou art proud than be sure that thou art great. Better to walk the real unseen than watch the hour's event; Better the 'Well done' at the least than the air with shouting rent. Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying delight; Better the twilight of the dawn than the noonday burning bright. Better a death when work is done than earth's most favored birth; Better a child in God's great house than the king of all the earth. —George MacDonald.

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THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"You have said hard things of James G. Blaine," remarked a friend of the ex-president last evening, "now say a good word for him, by exposing a very disreputable trick designed to do him an injury, which has come under my notice. In looking through Murch's charges against Supervising Architect Hill, I find that in two of the specifications Blaine's name is printed in big type as one of the parties who profited by alleged dishonest favors shown by Mr. Hill to the Bowdell and Collins granite companies in government contracts, but that on revision a pen line is drawn through the name. For instance, in the paragraph relating to various enormities alleged to have been practiced to the profit of the Bowdell Granite company at government expense, a thin ink