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Per Year..... \$8.00

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL 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.

A MAN who votes the republican ticket occasionally is just as good a republican as one who never does, if he behaves himself.

THE rebukers' governor of Pennsylvania has not fully determined whether or not he will call an extra session of the legislature.

OSCAR WILDE has now assumed clothing similar to that worn by other men, and has therefore become an every day young man.

WOULD it not be violating an unwritten law of the republic for any statesman to try a third time for a first term of the presidency.

SAYS Jacob W. Reid in the New York Tribune: "Sincerity is the element now most needed in party affairs." And then he added to himself—"Sincerity—that's Jacob White-law."

UNLESS we can secure the democratic vote by it, it would be unwise to nominate a republican rebuker for the presidency. We must catch the votes of one party or the other. They do not mix well.

THE political brahmins are, in our estimation, disgusting and weak-minded egotists. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has no homage for them. A political storm is coming. They had better get in out of the wet.

WHOEVER is nominated on the republican side for the presidency will be sure to reject all advice which attempts to limit his support to the rebukers who gave nine northern states to the democracy last fall.

If the good men can beat the bad men in the republican party by voting the democratic ticket at every election, the political millennium will be held at 12 o'clock on the fourth day of March, 1885. Sing!

We learn by the New York Tribune that Charles De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, was at Coney Island on Sunday. As he was shot dead several years ago by Isaac Kallloch, Jr., the story is not easy of belief.

It is wise to forgive the men who defeated the republican party last fall in a paroxysm of reform, but it is not necessary that republicans should bow down to them low as walking they go. They are not the genuine McIntyres.

THE republican papers which are in favor of the success of the democratic party, as a rebuke to their own, are filled with anathemas of all who show any hostility to the coalition between northern rebukers and southern bourbons.

THE rebuker editors cannot bear to read THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN's rebukes of the democrats and their servile tools, the rebukers. But then they are not the people we try to please. We are against the democratic party, annex and all.

It now transpires that Ben Butler went into the democratic party in order to enjoy the political society of the better class of republicans who had been voting the democratic ticket for several years. Hence his button-hole bouquet and Tewksbury reform.

THE Washington Post, the organ of the democratic wing of the republican party, bravely confesses that it would rather see the republican party defeated than to see it succeed by the help of the Virginia coalition. Such exhibitions of Roman virtue and fortitude are rare in these degenerate days.

ALL the youngsters under sixty-five among the democratic aspirants for the presidency are giving tally to Mr. Tilden. They are bidding for his good will, or at least trying to

mollify his hostility. For example, Mr. Hendricks, who in 1880 was very obstreperous and refused to think of taking the second place on the ticket with the venerable Samuel, now leaps with ease into the ring with the announcement that he has no doubt that if the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks were to be nominated it would undoubtedly be elected. In this we fancy we see Mr. Hendricks' sabding faith in the unresurrectionability of Gramercy Park, and a willingness to head the ticket. It is evident that he does not recognize the pre-emption by Mr. McDonald of the democratic nomination.

The Liquor Question in Ohio.

In Ohio the rum-sellers and the prohibitionists are banded together against any taxation on the sale of liquor. It is probably the only civilized place where the traffic is not taxed. The republican legislature enacted a law known as the Scott law, which puts a tax of \$200 a year on the sale of spirits and \$100 a year on the sale of malt liquors. The constitutionality of this law has been questioned, and the case is pending in the supreme court of the state. If it is sustained the rum-sellers and the prohibitionists want it repealed, the former because they do not want to pay anything for the privilege of making drunkards, and thereby promoting pauperism and crime, and the latter because they think it wicked to take money for the privilege of doing what they consider a wrong. The rum-sellers seem to us to be playing with fire when they resist the just demand on them for a tax. If, arrogant with power, they undertake thus to establish themselves as a privileged class, they are in danger of raising a storm against themselves which no power can resist. The prohibitionists think they cannot waive any of their hostility to the liquor traffic, even to the extent of making it pay taxes while it is under bombardment from their guns. We are unable to see any surrender of principle in the support by prohibitionists of the Scott law, as it is now offered by the republicans as a finality. Fines imposed for public offenses are put in the public treasury to swell the public revenue. Who ever thought that the public use of money so derived was a condemnation of the offenses? True, in the one case the fine is for an act forbidden but not prevented, while in the other the tax is for an act not forbidden or prevented. But so far as the prohibitionists are concerned, if they relax no effort to suppress the liquor traffic, the tax imposed upon it during the time they are unable to suppress it is no condemnation by them. In addition to the issue of taxing the liquor traffic, on which the republican party stands committed, two constitutional amendments are to be voted on in Ohio. One is for the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors in the state; the other is to empower the legislature to make such laws on the subject from time to time as may be deemed for the public welfare. At present the constitution limits the power of the legislature in the interest of the traffic. Upon the two constitutional amendments it is likely the republicans will agree to differ, each member of the party voting according to his own convictions. Probably the more thoughtful of the liquor dealers will vote with the republicans to sustain the liquor tax in the hope of averting more radical measures. This will not prejudice the republican cause among sensible people, in view of the fact that while republicans and a portion of the liquor dealers are thus voting for a high tax calculated to diminish the number of places where liquor is sold, the ultra prohibitionists are in a coalition with the other liquor dealers in favor of free trade in rum and free rum in trade.

The result seems likely to be the triumph of the republican party, the indorsement of the Scott law, and the adoption of the amendment which gives the legislature full power over the liquor question. The people can be trusted to choose representatives who will make such laws from time to time as may be best adapted to the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic. A straight jacket in the form of an amendment absolutely prohibiting the trade would not be required if there is a strong public sentiment in favor of temperance. Such a sentiment would be the best regulator of the legislature. If no such public sentiment exists, then either the adoption of the amendment would be impossible or else it would be adopted under some temporary artificial pressure, which being withdrawn would cause a reaction, under which the cause of temperance would be likely to suffer a long postponement. That the policy of moderation is the wise one was amply demonstrated last fall. Prohibitionists cannot rebuke rum selling by putting the free rum democracy in power.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The result of the autopsy on the cow that died of pleuro-pneumonia, as given in another column, is full of grave interest to our people. We must enter our dissent from the views expressed by Dr. Townsend, that eating the flesh and drinking the milk of animals diseased from this cause has ever produced trouble in the human system. The high degree of inflammation produced by this disease undoubtedly causes morbid changes in at least the fluids of the animal's system, if not in the solids, that react unfavorably upon those who eat such flesh. The German doctors declare that such diseased cattle are not fit for food. We all remember the great excitement that raged in New York some years ago on the subject of swill fed cattle. Thousands of cows died, more became sick, and the disease presented was almost, if not exactly, similar to pleuro-pneumonia. The effect upon the populace from drinking the milk of such cows, especially upon the infantile portion, was very deleterious. Milk from cows in a fevered condition produces the well known and dreaded milk fever of the west. And if the researches of Koch and Pasteur prove anything, they prove that eating the flesh and drinking the milk of diseased cattle is the most likely cause imaginable for poisoning such water and drinker.

We believe it is wise to discountenance a panic, but the importance of the subject demands the exercise of the most rigid care on the part of our people. All most offered for

sale should be inspected, and all dairies periodically examined by competent persons. The fearful mortality in this district from consumption should, of itself, prompt us to act promptly and carefully, and if anything, err on the side of caution.

A RESIDENT of the city, who evidently knows what he is writing about, contributes some interesting facts and figures on the gas question, which will be found in another column. He enumerates the various little meannesses of our soulless monopoly, and then shows how they all stink into insignificance, as sources of profit, when compared to the price charged for a commodity which is made in many cities, and is doubtless made here, at a cost not exceeding fifty cents per thousand.

FOR the edification of the Ohio republican editors who are suffering from the Mahone rebuke we volunteer the information that it was an eminent citizen of their own state who was made the bearer of the fraternal and congratulatory messages from President Garfield to Gen. Mahone which accompanied the bouquet from the white house conservatory placed on the Virginia's desk in the senate chamber the morning after he defied the bourbons in March, 1881.

If the annex democrats who edit the northern republican organs of the Virginia bourbons could put the Old Dominion back into the hands of the democratic party, would the Virginia electors vote for the republican candidate for president, or would the editors afford to go for the democratic candidate, or would there be a dissolution of the present co-partnership?

THE democratic idea of protection is that it is an evil attendant upon the raising of a revenue. They would be glad if a tariff for revenue would not protect, but as it does they are as ready to demand the votes of American laborers as they are the money of the European manufacturer, whose interests they serve as well as the raising of a necessarily large revenue will permit.

THE democratic party in Massachusetts has a rebuking wing, which is about to call a reform convention to nominate a good man against wicked Ben Butler. We consider it very desirable that democrats should vote against bad men, and all their regular nominees are bad enough for that purpose. We like to see the rebuking work that way occasionally.

It is understood that a syndicate of London papers will shortly commence receiving by cable at enormous expense the editorials of the Philadelphia Press.

WHAT is this game of poker of which so much is being written about this time?

THE cold snap appears to have come to an end.

NEW BOOKS.

DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY, OR APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE, as based upon statistical sociology and the latest scientific methods. Vol. 1 and 2. By LESTER F. WARD, A. M. New York: Appleton and Company, Washington: Brentano.

COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, structural and systematic, for use in colleges and schools. By JAMES DUNN, A. M., Ph. D. (revised edition). New York: Harper & Brothers, Washington: G. A. Whitaker.

The distinctive character of this work, which is devoted solely as a manual for instruction, consists in the treatment of the whole animal kingdom as a unit; in the comparative study of the development and variations of organs and their functions; in withholding systematic zoology until the student has mastered those structural affinities upon which true classification is founded, and in constituting a complete grammar of the science for the undergraduate course in any college. The revision has been done by Prof. Edward A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin.

THE LADIES LINDORES. A novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New York: Harper & Bros., Washington: G. A. Whitaker.

The latest work of Mrs. Oliphant is fully up to the previous productions of this prolific writer. The story is English, the people are English, and the scenes and incidents are English. Men and women will not die of brain fever caused by over excitement who read "The Ladies Lindores," but they will have a consciousness of having passed a few pleasant hours in the perusal of its pages, and there is a self-satisfaction in that sensation which is compensation for the absence of thrills and waves of intense emotion. The book will doubtless have a reasonably good run.

LEAVES OF SPRING GATHERED IN AUTUMN. By W. H. C. J. R. Lippincott & Co. For sale by Brentano.

The author of this little collection of poems, whose initials only appear on the title page, was formerly a Washington editor, though for the past few years he has lived in the west. The poems have been compiled by a friend. Those who are fond of sadly sentimental, cemeterial poetry will be at once taken by "Leaves of Spring." The veridicality is in many cases much above the average, but a shudder runs through nearly every sketch—a trail of tears with longings and conjectural philosophy by way of accompaniment.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN ADAMS D.D. Compiled by his son, MORGAN DIX. (Illustrated.) Vols. I and II. New York: Harper & Bros., Washington: G. A. Whitaker.

These memoirs represent a vast amount of research, study, and painstaking statement of plain, unvarnished fact. As the authorized biography of one of the prominent characters in American history, the work will possess great value. It is well worth a more critical review than can now be given, and more will be said concerning it at another time.

FOR THE MAJOR. A novelette. By CONSTANCE LINDENBACH WOODS. Illustrated by New York: Harper & Brothers, Washington: G. A. Whitaker.

"For the Major" is an entertaining story, written in a simple, straightforward fashion, without any apparent attempt at startling effect. The plot is as involved as that of a French novel, and the action is portrayed with an earnest directness that commands a certain degree of admiration. It is a good book to assist one in passing away an idle hour.

Warning the Burned Child. Atlanta Constitution.

It is stated that there is a republican panic in Ohio. We have seen these things advertised before, and we have observed that when the republicans are supposed to be in a panic it is time for the democrats to huddle up together and stand firm.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"When are you going to take up the question of the consolidation of internal revenue districts?" was the question addressed to Commissioner Evans yesterday.

"I do not know. That is a matter that is entirely in the hands of the President and cabinet. When the President wants to take the question up he will signify his intention. I am of opinion, however, that it will be decided promptly when taken up. The secretary, you know, has been away, and is only just back this afternoon. It may be quite a while before he finds time to consider this business. I am in receipt of considerable advice on this subject, several gentlemen having spoken to me about it."

"I should say so," broke in a friend, sitting near; "I wouldn't be surprised to find a quorum of the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses up here before a conclusion is reached."

"Everybody seems quite willing there should be a reduction in the number of districts," resumed the commissioner, "but I notice a desire to have the reduction occur in remote localities and in neighboring states."

"What do you know about the consolidation of revenue districts, general?" was the question proposed to ex-Commissioner Green B. Baum a few minutes later.

"I do not know anything about it, but if I was consulted I should say that there is no occasion for hasty action. This is not a good time to reduce the districts or in any way to disturb the machinery of the revenue bureau. The new law is just going into effect, and complications might arise if too much should be attempted at once. There is no emergency requiring an immediate reduction in the number of districts. Doubtless we could get along with less, but the appropriations have all been made for next year for the full number, and I cannot see the occasion for feverish haste, at least not until everything gets to running smoothly under the new law. Some people seem to think that the consolidation ought to be made, and that it will be made before the first of July, but I am hardly prepared to believe that this will be done."

"Mr. Hill seems to have been at last aroused to a realization that an investigation of the business of the office of the supervising architect is in progress," observed a treasury official yesterday. "Until quite lately it has been regarded something in the light of a joke, but I have lately thought I detected increased interest in the proceedings on the part of several gentlemen whose names are mixed up in the charges. It may have been imagination, however."

Poker in the Army.

It is said that Gen. Sherman intends to adopt stringent measures to break up gambling among officers of the army. It is to be hoped that this is true. "Poker" is the bane of the service. It has, during the past month, brought three officers, who had won honorable renown during the war, and were gentlemen of education and historical undoubted honor, to disgrace. It is a fact, too, that the older officers are largely responsible for this disgraceful business. Their example lures the younger officers to play, and the end is the same. Gen. Sherman has never been fond of cards or gambling. He has set an excellent example to his subordinates. But a number of prominent officers of the army, including several of national reputation occupying high positions, are inveterate poker players. As a rule, these gentlemen rarely lose or win heavily. They play because they like the excitement of the game. But their example exercises a most baneful influence upon the younger men. The general of the army can, if he will, stamp out gambling in army circles. It does not do it, congress should take the matter in hand.

Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday, on motion of Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Payne Merville, of New York, was admitted to practice as an attorney of the court. Judgments were announced as follows: Cases No. 1,114, Daniel Twbridge, \$16,152; No. 1,115, O. C. 20, 1881; No. 1,116, Fred. Erick Alburn Harvey, administrator of the estate of George Albert Harvey, deceased, \$300, with interest from June 28, 1865; 700, Henry C. Tarbox, \$341, with interest from Aug. 1, 1864; 613, Andrew J. Harris, with interest from Aug. 10, 1864; 855, Benjamin J. Willard, \$32, with interest from Dec. 7, 1864; 853, John Cammet, \$82, with interest from July 5, 1864; 854, James H. Lunt, administrator of the estate of Caroline J. Cammet, deceased, judgment for the United States; 491, Tryphosa Eustis, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Eustis, deceased, \$1,450, with interest from Jan. 15, 1861; No. 1,198, S. York, executrix, vs. the United States, was submitted on briefs; No. 709, Joseph Henderson vs. the United States; No. 710, James Callahan vs. the United States; No. 630, Norman White et al. vs. the United States; No. 1,191, Charles Pfizer et al. vs. the United States; No. 1,024, Elizabeth B. Smith et al., executrix, vs. the United States; No. 1,284, William H. Nelson vs. the United States; No. 1,314, John B. Hyatt et al., were argued and submitted. Adjourned.

Meeting of Civil Service Commission.

The civil service commissioners held a meeting yesterday, at which a number of questions of detail relating to the examination of candidates for places in the civil service and to the application of the new rules regarding appointments were discussed. The most important of these questions was what interpretation should be given to the words "one family" in that clause of the civil service reform bill which provides that when two persons of one family are employed in the civil service of the government no member of that family shall be eligible to appointment. As the commissioners do not care to examine persons who are ineligible to the duties of their offices, a number of applications for leave of absence have already been received at the department.

Spelling Within Themselves.

The billingsgate extended to each other by the Philadelphia Times and Press is likely to neutralize any beneficial effect that Mr. Spurgon's sermons may have upon their readers.

The Woods Are Full of Them.

Virginia has a wild man. He is doubtless a disappointed democratic office seeker of his base.

An Insuperable Opposition.

The Mississippi river is said to be opposed to Sam Cox as speaker of the next house.

DEPARTMENT DUST.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$396,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$763,175, and from customs, \$652,963.

The Tallapoosa left the Washington navy yard yesterday afternoon for the various navy yards.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended June 2 was \$1,666,000. The issue for the corresponding period last year was \$1,177,000.

The Navy department is informed that arrangements have been made to launch the double turreted monitor Amphitrite at Wilmington, Del., next Thursday about 2 o'clock p. m.

The Treasury department has authorized the commission investigating the alleged sugar frauds at San Francisco to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, and the members of the commission will sail for Hawaii on Wednesday.

MORMONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Shotgun Recommended to Clear Out the Missionaries.

CHARLOTTE, June 4.—The progress of Mormonism in North Carolina is causing much alarm. In the rural districts, remote from towns, wily missionaries are at work seducing the ignorant into their meshes. In Gaston and Rutherford counties especially is this work being carried on. There is a band of seven Mormon missionaries scattered around this section, who keep up no public intercourse, but meet quietly and compare notes of progress and give each other points of their principal methods. It is to tramp through the country and call at houses on the way for a drink of water. If they find at home women whose weakness they think can impose upon, they will strike up a conversation and gradually lure it into the channel they want. They appoint a meeting in the neighborhood, inviting only those whom they think will be easy subjects of conversion. Once in the meetings, morbid and morbid curiosity lead them into the work is done. Before being admitted the converts are baptized by immersion, and this fact finds success with votaries of Baptist tendencies. The baptisms are always in the night time, and dunes are required to be in a state of nudity. The half dozen counties adjoining Rutherford are the special fields of these impostors. Among the more prominent of these preachers are William Dorton and James Drennon. They have converted thirty-seven, fifteen of whom they have already sent to Utah. Not long ago two of the apostles, passing a field in which were two women plowing, halted them, had a short conversation, and within half an hour took them to a pond near by and baptized them, when they returned to their plowing, and the next day they were on their way to Utah. This only shows how easily these ignorant crosses are duped, and as the field of operations is being continually enlarged, the question is becoming one of grave interest which the legislature will be called upon to settle. The emigration to Utah does not represent the full extent of the evil done. Whole communities give up their church relations and become what may be called semi-Mormons, laying the groundwork for more pronounced Mormonism hereafter. It is from this demoralized element which remains at home that the trouble will come.

The State Observer, the leading paper of the state, says on this subject this morning: "It is a shame to our civilization that such things are permitted in our midst, and missionaries are needed. The sort of missionary, however, and the one to suit the case best, is in the household of nearly every man in the country, or it can be procured at any hardware store. It is a shotgun. Introduce a few of these priests to these missionaries and our country will soon be effectively rid of them."

French and American Climate Commission.

The French and American climate commission at its session yesterday made the following awards granted the United States: Narcisse J. Moutier for \$900, with interest at 5 per cent from April 1, 1864; Charles Bombonnel for \$810, with interest at 5 per cent from Sept. 1, 1865; Jean Marie Beaulieu for \$205, with interest at 5 per cent from April 1, 1864; Natalie Chaffredraud for \$900, with interest at 5 per cent from April 1, 1863; Jean Albert, Maria Fidelis Albert, and Jeanne Albert for \$20,000, with interest at 5 per cent from Jan. 1, 1865, and Benoit Cazaud for \$350, with interest at 5 per cent from March 1, 1864.

The claims of the persons below named against the United States were disallowed: Bertrand Laguens, Claudius Maurin, Louis David, and B. B. Molina.

Revenue Marine Cadets.

In the recent competitive examination of candidates for appointment as cadets in the revenue marine service the following named passed the examination in the order named: J. Charles Harris, of New York; William D. Hoover, of District of Columbia; William C. Shields, of Virginia; Charles E. Mower, of Connecticut; David J. Ainsworth, of Virginia; Allen H. Culver, of Maryland; William H. Culver, of Illinois; C. B. Fenger, of Connecticut, and John Owens, of Maine. There are five vacancies to be filled, and it is expected that the first five persons named above will receive the appointments.

The Cadet Engineer Case.

The rehearing of the case of Cadet Engineer Leonard against the United States, which was set down for yesterday afternoon in the court of claims, has been postponed until Friday.

A Card.

SENEGANT-AT-ARMS, UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1883.—Misrepresentations have been published about the removal of H. F. Hayden from the position of chief engineer of the senate. It was removed for cause. The reasons will be furnished to the senate if the president of the senate should deem the matter of sufficient consequence. R. J. BRIGHT.

Exports of Petroleum.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the month of April, 1883, were \$3,172,492, and during April, 1882, \$4,188,955. For the ten months ending April 30, 1883, \$35,195,865, and for the corresponding period of the preceding year, \$42,394,912.

Court of Claims.

In the court of claims yesterday judgment was rendered for \$3,372 in favor of Col. Elias Houdinot. This claim was referred to the court of claims by congress. It was for damages for the seizure of property in the Indian Territory by officers of the internal revenue.

Asking for Leave of Absence.

Owing to the order issued by Postmaster General Gresham on Saturday requiring first and second class postmasters to attend personally to the duties of their offices, a number of applications for leave of absence have already been received at the department.

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OVER YOUR COFFEE.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

We loved each other then we thought, Amid those brilliant summer flowers, Each moment with delight was fraught, Sweet minutes made delicious hours.

Of Cupid's hymn we knew each note, Our hearts the organ ever chiming; Yet since I reached the port of rhyme, I've lost the time or I'm not rhyming.

We parted. Ah! what vows we swore— All constancy from top to bottom— But since those blissful days of yore I must confess I have forgot 'em.

Ah, well, each life has youthful joys That makes it for a while a heaven. Your twins you say are splendid boys, I'm sure they are. Yes, I have seven.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., uses 158 telephones, and is putting up more.

RYE measuring seven and a half feet has been exhibited at Sparta, Tenn.

A YOUNG man in Delaware recently lost one of his feet by wearing tight shoes.

AN Indiana man started out to write 25,000 words on a postal card and banged himself after writing 13,000.

FLORIDA'S cigar product this year is estimated at double that of last year, when 41,858,575 cigars were made.

CAPT. JENKINS MORTON, who prosecuted Congressman Phil Thompson, is recommended for a Kentucky judgeship.

"The grandest celebration ever witnessed in the south" is being arranged in Chattanooga for the fourth of July.

ACCORDING to the Chicago News it cost the sports and gamblers \$1,900 to clear Jere Dunn of the murder of Elliott.

ISAAC HILLS, a penniless teamster of Meriden, Conn., has fallen heir to \$10,000 by the death of an uncle in Canada.

MISSOURI prohibitionists are organizing to oppose the re-election of Senator Vest, because he has allied himself with the brewers.

MR. GARDNER, in spite of his great age, goes not only to the opera and theater, but constantly entertains members of the theatrical profession.

MR. HENDRICKS has been interviewed, and intimates that he would be willing to take second place on the democratic ticket, provided it shall be the ticket of 1876.

"Why don't our city fathers give us the elevated railroad? What are they waiting for?" inquires a St. Louis paper. Probably for the town to grow big enough.

In his memorial day proclamation the mayor of Yankton asserts that the fourth of July is observed in remembrance of the patriots of the revolution, New Ideas.

AN Irishman named Foley, in Bradford, England, in a spirit of bravado drank thirty-six glasses of whisky in rapid succession. He is now in that other and dryer world.

JUDAS HOADLY, who will probably be the democratic candidate for governor of