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MONDAY, JUNE 25, 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.*

"HOADLY." It seems we have heard that name before. Did we not shout for him once as a republican? "Mobled Queen is good."

WE place in nomination for United States senator from Ohio the name of Judge Ward. Mr. Pendleton will take due notice, and govern himself accordingly.

DAN RICE appears in a new role. His prayers, it is said, have restored to health an invalid whom the doctors pronounced a dying man. "Where now be your gibes?"

BOB BURDETT'S brother has been ordained a minister of the Baptist church. Bob is expected to furnish Rev. Burdett with proper jokes to be told at missionary meetings.

FAST driving and racing on the principal streets of the city still continues. Will not the chief of police instruct the roundsmen to arrest all persons who are found indulging in this dangerous practice.

THERE is a general demand that the unsightly and useless fences around the various parks and reservations in the city be taken down. The proceeds of the sales of the fences will be sufficient to pay all expenses which will be incurred in making the changes and improvements incident to their removal.

WHY not have a cat law as well as a dog law? The bite of an infected cat produces all the horrors of hydrophobia which results from the bite of a dog. No barking or howling of a dog equals in annoyance the horrible night screams of a cat. Let the dog catchers be instructed to take in grimalkin.

NATURE herself seems to have grown tired of the little brown sparrow. A few years ago in this city they were killed in scores by sunstroke. Now comes the report that an electric flash on Wednesday picked out a tree on which they were sitting and killed half a hundred of them without scorching the tree.

SOME of the people living in that portion of Arkansas south of the Arkansas river and bordering on the Mississippi are dissatisfied with the action of the general assembly of Arkansas in refusing to pass an act authorizing certain river counties to tax themselves for levee purposes, and propose to "cut loose" from Arkansas and attach themselves to Louisiana.

THERE is something refreshing, not to say bucolic, in the credulity of an Ohio democrat. Here comes old Wash. McLean into the court of the New York *World* and tells a reporter that Hoadly will carry Ohio by a sweeping majority, and that Sam Tilden will also do the same if nominated for the presidency. The alarming symptom of the disease is that Mr. McLean believes what he says.

NOTWITHSTANDING the plea of poverty pleaded by the Tennessee repudiationists as a reason for not paying the state debt, there is evidence of more prosperity in that state than at any period since the end of the late war. While the farming interests are in a most prosperous state, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis are all increasing in population and improving in material interests.

THE height of legal absurdity and official idiocy was reached by the auditor and attorney general of Missouri a few days since. Gov. Crittenden was called to New York on business for the state, and on his return the auditor refused to pay his salary during his absence, on the ground that the lieutenant governor had been acting; and he was sustained in this ruling by the attorney general. The case was taken before a judge of one of the courts, and a peremptory writ was issued ordering the payment, on the ground that absence could not temporarily divest the governor of his office, nor deprive him of its emoluments.

Commencement Season.

The commencement season is upon us, with the fervid sun of the almost midsummer. From all points of the compass come reports of the annual school and college ceremonies which bring to a close the scholastic year.

Of new-fledged doctors and lawyers let loose upon the world, of graduating dons of Harvard and colored graduates of Atlanta and other schools, of diplomas, medals, premiums, honors, salutatories, and valedictories, we have an abundant proof that learning is on the rampage. Minerva and the muses are on the boom. The generation that is to take our places and "push us from our stools" is getting educated with dizzy rapidity and much loud proclamation of the fact. Mothers are swelling with natural pride in dwelling on the genius of their boys and the graces and accomplishments of their girls, while fathers may be somewhat skeptical on the subject that the world will be seriously disturbed in its even course by any of their hopeful progeny.

The New York *Tribune*, always an apologist or advocate for scholastic training, thinks there is one advantage which the college graduate has over his fellow men, which is, that "he knows that he does not know everything." The glimpse which the college graduate gets of the vast vista of learning by poring over tomes of antique and modern wisdom makes him feel his want of universal knowledge, and hence gives him modesty. By and by he gets on the staff of a leading morning journal and becomes a teacher of men and a scholar in politics, and, it not unfrequently happens, soon feels his importance and loses a part of his modesty. Socrates was modest at first, and said he knew nothing, as his Boswell, Xenophon, tell us, but he afterward became a very self-confident fellow in his day and generation, and might have become leading editor of one of our morning journals were the place not already filled with a very able bodied editor. Amidst this saturnalia of the learned professors, gifted teachers, and ambitious students a voice comes up from Vassar. Not, however, a voice of exultation and triumph, but one of warning and expostulation. The Vassar girl says that she is overworked, her nervous system exhausted and depressed, and her very vitality sapped. She begs to call a halt in the methods to which she is subjected. She is particularly severe on the honor system. She says it creates jealousy and spite among the girls who work for the honors, and a feeling of distaste for study among those who do not expect to achieve the honors. The instructors are in sympathy with the honor girls, and stimulate them to exhaustive effort, while the remainder of the class is neglected, forgetful that to the mediocrities in intellect and the slow in development, who constitute the larger part of every class, the care and sympathy of the teacher are mainly due. The whole college body becomes inoculated with the idea that to get class honors is the main object of student life. The sound mental growth, accompanied by increased bodily strength and firmness, the rational confidence inspired by the habit of grappling in the seclusion of the closet or the silence of the study room with problems old and stale in the history of the human intellect, but new and difficult to each generation of students—the determination to reach the required solution by individual and independent effort and the knowledge of human nature acquired by daily association with so much diversity of disposition and manners, and the habit acquired of unquestioning obedience to constituted authority and established law—are lost sight of. All this goes for nothing in the estimate of educational forces and benefits by those whose vision is shaded by the vain and dazzling show of college honors. The Vassar girls seem to think that the course of education would flow as smoothly and better results be obtained if class honors were relegated to the age of comparative unenlightenment, from whence they originated. The young ladies have at least this credit. In questioning the wisdom of the methods to which they have been subjected, they have shown some originality of thought and independence of judgment.

The originality of the undergraduates of the other sex, too often we regret to say, asserts itself in silly pranks, cowardly oppression of juniors, and clandestine and pusillanimous infraction of law. But in spite of all of its emptiness and vanity, we all like to return in memory to schoolboy holidays and college life. It is a custom deserving much honor and observation when the alumni of an ancient and respectable alma mater gather annually in the never forgotten halls, and there renew the associations of the fervid and sanguine days of youth, with feeling reference to absent comrades, whether they be still buffeting the storms and battling with the trials of the world, or whether they have quitted the strifes of the earth and have gone over to the fuller ranks of the silent majority.

Women as Officeholders.

There is a small class of people disposed to carp and object to the employment of women in the public service. Now that years of trial have shown the efficiency of these women the objectors change their tactics and object to the promotion of women under the civil service rules.

Up to 1860 there were very few women employed in any of the departments at Washington, or elsewhere in the public service. At the present writing out of about 2,400 employes in the treasury 700 are women. About 200 are employed in the pension office, and quite a number in the patent office, the post-office, the War department, the bureau of engraving and printing, and the government printing office.

The treasury officials report that women are especially proficient as counters of money, stamps, &c.

The dead letter office has a number of women employed who are remarkably proficient. In the census bureau there were a large number of women, and Gen. Walker, the superintendent, bore testimony to their general fidelity and efficiency. There is no department in which women are employed that their work will not compare favorably both in quantity and quality with that done by the men.

Many of these women have onerous home duties to perform. Some of them before reaching the office, in addition to the ordinary work of the breakfast table, have to give attention to their children and arrange for all the details of domestic duty during the day. Many of the women in the departments are connected with the best families of the country, north and south, are highly educated and cultured, and are favored guests at the most elegant and exclusive entertainments given in Washington. In fine, the women clerks have achieved a success which they well deserve.

The Rights of Aliens.

We are permitted to lay before our readers this morning the opinion just delivered by the court of commissioners of Alabama claims on the rights of aliens residing in the United States and on board American ships on the high seas. It will be read with interest by the members of the legal profession, both on account of its intrinsic merits and because it overturns a decision of the former court of commissioners of Alabama claims on the same question; and it will be perused by the general reader, probably with even greater interest, on account of its being an unusually lucid and concise statement of the principles of international law on this subject as maintained in diplomacy by our government during our entire national history, although it involved us in a war with Great Britain, at the time the greatest martial power in the world. It presents with unmistakable clearness the precise question decided by the Geneva tribunal of arbitrators, and for the first time reveals to the public the reasons which induced President Lincoln to deliver to the British government Mason and Slidell, who had been captured by Admiral Wilkes on board the British steamer Trent during the late rebellion, which caused so much dissatisfaction at the time of the occurrence on the part of the masses of union soldiers.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Harlan (ex-United States senator from Iowa), although concurred in by the whole court. No one of the thousands who had the opportunity to listen to his masterly and unanswerable speeches delivered in the senate during the late rebellion on kindred subjects could doubt its authorship.

COMMEND us to Kentucky as a place where pistol practice always does its work. During a school exhibition at Sulphur Well, Metcalfe county, in that state, a few days since, Mr. M. H. Beauchamp asked I. B. Winfrey and J. Price to cease making a noise. This terrible insult was too much for Kentuckians. Both at once opened fire on Beauchamp, who, of course, reached into his hip pocket and drew his revolver and returned the fire. Result, McFarland, a bystander, was shot dead, Beauchamp mortally wounded, a young lady named Philpott wounded in the cheek, a negro (name not given) probably killed, and Price badly wounded. Is there any other state that can beat this?

CINCINNATI is a great city. It not only has the handsomest fountain in the United States, and does the second largest business in hogs, but it has an editor who has clearly demonstrated in numberless articles, to his own satisfaction at least, that William Shakspeare was a fraud and a writer of mean ability. A vain coxcomb of a writer once said in the presence of Charles Lamb, "I could write as well as Shakspeare if I had a mind to." "Yes," said Lamb, "no doubt of it, if you had a *mind* to."

THE New York *World*, in discussing the appointment of colored school visitors in Virginia, says:

> If the Virginia gentlemen who are carrying on their very ancient and honorable war against the "nigger" in the name of democracy are convinced that the road to democratic success lies in an eternal hostility to an oppressed, downtrodden and badly abused race, let them persuade the next democratic national convention to insert a plank in the platform declaring this to be a white man's government. We doubt very much whether three states could be carried on this platform, and Virginia wouldn't be one of them.

THE beer production and consumption in the United States is enormous. The total brew for the year ending May 1 was 17,349,224 barrels of 31 gallons each. New York heads the list, her product reaching 5,843,054 gallons.

THE mud which one of the city papers mentions as being taken up by the dredge boats on the flats is simply sand.

Where Benjamin is Strong.

Chattanooga Times.

Butler's mills have been notorious for years as being conducted on the most grinding and exacting system. As an employer he is the most infernal skinflint out in all New England. But give him a chance to befriend a poor soldier, or raise a row over a pauper, so as to advertise himself, and Benjamin at once becomes the grandest of reformers and loudest lover of humanity.

What Beat the Bourbons.

Inter Ocean.

Mr. Watterson asserts that the democratic national platform of 1880 "was beaten because it was mishandled." It has been just that way for a whole lifetime. Nullification, slavery, secession, free trade, and free whisky is the shameful record of "mishandled" charged against the democratic party.

Stick to the Memories of the Future.

Boston Herald.

Tammany Hall proposes at its Fourth of July celebration "to revive memories of the past." There are some memories which the boldest Tammanyite wouldn't care to revive if he could help it. Better look forward than backward, ye men of Tammany.

To Represent Them in the Cemeteries.

Atlanta Constitution, Wednesday.

Judge Thurman is not altogether out of politics. In fact, it is a very difficult matter for a man of Judge Thurman's ability to keep out of politics. The people want just such men to represent them.

Let Them All Come in.

New Orleans Picayune.

The Chinamen of New York wear plug hats and go to clam bakes, and there is no reason why they should not vote.

The Uttermost Depth of Unbelief.

Courier-Journal.

Bob Ingersoll is getting to be a worse infidel every year. Once he did not believe in the devil; now he doesn't believe in Mr. Blaine.

CLOSING NAVY YARDS.

The Recommendations of the Late Commission to be Carried Into Effect at Once—Secretary Chandler's Letter.

The following letter has been addressed by the secretary of the navy to the chief of each of the bureaus in the navy department, and the commandants of the yards have been furnished with a copy of it and requested to make such suggestions to the bureaus as they deem appropriate for carrying out the purpose expressed therein. The memoranda referred to was published some days ago:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1883.—*Sir:* Your attention is called to the "memoranda on the reorganization of the navy yards, and the disposition proposed to be made of each yard," submitted to the department by the navy yard commission in advance of their formal report to congress.

You will immediately give such orders and make such recommendations to the department as are necessary to carry into effect, under your bureau, the recommendations of the commission.

The act of Aug. 5, 1882, required the secretary of the navy, in certain contingencies, to "suspend work at those yards where he finds it can best be dispensed with," and directed that "at the yards so closed only such officers and employes shall be retained as are necessary to preserve and take care of the property of the government, and all other persons shall be transferred or discharged."

The sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1883, appropriated "for navy yards and stations $150,000, and $50,000 additional, which shall be used only in the care and preservation of such yards and stations as may be closed."

The department understands that this last appropriation of $50,000 will be applicable to the care and preservation of yards and stations where work in the construction and repair of naval vessels may be suspended in the manner specified in the act of August 5, 1882, although they may continue to be used as naval depots as well as organized to preserve and take care of the property of the government therein.

In accordance with these views, work is ordered to be suspended as soon as practicable at the Pensacola, League Island, New London, and Boston yards. At Boston, however, work in the ropewalk and the sailmakers' department will continue. At Portsmouth repairs of wooden vessels may continue for the present. At Washington work upon repairs of vessels or for any purpose not mentioned in the memoranda of the commission will be discontinued.

You will cause to be made the changes in the organization at each yard recommended by the commission and required by these instructions. You will also carefully consider whether a reduction of foremen beyond that recommended by the commission can judiciously be made in the interest of economy. If so, you will proceed to make such reduction.

You will further examine the "statistics of navy yards," in appendix No. 20, to the report of the department to the President of November 29, 1882 (page 177), and endeavor to discover additional reductions which may be made in the list of civil employes at each navy yard, whether in your own or any other bureau, and either make or recommend such reductions.

Your attention is specially called to the large number of persons engaged in clerical duties, either as clerks or writers, and you will endeavor to direct or recommend the discharge of some of these.

The statistics referred to show an enormous daily expenditure on the sixteenth of November, 1882, namely: For 657 foremen, clerks, and employes, other than ordinary mechanics and workingmen $2,179, and for 3,805 other employes $9,139, making 4,462 total employes at a daily compensation of $11,319, or at the rate of over $3,000,000 a year, when the only work in progress on ships-of-war at all the yards was repairing the Omaha, Shenandoah, Trenton, Ossipee, Mohican, and Alert. This enormous expenditure for such feeble results is inconsistent with faithful administration, and the department stands pledged that all unnecessary work shall be discontinued and all employes not needed dismissed. It will be impossible that this pledge shall be carried out, unless with the cordial and vigorous cooperation and action of the heads of the bureaus. You are confidently relied upon to do your part in this work of economy.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE MISSING MONEY PACKAGE.

Indications That a False Package Was Substituted While in the Care of An Express Company.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., June 24.—The facts regarding the missing $40,000, as learned by inquiry here, are as follows: On June 20 the Marine National bank in New York city delivered to the United States Express company in New York a package of $40,000, currency, for transportation to Susquehanna, to be there delivered to the First National bank, to be used in paying the Erie railway employes at the Erie shop. The express company also received in New York several packages, of probably small value, for the Erie paymaster. The train messenger of the express company on the arrival of the train at Susquehanna handed the agent or sub-agent of the express company there a sealed bag, supposed to hold the above described contents. But on taking the same into his office and opening the bag the express agent found nothing but brown paper inclosed. The express agent thereupon notified the bank of his discovery, and a telegram was sent to the Marine National bank, which bank at once replied that if the first package did not reach Susquehanna that day they would send another of the same amount forthwith, which it did, and the employes were paid the next morning. The express company are the only losers, and their officials are thoroughly investigating the matter.

The Niobrara Contract.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer has annulled the contract of John R. Miner to carry the mail over the Niobrara star route, and has ordered a readvertisement for proposals. This action is taken because, upon mature consideration, Gen. Elmer has arrived at the conclusion that Miner's contract was not awarded in compliance with statutory requirements, inasmuch as his proposal was not accepted until May, whereas the time fixed for the award of bids expired in March. The point was not mentioned in Senator Van Wyck's letter.

Revenue District Consolidation.

It was supposed that the presidential order consolidating the internal revenue collection districts would be issued on Saturday. The clerical labor of reducing the scheme to writing was greater than was anticipated, and it was not ready to be submitted to the President until late in the afternoon. In the meantime some considerations had been offered that seemed to make some change needful, and the issuance of the order has been deferred until Monday.

Condemned Vessels.

The Navy department is preparing a full description of the thirty condemned government vessels which are to be sold; also blank forms for proposals and for the bonds which are required to accompany them. These will be ready for distribution by the middle of this week, and will be furnished to parties interested upon application to the department.

The Apaches.

Secretary Teller has received copies of the published dispatches from Gens. Schofield and Crook, regarding the treatment of the Apache captives. The secretary will insist that these Indians be kept off the San Carlos reservation, and says that Secretary Lincoln will co-operate with him to that end.

A Line of Steamers to Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The certificate of incorporation of the New York and Baltimore Steamboat company was filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk. The corporators, who are also the directors for the first year, are Horace K. Thurber, George H. Glover, Wesley A. Tucker, Frederick Haberman, William K. Hinman, Isaac H. Dixon, Edward Smith, J. G. Kraft, and H. McShane. Four of the corporators are residents of Baltimore. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. Ten per cent of this amount has already been paid in cash. The company proposes to establish a line of steamers between this port and Baltimore for carrying freight and passengers. George H. Glover will act as agent for the company. One of the directors said yesterday that the steamers would be first class in every respect, and that no pains would be spared to make the line popular.

LOOKING TO LYNCHBURG.

The Democrats of Virginia Preparing for the State Convention—Commencement Exercises—Railway News.

Special Letter.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 23.—The democrats have held meetings at the June term of their courts in about two-thirds of the counties and cities, and appointed delegates to their state convention, which is to assemble in Lynchburg on the twenty-fifth of July. Among the noted delegates already appointed are Parson Massey, the defeated candidate for congressman-at-large by Hon. John S. Wise, last year; Judge Lybrook, of Patrick, one of the "big four;" the Hons. Abe Fulkerson, of Washington, and Green B. Board, of Roanoke (old line readjusters); B. Johnston Barbour, of Orange; Ro. A. Coghill, of Amherst; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox; Absolam Koiner, of Augusta, and other old line democratic managers, together with an unusually large sprinkling of young democrats and new politicians, some of which have heretofore acted with the readjuster party. The convention is to be composed of 605 delegates, and the full number, together with a large outside following, are expected to be present. The party and its state and local committees are to be thoroughly reorganized, a new platform adopted, and the result of its deliberations is watched for with deep interest by the readjuster-coalitionists, as it will have an important and perhaps controlling influence upon the result of the approaching fall election of a new legislature, which will have the rearrangement of the congressional districts of the state and other important work to perform.

The commencement exercises of our schools and colleges have been the order of the day for the last week, and will continue in some places for a week longer. Those of the public schools of this city took place last night in Holcome hall, and was quite a success. The valedictory address was delivered by Miss Davis, and the diplomas and an eloquent address delivered to the graduates by the Rev. A. A. Acres, of the Methodist church. The graduating classes were very large and well advanced.

The commencement exercises of the Washington and Lee university at Lexington will begin to-morrow (Sunday), with the baccalaureate sermon by Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, to be followed by an address before the Young Men's Christian association by Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond. The annual regatta takes place on Monday, when Bishop Pinkney, of Washington, will present a handsome golden goblet to the winning crew. On Tuesday Hon. C. R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, will deliver the annual address before the alumni association, and on Wednesday Gen. Fitz Lee will deliver the address before the literary societies of the college. The unveiling of the Lee monument will take place on Thursday with an oration by Hon. John W. Daniels, of Lynchburg. After this the decoration of the graves of Lee and Jackson will take place; religious services be performed; salute by artillery, and the mausoleum be thrown open to the public. A great number of visitors from every section of the country are expected to be present.

The appearances are that very soon an extension of the Richmond and Alleghany railway will be built, either by Craig's creek to New river, and thence to Charleston, West Virginia, or up Jackson river and Elk creek, across the Alleghany into Pocahontas, thence to Charleston by way of the Gauley. Surveys have already been made and the right of way through the counties is all that is asked for by the road to insure the extension. This will be a great thing for both of the Virginias.

The recent change in the presidency and other important officers of the Norfolk and Western Railway company created great uneasiness here, as it was feared that the design and result of it would be prejudicial to this great trunk line and the Virginia cities, and beneficial to the valley connections and Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the election of F. I. Kimball, of Philadelphia, who has been first vice president of the company ever since its organization, in the place of ex-President George Tyler, has removed most of these fears, as Mr. Kimball has been very frank and decided in announcing his views and policy to be entirely favorable to the whole syndicate without any partiality to any one division. A. I. Kemphill, of the Pennsylvania Railway company, was elected secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of G. R. Warner to the position of treasurer and F. W. Clarke, formerly president of the Lehigh Coal Navigation company, was chosen director, in place of James B. Scott, resigned. The net receipts of the road are increased every month, and its future prospects are very bright.

The first crop of new wheat was sold in this city yesterday to millers S. C. Hunt & Son at $1.15, which is considered a good opening. It was of the Fultz variety, and from Campbell county.

The colored Masons have two flourishing lodges in this city, both of which elected their regular officers on Wednesday night last: Masters Thomas G. Gladmond of the one, and D. B. Henderson of the other.

Paymaster Wasson's Sentence.

CHICAGO, June 24.—"To be discharged dishonorably from the service, to be confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for eighteen months and to have the facts respecting his crime and its punishment published in the newspapers of Iowa, the state from which he was appointed to the army," is the sentence of Paymaster Wasson, who stole thousands of dollars of public money in order that he might pay "debts of honor" contracted at the gaming table. It is reported from Texas that two-thirds of the officers who composed the court martial which tried Maj. Wasson united in commending him to the clemency of the higher military authorities, whose approval is required before the sentence can be carried into effect, and that Brig. Gen. Augur, the commander of the department of Texas, who reviewed the proceedings and findings of the court martial, approved them and disapproved the recommendation to mercy. Of course the final disposition of this case will rest with the President or the secretary of war.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford has been ordered as executive of the Trenton.

Lieut. Theodore Porter has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the naval academy.

The resignation of First Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1883.

Maj. Samuel B. M. Young, 3d cavalry, is detailed for duty at the school of application for infantry and cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, corps of engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the joint board of army and navy officers appointed to meet at New London, Conn., and Lieut. Col. George H. Elliott, corps of engineers, is detailed in his place.

Pay Inspector James Hoy has been ordered to duty at the Washington navy yard June 30. Paymaster George A. Lyon has been detached from the Washington navy yard June 30 and ordered to settle his accounts, and then hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Comdr. Thos. H. Eastman has been ordered before the medical examining board for re-examination. It will be remembered that at the former examination for promotion Comdr. Eastman was found physically competent but morally unfit for promotion. The finding of the examining board, which, if approved would have caused his dismissal, was disapproved by the president. Upon the result of the present examination will depend whether he shall be further examined for promotion or placed upon the retired list. The former board reported that he was affected by an enlargement of the heart, and it is thought likely that the new board will consider that of enough importance to recommend his retirement.

THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

MAKE A KICK.

Ne'er submit to any wrong!
Make a kick!
Though your voice become a gong;
Though the strife be sore and long;
Though it leave you weak and sick
Make a kick!

Right is might for honest men!
Make a kick!
Never mind the where or when;
Though the odds be one to ten;
Show yourself a plucky chick!
Make a kick!

Though it give the lawyers wealth,
Make a kick!
Poverty oft takes on health!
Fight the wrong, by force, by stealth!
Always to your motto stick!
Make a kick!

—*Courier-Journal.*

A MAN four miles south of North Platte has planted 80,000 trees and ten bushels of peach pits.

AS THEY make everything of paper now, the Boston *Bulletin* says it is singular that waist paper is not utilized for corsets.

AN Oil City choir at rehearsal on Saturday night ran over the "Hallelujah Chorus." The music escaped uninjured.—*Oil City Derrick.*

"IT'S gauze you please for the girls nowadays," says the Omaha *Republican*, an able journal, which further remarks that "when it isn't wet it's sweat."

THE average Ohio editor is nothing if not literary. One in Cincinnati is giving Shakspeare fits, and one in Springfield is amazed at the popularity of Dickens.

ANOTHER New York policeman has just been assaulted. It is a very cowardly piece of business, this jumping onto a man when he is asleep.—*Courier-Journal.*

A CONVENTION of Illinois sheriffs has just been held at Decatur. Where two or three Americans are engaged in the same occupation there a convention is pretty sure to be held.

DETROIT *Free Press:* "The New Orleans mint has a pair of scales which will weigh the ten thousandth part of an ounce. The wonder is that more rich men don't have 'em and use 'em in weighing their donations to charities."

A GREAT moral truth culled from the columns of the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Commercial Gazette:* "There seems to be a great many hogs in the west." We believe this statement will receive the hearty approval of the entire country.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"THAT was a good sermon," said Job Shuttle, as he sauntered out of the vestibule. "Pretty good," replied Patience. "I hope you'll profit by it." "Why, there was nothing in it that applied to me at all." "Oh, that's why you say it was 'a good sermon,' I suppose."—*Hartford Post.*

A NEW YORK woman who has had three husbands says of petting: "A woman who is content to spend her life in a man's arms is not good for anything else than a pet, and if her husband doesn't get pains in his arms and tell her so before many years she can bless her stars."

Two gentlemen are discussing a third, while the coach jolts painfully over the uneven surface of the street. "He's a sad scoundrel, I fear," says one. "Not such a sad scoundrel," replied the other, as the vehicle plunged into a hole in the pavement, "as you——" "Wh-what?" "As you think," says the other, triumphantly, recovering his breath.

"DON'T you forget," exclaimed a man, arising during a discussion, "that I lay over the deck." "Do you mean that you can whip me?" replied a long haired Arkansaw man, also arising. "No, sir," said the first speaker. "Then what do you mean by saying you lay over the deck?" "I mean that I am a steamboat man and sleep in the pilot house."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"I AM an agnostic," remarked a young man in swelling accents. "And an agnostic is what?" inquired an elderly gentleman. "An agnostic," replied the fresh youth in a manner expressive of his pity for his interlocutor's ignorance, "an agnostic is a fellow, you know, who isn't sure of anything." "I see," replied the old gentleman; "but how does it happen that you are sure that you are an agnostic?"—*Boston Transcript.*

WHILE Marshal Sebastiani was French minister to England he sat next to Lord Palmerston at a city dinner, and after listening to all that was said in praise of England in the various speeches delivered during the evening, he remarked to his neighbor, "Oh, my lord, if I was not a Frenchman I should wish to be an Englishman!" "And I," coldly replied old Pam, "if I was not an Englishman should wish to be one."

FOOLS and children tell the truth, it is said; and to illustrate we will give you the story of Bishop Wurtzburg and the little shepherd boy of whom he asked, "What are you doing, my little lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.—*Cheek.*

A CONNECTICUT minister was approached recently at the close of his discourse by a man who thanked him for a sermon he had delivered fifteen years before, because it had made such a "powerful impression" upon him. The man being plied with questions could not recall a word of the text or the subject, and the interested pastor gave up his inquiries, when the man exclaimed: "I remember how you wound up. You said, 'Theology ain't religion—not by a —— —— sight.'"—*Exchange.*

THERE are certain people in this world, and they constitute a large class, who always want to be noticed. As an inveterate politician once said: "Only notice me in your newspaper; pitch into me if you like; but keep me before the people." Akin to this feeling was the spirit evinced by the "gilded youth," who said: "I want a wife to make home pleasant." "But," objected his friend, "you'd be howling round town nights all the same." "Yes; but now nobody cares, and it would be such a comfort to feel that somebody was at home mad about it."

THE Louisville *Courier* closes its poetical and practical moralizing upon summer vacations with this not over cheerful personal reflection: "The newspaper man takes but one excursion to the country, and from that he never returns. When he has worn out his days his comrades carry what is left of him out to the cemetery and lay him down to rest. Then they go back to their work and speak kindly of the lost friend, but they write no obituary resolutions about him. Give them credit for that, and don't forget that now is the time to subscribe."

NEW ORLEANS *Picayune:* Virtue in rags is not there to stay....Bad singers are the poor screechers most to be pitied....The Keely motor is probably off for a summer vacation....He must be a good man whose intimate friends are all good....Money does not give a boy the higher education philosophers talk about....If a man has such a thing he should take his conscience into everything....The candidate thinks it is better to have run and lost than never to get a nomination....A young man ought not to be away from home and in a beer saloon when good fortune knocks at his door....There are times when the barefooted man is superior to the millionaire. He never goes to bed with his boots on....It is said that foreigners cannot become aldermen in London. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.....John L. Sullivan would like to see a Tewksbury nurse jump up on his stomach and try to make him take medicine.... The man who owes large sums of money can afford to take things quietly and let his creditors do the worrying.

WHEN will people forego the fun of fooling, ending as it does so often in misery and even death? Last month as Hedwig Spinhorn, a pretty German girl, was about to leave Portland, Ore., to join her lover at Tacoma, Washington territory, where they were to be married, being busy with necessary preparations, she asked her brother to write to her affianced and tell him she was coming. In a moment of thoughtless pleasantry the brother wrote to the lover, Heinrich Kirchner, a letter of double meaning, not announcing that she was coming, but propounding the question: "What if she has concluded not to come, and to renounce those feelings once so sincerely entertained?" The letter, it is said, was capable of being translated as a bit of banter to most men, but Kirchner, jealous of his love and alone in his cabin, brooded over the possibility of a disappointment until it was magnified into a terrible reality, and, being too heavy to bear, he arose in the night and with a death-dealing shot gun ended his life. The girl arrived a few days after, only to learn how cruelly she had been afflicted.