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WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 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 the middle Atlantic states, fair weather, followed in northern portions by local rains, winds shifting to northeast and southeast, stationary or slight fall in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

Yesterday's temperature.—7 a. m., 64.2°; 11 a. m., 80.3°; 3 p. m., 89.2°; 7 p. m., 82.0°; 11 p. m., 71.2°; maximum, 90.2°; minimum, 59.2°. Rainfall, 0.

IT is in a spirit of mild entreaty, not of captious dictation, that the signal office is hereby requested to put the thermometer on ice.

IT may be confidently stated now that not only has winter left off lingering in the lap of spring, but that spring has bounced into the lap of summer.

THE chief of the civil service commission should subside. The Philadelphia *Press* calls him "Dormant Eaton." No man can stand such nutmeg-grater sarcasm as that and live long.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE is again being elected president by special dispatches to the Philadelphia *Press*. This is the third time Mr. B. has been elected to the presidency in this manner, and yet the *Press* pretends to be opposed to the third term.

A FORTUNE awaits the man who will erect a summer hotel on any of the heights north or northwest of the city, where people who cannot leave their business to go to the seashore may live in comfort through the hot weather, near home. It is always cool on these hills.

THE police officers who hauled down the American flag Monday hauled themselves down yesterday and let the banner go up again. They have not gained very heavily in dignity or credit by this little game of seesaw with the stars and stripes; but under the circumstances, and considering that they fell off at the end of the first "tecter," it will be generous to say no more about it.

THE rules for their own guidance prepared by the civil service commission are made public this morning. The courtesy of the commissioners has enabled the newspapers to furnish their substance and even somewhat of their form as the work of putting them together progressed, so that a majority of the people already know about what they are. The completed set will nevertheless be read with very keen interest.

"JAKE" REID, of the New York *Tribune*, is wearing away the tissues of his great brain worrying over the names of postoffices throughout the country. This is a very important subject, but not of so much importance to the people as the part "Jake" played in raising campaign funds for use in the campaign of 1880. If Jacob Whitelaw will tell what he knows about the latter subject we will give it place in THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, which has a larger circulation in New York state than the *Tribune* has.

WE learn that from the biennial report of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics that in 1880 the total number of manufacturing establishments in Chicago was 3,479, with an invested capital of $64,177,335; that the average number of hands employed during the year in these establishments was 77,601; that the total amount paid during the year for wages was $33,795,486; that the value of the material used in these manufactures was $174,244,364, and the value of their products was $241,045,607. Happy results of a beneficent republican system of protection of home industry.

THERE doesn't seem to be much prospect that Kentucky can get out from under bourbon rule this year, and it is a matter of little interest to republicans generally who will succeed in the contest now going on for the democratic nomination for governor. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN would be glad to see the genial and able Proctor Knott capture the prize. All men who have watched his course in congress admit his eminent ability, and should he be nominated and elected he would, barring his infamous politics, make a good governor.

The Aristocratic T Rail.

The public mind has for a long time been agitated with the question of the aristocracy of vehicles. Some deep thinkers have maintained that the coupe was the acme of refinement on wheels, others have eloquently insisted that the barouche was the noblest of wagons, and others still have strenuously supported the claims of the dog cart to blue blood recognition. The district commissioners, however, have bravely put themselves into the breach and averted bloodshed by glorifying the street car. The yellow and green conveyance, with its cosmopolitan frieght and its unliveried driver, its spavined steeds, and its jingling bells, is to be no longer a thing for scoffing and idle jeers, but a public darling, which shall receive humble admiration from high and low. The edict from Four-and-a-half street is unmistakable. It directs that hereafter wagons and carriages shall have no rights which street cars are bound to respect on the streets upon which they run. The street car is to run upon T rails, not because a T rail is any better than a flat rail, but because the use of flat rails may make it possible for some plebeian landaulet to temporarily trespass on the sacred cobblestones between them, and thus cause an uncomfortable shiver to permeate the delicate susceptibilities of the aristocratic bob-tail car. The commissioners are to be highly commended for the manner in which they have ignored the desires of our citizens in this matter. It shows them to be men who believe that the rule of three is greater than the rule of the majority, and also displays the fact that they propose to run the district to suit themselves, and, as a prominent capitalist once said, "let the public be blessed"—with an inverted blessing.

The public, it may be said, is fairly reeking with delight at the exquisite illustration of authority. The people who are so unfortunate as to possess vehicles look forward pleasantly to the happy days coming when they will start out in their carriages in the morning and ride home on their horses in the afternoon. The wheelrights and carriage makers also rub their hands as they anticipate an epidemic of shattered wheels and broken axles, and in fact the entire community at this moment is prostrated in mute adoration before the T rail. The commissioners are to be congratulated, too, for the manner in which they have broken the monotony of smoothness for which our streets have become famous. The continuous level so obnoxious to riders in carriages and to bicyclists will be forever banished. The small, but none the less effective, barricades formed by T rails will serve as intermittent breaks over which carriages may jolt and bicyclers take a header to vary the sameness of their journeys. If the commissioners will continue their glorious reforms and put barbed wire fences at convenient distances along the sidewalks the happiness of the Washington people will be complete—as complete as the Washington monument.

Beneficent Results of Republican Rule.

The second biennal reports of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, in many of its features, is a valuable work. We compile from it a few facts in relation to Illinois industries.

In 1880 the population of the state was whites, 3,031,151; colored (including Chinese, Japanese, and Indians), 46,720; total, 3,077,871. The bituminous coal fields of the state are extensive and valuable. In 46 counties coal is produced in more or less quantities, and in many more prolific beds are found at great depths. The latter as yet are unprospected. In 1880 the aggregate product of coal in the state was 6,115,377 tons; in 1882, it was 9,115,653 tons. In 1880 the aggregate value of the coal product at the mines was $8,779,832; in 1882, it was $13,696,257; an increase in two years, in product and value, of about 50 per cent. The number of mines operated in 1880, was 598. In 1882 the number was 704, with an annual capacity of 18,079,637 tons. The amount of capital invested in coal mining in 1882 was $8,230,183. The number of hands employed was, in 1880, 16,301; in 1882 the number was 20,290; and the average value of the coal per ton, at the mines, was $1.46.

The manufactures of the state are many, valuable, and in a prosperous condition. In 1880 the number of its manufacturing establishments was 13,347, with an invested capital of $117,273,585, and they employed 135,419 hands. The total amount paid during the year as wages was $53,693,461. The cost of the material used in these manufactures was $234,778,273, and the value of the manufactured products was $346,454,393. Now when we add to these magnificent results the immense amount and value of agricultural products of all kinds used or consumed by the employes thus engaged in manufacturing, and by the tens of thousands who subsist by trade in all its ramifications based or dependent upon these products of the manufacturer, as well as those used in the manufactured article, we will have a grand illustration of the rapid advance that Illinois, like other western states, has made in the development of all her natured and industrial resources, annually multiplying her means of profitable employment to all her citizens engaged in labor pursuits—in agriculture and trade as in manufacturing or the mechanic arts—and thus increasing greatly the sources of wealth and happiness among all ranks and classes of her enterprising population. These are some of the inestimable results which everywhere attend the beneficent rule of the republicans. But the ascendency of the democracy in the state or nation, and the adoption of free trade—the introduction of foreign manufactures to the exclusion of the products of our home industries—would, by closing these now prosperous manufactories, and discharging their thousands of employes, strike down or destroy this beneficent fabric of wealth, plenty, and prosperity, and for it substitute idleness and poverty, and consequent misery and crime.

Iowa's Semi-Centennial.

On the first day of June Iowa will celebrate the semi-centennial of its first settlement. Very appropriately the principal gathering of old settlers will be at Burlington, which was the pioneer settlement of the state, and became the capital of the territory. There was a previous settlement by the whites at Dubuque, made by a Frenchman, Julius Dubuque, in 1788. All the trans-Mississippi country was then under the dominion of France. Dubuque built a small fort and traded with the Indians. In 1803 France ceded all that territory to the United States, but it was not until 1833, by a treaty with the Indians, that the portion now known as Iowa was opened to settlement. Then it was that the white settlers crossed the river at Burlington, which became an important trading post, and soon grew into a commercial town and was made the seat of government of Iowa territory. The state was admitted into the union December 28, 1846.

Burlington, although not now the state capital, is a prosperous city of 25,000 people, and numbers upon its rolls of the living and the dead many men of national reputation. Vice President John C. Breckinridge, in his younger days, lived there awhile; United States Senator James W. Grimes, Hon. Charles Mason, commissioner of patents under Buchanan, and previously chief justice of Iowa, and Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, second assistant postmaster general under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, all now sleeping their last sleep, were pioneer settlers of Burlington. Gen. A. C. Dodge, who is still living at Burlington, was one of the first senators when Iowa was admitted into the union, a contemporary of Gen. Jones, of Dubuque, who also is still living. Gen. Dodge was subsequently minister to Spain. Burlington has contributed other distinguished names to our national history, who have been honored in the military and civil service, and it is fitting that the pioneers and their descendants should assemble in that city to celebrate the first settlement of a state that, merging from her territorial condition in 1846, came into the union with a population of only 97,588, ranking twenty-seventh in the roll of states, and at the expiration of thirty-four years stood, by the census of 1880, tenth in the list with 1,624,620 inhabitants, and by this time, fifty years after its first settlement, has probably not less than a full two millions of inhabitants.

General Crook.

No apprehension is felt at the War department that Gen. Crook will commit any act in violation of the terms of the agreement between this government and Mexico relative to military operations against hostiles in the territory of one country by the troops of the other.

Although Gen. Crook is acting upon his own responsibility in crossing the border, not having received instructions in advance from the War department to undertake any such expedition, he is only exercising the discretion always accorded to an officer of his rank in conducting warfare against the savages, and having been explicitly instructed by the secretary of war not to cross the border except in strict compliance with the terms of the agreement, the War department sees no reason in advance of any protest from the Mexican government to anticipate that he will disregard the instructions and confront himself with a court martial.

Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday Southard Potter (second) was also designated to make a schedule from the books, records, and data of the insurance companies at New Bedford, Mass. The case of Frederick W. Choate was submitted on briefs. The cases of G. P. Gates, Lydia Hurlburt, administratrix, Charles P. Hunt, administrator, and Thomas K. Lees, for the New York Gaslight company, were argued and submitted. Judgments in favor of the claimants were announced in the following cases; Mark H. Wentworth, the administrator, $386; Mark H. Wentworth, $193; Maria L. Jones, administratrix, $193; William H. Rollins, trustee, $352; James C. Lidyard and H. E. Palmer, executors, $362; Henry E. Palmer, $195; H. E. Palmer, A. C. Palmer, and G. H. Palmer, executors, $195; A. P. Clifford, $338; Owen Wincapan, $970, and Emery Davis, jr., $960.

The Patent Office News.

There is a new weekly in Washington, the *Patent Office News*. It is a neatly printed quarto, published by Dr. Frank T. Howe and W. P. Nichols, young men who appreciate the value of getting the latest information in all lines of news much better than the average weekly publisher. No fact in connection with the issuing of patents or decisions affecting patents can reach the public in any way a moment sooner than through this *Patent Office News*, and the other publications will have their hands full to keep up with this youngest competitor. Its publishers have no other purpose but to win in the field of special periodical literature, and they have taken a specialty that gives ample promise of success for the venture.

Glandular Plague.

The national board of health has been informed that 170 deaths have occurred from glandular plague in the neighborhood of Soulimania and Bagdad, Asia, and that a quarantine has been established along the Turkish frontier.

The President's Visitors.

Among the President's visitors yesterday were Gov. Bloxsom, Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. Gutman, of Florida; ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Hamilton Diston, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Creswell, of Maryland.

The Primary Trouble.
Boston Herald.

The new law to protect primary elections in New York makes it a misdemeanor for any person to falsely personate or vote under the name of another person at such a meeting, to vote intentionally without a right to do so, to prevent others who have a right to vote, to wrongfully conceal or destroy the ballots, or commit any other wrong tending to defeat the result of the election. All very well, as far as it goes. But what is wanted more than anything else is a law, written or unwritten, that will require honest voters to personate themselves at the primaries.

Feeding on Hope and East Wind.
Commercial Advertiser.

An Austin greenbacker says he can feel it in his bones that his party is going to be successful in the end. It may be successful in the end, but it will not be so in Texas, says *Siftings*; the average greenbacker's sense of feeling is as delicate as that of the boy who can feel his mustache when nobody else can see it.

An Inexhaustible Mine.
Kansas City Journal.

It is rumored that when Ben Butler has run out of material for investigation, he will investigate himself. He is an inexhaustible mine of information and will be able to keep up the political sensation indefinitely.

Trouble in a Democratic Newspaper.
Atlanta Constitution.

The esteemed New York *Tribune* has about as much as it can do to keep the democratic administration of its own state straight, hence we hear little or nothing now of the peril of the nation.

EXTRADITION.

What is Said of Any Demand That England May Make on the Government.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A Washington special says: The question as to whether this government will give up the persons indicted for complacity in the Phœnix park assassination case if England should demand them grows more and more interesting, and the general sentiment here is that if the English government should file a duly certified copy of an indictment by a court which it could be proved had jurisdiction and power to try a man for murder the United States could not refuse to give up the alleged criminals. Lawyer Charles H. Reed, who is interested in those cases, said to-day that he had read the treaty carefully, and it provides in express terms that such a course shall be pursued, with the provision that the secretary of state may take ultimate jurisdiction in the matter. Said Mr. Reed: "When we give up the men England can try them for any crime not mentioned in the indictment, and in Great Britain alone is vested the right to say whether offenses committed on her soil are political or not. If a demand is made upon us, accompanied with a certified copy of an indictment for murder, we must give up the men." It is a curious fact that our treaty with Belgium is the only one in which there is a distinct provision specifying that charges against a criminal must be accompanied with certified copies of the evidence against him; and furthermore, that he shall not be tried for any other crime than the one for which he may be extradited.

The New Orleans Pacific Land Grant.

The following letter was yesterday written and delivered by Senator Van Wyck, in person, to the secretary of the interior:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1883—*Dear Sir:* When the order was made recognizing the claim of the New Orleans Pacific Railway company to a land grant many years forfeited, I felt it my duty to ask your department to be informed of the progress of proceedings with the view to oppose any further legalization and to prevent the absorption of the public domain by a corporation which had not even the semblance or a legal or equitable right, and also to protect settlers who have been occupying and improving portions of this dead grant.

The New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railway company in 1871 obtained a large grant, specifying "That said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of the act."

Five years expire, not a mile built; not even a survey; not a definite location. The only act was to issue and distribute bonds among the patriots who were intent upon developing the country. Five years more pass, and the grant is doubly dead—not yet a mile constructed or even definitely located.

In third act was in December, 1880, to assign what it did not own to another corporation, which was organized by the legislature of Louisiana, in 1876, to build through substantially the same section without the expectation of any aid, known as the New Orleans Pacific company, which finally drifted into the hands of a syndicate, who had also been patriotically developing the country, so that millions of dollars and millions of acres had rewarded their sacrifices and exertions.

It became necessary for the system of roads they controlled to connect with New Orleans. They built without any assurance of aid from the land department or congress, not even filing a map of definite location of any portion of the road. They knew only congress could vitalize the dormant grant. It is great presumption even for a railway corporation to assume that this could be accomplished simply by their fiat. And now they hope to forestall action by this recognition they have obtained from your department. The must well know that the title to these lands is not complete until final action by congress.

I realize your embarrassment when congress, at its last session failed to act, and the attorney general had given to your department, in response to the request of your predecessor, an opinion that the company had a right to said grant.

An additional necessity for this notice is that the present company—the New Orleans Pacific—are about issuing morigage and bonds on the basis of this forfeited land grant, and they naturally desire it legalized long enough to place these bonds on the market. Two trustees are named, one in the interest of the present company and one in the interest of the bonds issued twelve years ago. So the victims are to be the people—the settlers on that portion of the public domain—or purchasers of the bonds.

My object is that congress shall not be met next session with the plea that innocent purchasers have bought these bonds and that they should be protected.

A patient government has been delayed thirteen years, and now a few months further delay will work no injustice, as the corporation endeavoring in this manner to utilize the dormant grant are not in an impoverished condition.

You will allow me to make this public, as my purpose is to aid the public and prevent imposition by the sale of bonds secured by a forfeited title, which may be declared worthless.

Yours respectfully, C. H. VAN WYCK.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER, Secretary of the Interior.

The Proposed Hill Investigation.

The present indications are that the investigation of the affairs of the supervising architect's office of the Treasury department will not begin in earnest before Monday, the twenty-first instant.

Mr. Alexander, of the committee, is now absent from the city, and Assistant Secretary New, chairman of the committee, will leave Washington to-night for a ten days' visit to Indiana. Mr. Hill is also away on public business. Mr. Murch has been assigned a desk in the Treasury department within easy access of the secretary's office, and yesterday began the examination of the charges on file against Mr. Hill, preparatory to getting his case in shape. He says he expects to be ready to proceed in about a week or ten days. Secretary Folger said yesterday that he has done all he can for Mr. Murch. He has provided him with a tribunal and counsel, and has given him every facility to conduct his case. The secretary says that so far as he has examined the law on the subject, he is inclined to believe he has no authority to subpœna witnesses to appear before the committee, and that there is no fund at his disposal out of which their fees and expenses can be paid.

Jackman Decision.

The case of Plummer vs. Jackman, involving the title to 160 acres of valuable land near Bismarck, Dak., has been decided by the secretary of the interior in favor of Jackman for the whole quartersection. Jackman's claim to the land was contested upon the ground that he had not settled upon it in good faith, but to sell on speculation in violation of section 2262 of the Revised Statutes. He took land at that particular point in 1872 with other parties in anticipation that the Northern Pacific road would cross the Missouri river at or near the land and a town be built there. The secretary in the decision says: "The statute referred to cannot be construed to mean that persons going to the frontiers, or along the lines of projected railways, and anticipating centers of population, shall not enjoy the benefits of their enterprise and foresight, though they believed that their claims would become of great value on account of the proximity to villages or cities, or that villages or cities would even be built upon such claims, and thereby enable them ultimately to realize large prices for such lands. That is not the 'speculation' that the statute intended to prohibit."

Shipping Commissioners' Fees.

The commissioner of customs has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to shipping commissioners' fees, as follows:

"In view of the opinion of the honorable solicitor of the treasury, which is concurred in by this office, customs officers acting as shipping commissioners by virtue of section 4503, Revised Statutes of the United States are required to account for the fees earned by them under title 53, R. S.

"These collections will hereafter be receipted for on 'duty and fee' receipts, in the same manner as other moneys, and be included in the official emolument account as a separate item, and go to make up the maximum compensation of the officers collecting them. Any surplus above the maximum, arising from the entire emoluments, including these fees, must be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States as 'surplus emoluments.'

"You will please acknowledge the receipt of this, and state whether you are acting as shipping commissioner, under section 4503, Revised Statutes, and, if you are not, to state who is the present shipping commissioner at your port."

Pay of Fourth Class Postmasters.

The increase of pay necessitated by the joint decision of Secretary Folger and First Comptroller Lawrence, to the effect that the clause in the act "to adjust the salaries of postmasters," which refers to postmasters of the fourth class, should have gone into operation on the date of its approval (March 3), will not, it is said at the Postoffice department, create any additional presidential offices. The new law provides that the compensation of any postmaster of the fourth class "shall reach $250 for four consecutive quarters each, exclusive of commissions on money order business" before the office is made presidential, and as there will be but one quarter of the current and one quarter of the next fiscal year for which accounts will be submitted prior to the date upon which the two cent postage law takes effect, it is not possible for the temporary increase in the compensation of these postmasters to bring their offices into the presidential class.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SAINT.

Canonization of John Baptist de La Salle—His Educational Work.
New York Herald.

Another saint is to be added to the calendar. The venerable John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Order of the Christian Brothers, is to be canonized. The greatness of his work has been attested by its results. The sanctity of his life made it a model for all men. All that remained was for the Sacred Congregation of Rites to investigate and discuss certain miraculous occurrences said to have been wrought through his intercession. This has been done, and the following decree, which has been issued, was lately received at the chief institution of the Order of Christian Brothers in this city:

ROUEN DECREE.

FOR THE BEATIFICATION AND CANONIZATION OF THE VENERABLE SERVANT OF GOD, JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE, FOUNDER OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

By decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, dated May 23, 1879, our most holy father, Pope Leo XIII, graciously conceded that the validity of the processes ordered by apostolic authority regarding three miracles, said to have been wrought by God, through the intercession of the aforesaid venerable servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle, be examined in an ordinary meeting of said Sacred Congregation without the intervention and votes of the consultors.

Accordingly the most eminent and most reverend cardinal, John Baptist Pitra, the *ponens* in the aforesaid cause, at the instance of Rev. Brother Robustin, procurator general of the Congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and postulator of this cause, at a special ordinary meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, appointed according to particular instructions of our most holy father, published Nov. 20, 1878, and convened at the vatican on the day here below stated, proposed the following *dubium*—viz: whether the validity of the processes instituted by apostolic authority with regard to the miracles in the dioceses of Rouen, Paris and Orleans is well established; whether the witnesses were duly and rigidly examined; and whether the laws alleged were legitimately applied in the case in point and with the effect for which they were intended. Thereupon, the same said congregation having carefully weighed the matter in all its parts, and having heard the opinion and read the votum of the Rev. Augustine Caprara, promoter of the faith, gave answer in the affirmative. Affirmative sen constare.

FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

A faithful account of the foregoing having been given to our most holy father, Pope Leo XIII, by me, the undersigned secretary, his holiness deigned to approve and confirm the decision of the sacred congregation on the fifteenth day of the same month and year.

D. CARDINAL BARTOLINI, S. R. C., Prefect.
LAWRENCE SALVATI, S. R. C., Secretary.
[L. S.]

John Baptiste de la Salle was born in Rheims in 1651. In 1672 he received deacon's orders at the hands of Ladislas Joanart, archbishop and Duke of Cambrai, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Sellier in the cathedral of Rheims in 1678. Alive to the evils of ignorance, De la Salle, in 1680, gave up his social position, resigned his canonry, distributed his patrimony among the poor and consecrated his life to the education of youth. He gathered around him a number of young men for the work in hand. In 1685 he opened a normal school, the Duke de Mazarin furnishing the means for the education of teachers not members of the society, who were intended for schools in the country districts. In 1688 De la Salle opened a school of technology, night schools, and Sunday schools, in which, after religious instruction, lessons were given in mathematics, drawing, and music. In 1691, pressed by the clergy and gentry of Rouen, he opened a boarding school for the education of the higher classes. In writing of this school, he says: "I believe Providence intended that schools of this kind shall help to support schools for the poor." In 1698 the Cardinal de Noaides on being asked by Louis XIV where he would send the sons of the exiled officers of the army of James II to be educated, replied that he considered La Salle the best educator in Paris. The king in consequence sent fifty young Irishmen to the Brothers' boarding school to be educated in accordance with their rank. Some of them are the ancestors of men who have done much for France. In a few years De la Salle established primary schools, boarding schools, normal schools, schools of technology, and reformatory schools. He died in 1719 with a high reputation for sanctity. His work goes on, not only in his own country and his own society, but throughout the civilized world. He was declared venerable by Pope Gregory XVI in 1840; his virtues were declared heroic in 1879, and now the process by which the genuineness of the miracles is attested is declared valid.

The first disciples of La Salle, the Brothers of the Christian schools, came to New York in 1848, and the first young man that joined them was Francis M. Barat, now stationed at Manhattan college in this city.

The Japanese Indemnity Fund.

The Treasury department is now engaged in distributing the prize money awarded to the officers and crews of the United States steamer Wyoming and the steamer Takiang, by the act in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund approved Feb. 22, 1883. The sum of $140,000 was appropriated for this purpose. About $50,000 has already been paid out. The remainder will be paid as soon as the claimants present themselves.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th infantry, Oct. 28, 1882, is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month from May 1, 1883, is granted Maj. Joseph G. Tilford, 7th cavalry, in extension of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted him Oct. 20, 1882.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Capt. John H. Bartholf, assistant surgeon, United States army, April 3, 1883, military division of the Pacific, is still further extended four months.

The Saratoga was at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe April 14 and was to shortly sail for New York, where she is due about May 20. The Yantic and Kearsarge have gone up to the Norfolk navy yard from Fortress Monroe.

During the absence of the quartermaster general, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Perry, deputy quartermaster general, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the quartermaster general and perform his duties.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the military division of the Missouri, is granted Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th infantry, to take effect upon the conclusion of his examination by the retiring board at Omaha, Neb.

Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th infantry, will report by letter to Col. William P. Carlin, 4th infantry, president of the retiring board convened at Omaha, Neb., Mar. 16, 1883, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned. The journey from the place of receipt of this order to Omaha, Neb., is necessary for the public service.

Lieut. Joseph E. Jones has been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut. William A. Marshall has been detached from the United States steamship Vandalia and placed on waiting orders. The order of Caplain William H. Stewart to the United States steamship Minnesota has been revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders. Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun has been placed on the retired list; his retirement to date from May 6, 1883.

The following named officers of the medical department will proceed from their stations, as hereinafter named, to Cleveland, Ohio, to represent the medical department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Medical association, to be held in that city on the fifth of June, 1883: Maj. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, San Antonio, Texas; Maj. William H. Forwood, surgeon, Chicago, Ill.; Maj. John S. Billings, surgeon, Washington, D. C. On the adjournment of the association the officers named will return to their proper stations.

TABLE TALK.

BECAUSE.

One crow flies east and another flies west,
Each crow flies where he thinketh it best;
One crow flies north and another flies south,
Each crow where he finds that to fill his mouth.

Just so with the man as it is with the crow,
Each man where he thinketh it best to go;
One man does that, another man this,
Each man to get what he thinketh his.

And never crow asketh of brother crow,
Why do ye this? or why do ye so?
For he knoweth full well crows follow no laws,
And the answer he'd get would only be—caws.

Must it be thus with the man as the crow?
None say to another, why do ye so?
If each man of us has, and goes his own way,
A queer world this will be of ours to-day.

AN appropriate poem for the new trade paper called the *Corset* would be the one beginning, "Stay, maiden, stay and press me to thy form again."

THE daughter of the dean of St. Paul's was married in his cathedral lately to a son of Sir James Paget, the famous surgeon. It was the second marriage performed there in 128 years.

A LADY who is writing some unusually interesting and valuable matter for the Hartford *Times* says that in three words can be summed up the story of the pet of some women: "Lug, hug, pug."

THERE are altogether 872 baronets in Great Britain and Ireland, some of whom are very poor. The bank of England and the Oriental bank both have baronet clerks. Another is in the Irish police.

THE greatest of our foreign lions next fall will be Mgr. Capel, the "Catesby" of Disraeli's "Lothair," who is coming over in August to lecture a little, preach a little, and be admired a good deal.

THE French government is building eight new ironclads, two of which will carry 80-ton guns—heavy enough to sink the English naval Jumbo, inflexible. The cost of these vessels will be $2,200,000 each.

"UGH!" grunted Biggster at the dinner table, "this pudding isn't fit for a hog to eat." The boarding mistress, who overheard the remark, smiled sweetly as she said, "Then I wouldn't eat it, Mr. Biggster."—*Boston Transcript.*

IN the freshness and splendor of this budding May the New York *Commercial Advertiser* bursts into song: "When the myrtle and the turtle are in bloom let us bury the dude beneath the daisies. Day-day, dudee, do die dumb."

IT is a breach of etiquette never to be forgiven to sneeze in the presence of royalty, but royalty has never bothered itself to tell a man what to do with his nose when he feels a sneeze working along up his suspenders.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOTHING more deeply wounds the feelings of a Vermont deacon at a camp meeting than to be called upon to pray just as he is at the exciting point of a horse trade with the man next to him. His mind isn't in a condition for prayer just then.—*Boston Post.*

A HORSE-THIEF in a western prison complains bitterly that the chaplain is a Presbyterian, while he was brought up a Methodist. When it comes down to matters of religion, remarks a Texas paper, the conscience of a horse-thief seems perfectly square.

"I TELL you," said a man whose character was way down below zero, "that it doesn't do no good to compel children to read the Bible. When I was a young kid they used to keep me at it half the time. I knew it all by heart afore I was 15. It don't do a child no good, I tell yer." It was the unanimous opinion of all who knew the man that his argument was unanswerable.—*Rochester Transcript.*

ON the first Monday of June next the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, of Boston, Mass., will celebrate its 245th anniversary, and the usual sermon will be preached. Up to June, 1882, 215 sermons have been delivered (for thirty years they were omitted), and the records show that 133 of them were printed, the first one in 1660, by the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, a copy of which is now in the possession of the American Antiquarian society of Worcester.

INVESTIGATION has developed that the fascinating game of draw poker was invented somewhere about 1846 or 1847 by a noted Tennessee sporting man. *Chech* states that plain poker dates back as far as Pharaoh. *Texas Siftings* suggests that Noah was the first poker player, for he had a pair of everything in the pack. We trace this game back to the Garden of Eden, for when the Lord called Adam and Eve they refused to see him and both passed out.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

OLD SPRIGGINS went down to Florida the first of the winter for his health, and did not succeed in finding it, dying there, as many another had done before him. It somewhat surprised his son George the other day, when Wiggins, who, by the way, had not heard of the old man's demise, met the young man and asked: "Your father is in a good deal better place now than he was when he was 'round here, isn't he?" Young Spriggins succeeded in muttering something like he "didn't know but that he was," and hurried off to meet an engagement.—*Lowell Citizen.*

THE English sparrow never deserts a town.... The cyclone always finds something in its way to blow about..... If a man choose he may get a rebate on over paid tobacco taxes.... Henry Watterson's platform is said to be "poker for revenue only."..... This is the season for manufacturers to work on spring mattresses.... As a matter of course a man full of hope cannot be easily crushed.... Wind, which is a relative to lightning, never blows the same building down twice.... It is not politeness that makes a dude prefer to stand in a street car. It is his tight trousers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE Chattanooga *Times*, of May 2, giving sketches of the veterans who are engaged at the Cincinnati dramatic jubilee, says James E. Murdoch was born in Philadelphia in 1881, and that Mary Anderson first saw the light of day at Sacramento, Cal., in 1859. The *Picayune* corrects this by saying that Mr. Murdoch is over 80 years old, and can stand the typographical error; but the mistake in Mary's age is unpardonable, though everybody knows the California girl is only 21. "The error, or the first part of it, probably grew out of the fact that Murdoch acts like a three-year-old."

IT is a little out of season, perhaps, but the story is quite as good. An old and well known auctioneer in a New England city was driving by a group of schoolboys one day, when he received a thump from a snowball just back of his ear. Reigning in his horse, he turned about and addressed them, "I'll give $1 to any one who will tell the name of the boy who threw that snowball." The response came from the urchins spontaneously, "One, give me two!" "One I'm offered, give me a half." "One I'm bid, who'll make it three-eighths?" He drove on without any more ceremony.—*Boston Globe.*

WHEN M. Thiers was at the summit of his glory as president of the French republic, he went to spend some days in Marseilles, his native city. There he met an old school companion, a poor humble man who had never taken the slightest interest in political concerns. They greeted each other with effusion. "And what are you doing?" asked Thiers. "Raising cattle." Then they talked a long while of their youth, of memories pleasant to both. Finally, "And what do you do in Paris?" asked the old friend. M. Thiers, somewhat wounded in his *amour propre*, and not wishing, under the circumstances, to avow his high rank, contented himself with replying: "I am minister." "What! You have become a Protestant!" exclaimed, in stupefaction, the champion of his youth.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells that a young lady was receiving a surprise party. The girls entered first and she kissed them; but some young men followed and the hostess, all smiles and blushes, in the dim, religious light, made a mistake. The first young man that stepped in to surprise was himself surprised by a warm hug and a most decided osculatory salute square in the middle of his mouth. With courage bordering on the sublime, the hostess did not faint. She saw she had made a miscalculation that was simply awful. Nothing remained to her but to rest ever after under the suspicion of partiality, or to treat all the boys alike. She chose the latter course. It is alleged that the young men bringing up the rear, as they saw how matters were progressing in front, braced themselves up and moved forward with an air no painter can ever do justice to. The boys could have shown a much better appreciation of the young lady's amiable intent by keeping "mum." But with scarcely an exception they did not do so.