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TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

There is a time 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 change of address, or who wish to be notified, should call at our office, or by mail, or by telephone, or by telegram.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent them by mail for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by stopping the business office.

The census of Egypt just completed by Sir Auckland Collier shows the entire population to be 6,795,290. Of these, 3,353,108 are males. The population of Cairo is 518,101; of Alexandria and suburbs, 298,775; of Port Said, 10,569; of Suva, 10,913; of Tanta, 33,735; of Mansurah, 26,784; of Zagazig, 19,465; and of Rosetta, 16,671.

COSEY ISLAND has lost much of its attractiveness and is likely soon to become a second or third class resort. Great complaint is made by visitors at the falling off in the quality of the fare furnished there. Not only are the meals badly cooked, but they are very indifferently served. Besides, the gamblers are returning and getting foothold, and unless a change is made for the better soon there will be a loud cry of "turn the rascals out."

The first state election this year takes place in Kentucky on the sixth of August for state officers and members of the legislature. In October elections will be held in Ohio and Iowa, in the former for governor and a legislature, and in the latter a full state ticket and legislature. In November, Massachusetts and Connecticut elect members of the legislature; New York, secretary of state and legislature; Pennsylvania, treasurer and legislature; New Jersey and Maryland, governors and legislatures; Minnesota, a full state ticket; and Virginia and Mississippi, legislatures.

The Houston Daily Post says: "M. Waddington has been appointed, vice M. Tisset, resigned, to represent the French government in London. Waddington is a queer name for a Frenchman, and the new ambassador should feel entirely at home in the land of the Wellingtons, Middletons, and Wittingtons." Mr. Waddington was born in France, though he is of English descent. He was educated at Cambridge, and, what is better, he has an American wife. This latter fact no doubt is the key to his success in public life. Three other distinguished and successful men of Europe have married American women, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Clouneaux.

There is a man in New Orleans who earns his living by compromising disputes and quarrels between gentlemen. He is a lawyer by profession and a very sharp one. He has an amiable disposition and fine persuasive and colloquial gifts. When a challenge is passed, our lawyer, being up to the code and known as a "man of honor," is generally called on to act as second for one of the belligerent parties. He always accepts the place and contrives to have the terms—rifles at two paces, which, of course, is certain death to one or both parties. He then finds it by no means a difficult task to get up a compromise, by which honor is preserved all around and no blood shed. Were it not for the fear of being charged with advocating a measure which is "another step toward centralization," we would suggest the employment of this gentleman by the government as chief of the bureau of honor.

The wives of some of the naval officers are disputing the right of Secretary Chandler to issue what an old naval officer terms his "conjugal non-intercourse decrees." One lady takes the ground that outside of the Creator none but her husband has the right to make such orders. She says she "followed him 18,000 miles last year, and will follow him 18,000 miles more in spite of the secretary of the navy or any one else." She claims that she has a right to travel when and where she pleases, and to take up her abode at pleasure. It is true the secretary can order the movements of the United States vessels, but how can he prevent any lady who wishes to, from living in Rio Janeiro, Yokohama, or any

where she may choose? The secretary argues that the presence of the families of officers near them has a tendency to shorten the cruises, while on the other hand it is argued that it tends greatly to preserve the morals of the officers and the credit of the service.

An Abattoir.
THE REPUBLICAN has heretofore pointed out the necessity of some better and more reliable plan for the inspection of food than the one now in existence. A great deal of what was there suggested can be accomplished by the establishment of an abattoir, or general slaughter house for the district and city.

The advantage to be gained by the establishment of an abattoir is that, instead of slaughter houses on the hills to the northwest of Washington, where they are seriously interfering with the march of improvement in that direction, they will be brought together into one large establishment in some locality to be designated by the proper authority. Obviously the best place for this location is on the south side of the Potomac river. It will be just as easy for the animals to be driven to some point between the Long Bridge and Four-mile run as to what is now known as Drovers' Rest, and much easier to get them there if they are brought by railway. Water, which is necessary for cleansing and for drinking purposes for stock, can be brought there from the canal in any desired quantity with little difficulty. Pasture is accessible at short distances, and corn and hay can be collected by water transportation. This situation has the advantage of being too remote for the odor or effluvia to be offensive to residents of the city. The refuse might be drained into the river, but this, we think, would not be advisable. It would be better and more profitable to dorozerize it and convert it into fertilizing material. This movement may prove objectionable to the butchers. We do not think, however, that opposition or resistance on the part of the butchers to such a measure would be wise. It is a movement in the interest of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Those butchers who own property near the slaughter houses would be benefited by the inevitable rise in the price of real estate which would inevitably follow the removal of the slaughter houses. They might retain this property and share in the general prosperity, and it will not be difficult for them to find desirable properties in the vicinity of the proposed abattoir. If it should be located in the place suggested, there may be found on Arlington heights or elsewhere in Fairfax county very desirable locations for them.

If the abattoir should be located on the left bank of the river, the best location for the butchers would be on the hills commanding the Eastern Branch or Anacostia river. The first named locality strikes us as the best for the butchers, but should the commissioners of the district decide on the establishment of the abattoir, they would be compelled to assign locations for the butchers on the Maryland side. This is a subject which ought to be well considered by the commissioners, the butchers, and the public generally.

Public Baths.
Modern civilization appears to great disadvantage in comparison with the ancient in the matter of free baths for the people. The ancients were frequent bathers. They bathed after a journey, after a fight, or a race; and the usual bath was usually hot water first and then cold. Their custom was to close the pores of the skin, after bathing, with olive oil. They passed so much time in the water that they considered it absolutely disgraceful for a man not to be able to swim. They were not afraid of sharks. There is no mention which we have seen in ancient history of a man being attacked by a shark, unless the fish which swallowed Jonah was one of that kind. It was certainly not a whale, as King James's translation puts it, yet sharks have always abounded in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters. Among American cities New York has taken the lead in providing free baths for the people.

When fully equipped with water facilities there should be a sufficient number of baths within the city to furnish facilities for the whole population. It is not necessary to point out the value of baths in health and comfort, and especially the benefit they would be to the poorer classes. The surplus of the water which remains after supplying the public buildings and private dwellings of the city might be utilized for baths. But if this should be impracticable, bathing places could easily be made in the Potomac and Anacostia rivers which would accommodate the public.

The Rogers (Ark.) New Era says: When and where have democrats learned that a protective system of tariff was democratic policy? When has the democratic party in either state or national conventions declared in favor of the protective policy?

For the benefit of our benighted brother across the father of waters we will answer his conundrum. In 1855 the national convention of the democratic party enacted as a part of its platform or declaration of principles as follows: "A tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws, as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country." In 1872 the platform announced that there were irreconcilable differences with regard to the system of protection among members of the democratic party, and re-mitted the question to the people in their congressional districts.

An important step toward the protection of authors in their copyrights has been made by a treaty recently concluded between France and Germany. Registration is abolished; the author's name on the publication will be considered sufficient proof of his rights unless the contrary is shown. In the case of anonymous works the publisher will be regarded as the author's representative. The right of translation is settled by an agreement that the necessity to announce a reserve of the right of translation on books is to be abolished; so, also, is the registration of translations. The author retains his right of translation for ten years, instead of five, heretofore allowed. When a work is issued in parts the ten years are to be reckoned from the

issue of the last part. Books and plays are put on the same footing, and the treaty is retroactive, applying to works already published. It has been suggested that the attention of American inventors be called to the feasibility of a safety brake attachment for elevators. It is thought that the cage or car in which the passengers are carried can be made on such a plan as to serve as the weight power to a pair of levers, which are to be furnished at their ends with India rubber rollers which, until flattened under pressure, would not be in the way, but on the fall of the car by the breaking of the ropes would instantly come into use as flat rubber friction surfaces to diminish or entirely prevent the fall. It is argued that by this plan the greater number of persons in the car the greater of course would be the weight, and the greater the weight, the greater the pressure on the levers and friction surfaces. Quite too many accidents, to be termed unavoidable, occur on elevators, but doubtless, in many instances, from the inactivity or carelessness of the conductors, who are frequently young boys or ignorant men; and it is very desirable that some means can be found, if not to wholly check, at least to diminish them.

It is only within the last few years that women have been employed in European countries as clerks in banks and other business institutions. There are 160 women employed as clerks in the Bank of France. Their salary as novices is three francs a day. The salary after one or two years of satisfactory service rises to 1,800 or 2,000 francs a year. Several hundred women are employed in other financial houses in Paris, and their services are highly estimated. The hours of attendance in the Paris houses are from nine to four.

PEOPLE in the colored school at Hampton are anxious to study Greek. By the time they learn the English language and what can be learned through it their education will be more complete than that of many profound Greek scholars. The celebrated French chemist, M. Pasteur, who is investigating the nature and origin of cholera, says that this disease is born of a neglect of the decencies of life.

THE present summer weather, the campaign for Ohio, and the new liquor law, the people of Ohio are having a decidedly hot time. The coast survey will make an exhibit at the Louisville exposition. Mr. Henry W. Blair will be in charge.

Novelties at Brentano's.
Brentano sends the July number of the American Gazette, which is full of news interesting to those liking this sport. "Evolution: A summary of evidence," a lecture delivered in Montreal March, 1883, by Robert C. Adams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. This little volume is a summary in popular form of evidence offered to prove the truth of evolution. The author evidently adopts the extreme view of Haeckel, and thinks that the origin of life is in spontaneous generation. At Brentano's. "Die Lewis's Monthly" has issued its first number. It is a well printed magazine, and the editor makes occasional pronouncements of those very sensible less on health, for which he is famous. At Brentano's. Brentano also sends the last number of a London Punch, the London Illustrated News, and the London Graphic. These latter two may be called misadventure numbers, from their beauty of illustration and the variety of their contents. Punch improves with age.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Civil Suits to be Brought to Recover on the Routes Fraudulently Expedit.

The preliminary work on the civil suits which are to be brought against certain of the star route contractors for the recovery of money paid in excess for the service of mail routes is alleged to have been obtained through fraudulent representations, it is so far advanced that Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer has been able to notify the department of Justice that he is ready to state the accounts against these contractors to the solicitor of the treasury. This is in accordance with the provisions of section 4577 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the method of bringing suit to recover money or fraudulent payments made from the funds of the Postoffice department. Under the law the second assistant postmaster general has charge of this preliminary work, and under his direction the sixth auditor of the treasury, for the Postoffice department prepares a statement of the amount paid each contractor for expedited service, where such expedition is believed to have been fraudulently obtained, and any deductions from the account which may have been made for failure to perform the expedition. No allowance is made for any expedition that may actually have been made on the route, suit being brought for the entire amount paid for expedition, where the contractor has not been able to show that he fraudulently secured said expedition.

The department has been at work ever since the first star route criminal trial gathering the evidence on which to bring these civil suits against the contractors. In all the territories where the routes were located obtaining sworn statements in relation to the expedition actually performed on each route, the number of men and horses employed, &c. The auditor's office has prepared statements of accounts for the contractors against whom suit is to be brought. These accounts aggregate (including cents) \$1,073,459, divided among the contractors as follows: Against John W. Peck, on seven routes, in California, Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota territory, \$271,216; against John R. Miner, on five routes, in Colorado and Dakota territory, \$129,812; against John W. Dorsey, on six routes, in Colorado, California, Dakota territory, and Nevada, \$129,812; against O. J. Salisbury, on three routes in Nevada, Montana, and California, \$129,040; against O. J. Salisbury and M. V. Nichols on one route in California, \$83,290; against V. W. Parker on one route in Indian territory, \$173,240; against W. Parker and W. Griffith in Arkansas, \$38,516; against W. M. Griffith on one route in Arizona, \$60,244; against H. Peterson on one route in Louisiana, \$45,679; and against Luke Voorhees on one route in Texas, \$23,200.

In stating these accounts the sixth auditor presents with each contract the names of the sureties on that particular contract, these sureties being liable for collection from the contractor cannot be obtained. It appears from the auditor's tables that Samuel A. Hoyt, of Washington, D. C., and D. W. C. Wheeler, of New York city, are sureties for John W. Peck, John R. Miner, and John W. Dorsey, on the eighteen contracts on which suit is to be brought. The government claims in the aggregate \$503,109. In the case of O. J. Salisbury's three contracts he has three sets of sureties. On the first for the government the claims are \$47,728. Luke Voorhees, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and M. Salisbury, of Washington, D. C., on the second, on which \$14,932 are claimed, H. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, Cal., and William C. Sloan, of Hilliard, Wyo., on the third, on which \$7,032 are claimed. William E. Sloan, of Hilliard, Wyo., and John W. Kerr, of Salt Lake City, on the Salisbury and Nichols contract, R. C. Chambers and John W. Kerr, both of Salt Lake City, are the sureties on W. Parker's contract, and Peare and R. A. Park, for whom no address is given, are the sureties; on E. W. Parker's contract, James H. Parker and D. T. Parker, of St. Louis, are sureties; on W. Griffith's contract, James H. Parker and Lyman A. Smith, for whom no address is given, are named as sureties; on Peterson's contract, Charles E. Hovey, of Washington, D. C., and George F. Booth, of New Orleans, La., are sureties; and on Luke Voorhees's contract, O. J. Salisbury and J. T. Gilmer, of Salt Lake City, are sureties.

Death of Gen. Ord.
HAVANA, July 23.—Gen. O. C. Ord, of the United States army, who took passage on the steamer City of Washington, Vera Cruz for New York, and was taken with yellow fever, compelling his removal to the shore while the vessel was here, died from the disease last evening at 7 o'clock. The body of Gen. Ord has been placed on ice pending arrangements by the family for the disposal of the remains.

General Ord was born in Cumberland, Md., Oct. 19, 1815, and consequently was about 64 years old at the time of his death. His father was born in England, but came to this country in 1810, and was a member of the Maryland legislature. He married a Mrs. Cresap of the famous Cresap family of western Maryland. He was an officer in the army of the war of 1812. The deceased was appointed to the Military Academy from the District of Columbia in 1835, and graduated July 1, 1839, in the same class with General Sherman. He was in the same class appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and first lieutenant July 1, 1841. He served in the Seminole war 1839-42. September 7, 1842, he was promoted to a captain's rank. Previous to this he was in the coast survey. His service from 1847 to 1860 was in California and the territories. He received a commission as brigadier general of volunteers September 14, 1862, and was promoted to major general in the regular army July 23, 1866. He had been honored with brevet major general United States army March 12, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va., where he was wounded and held wounded for several days. Besides this engagement he particularly distinguished himself at Drainesville, Va.; Inks, Miss., and the battle of the Hatched. At the battle of Sabine Pass, and Jackson, he commanded the 13th corps. After the war he commanded the departments of California, the Platte, and Texas. In Jan., 1881, he was retired. He had taken up a business real-estate in Mexico for some time past. His second wife, he will be remembered, died three years since married Gen. Trevelin, of the Mexican army.

Gen. Ord was deeply interested in the progress of Mexico, and was president of one of the railways in that country.

Death of Commodore Jeffers.
Commodore William Nicholson Jeffers died last night in his room at No. 933 E street northwest, at 9:30 o'clock, after an illness of about ten days' duration, although he had been troubled with rheumatism for several months. He was a native of New York, and will be made to-day, and the remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment. Commodore Jeffers was born in New Jersey and entered the naval service as midshipman Feb. 25, 1837. He was promoted to ensign July 13, 1846; master June 13, 1854; lieutenant Jan. 29, 1855; and lieutenant commander July 16, 1862. Third of March, 1865, he was made captain, and promoted Feb. 25, 1878, to commodore. His naval record was a distinguished one, his abilities and learning in his profession being everywhere acknowledged and appreciated. He was on the active list and was for eight years, chief of the bureau of ordnance in the navy department, during which time he introduced many improvements in naval ordnance. He was about 60 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

The Hill Investigating committee yesterday morning considered Mr. Coleman's proposition to go to Chicago for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the charges of fraud in the construction of the custom house in that city. It was decided that the chairman and Mr. Alexander should go to Chicago, and that Mr. Coleman should follow if necessary. Mr. Coleman said that he intended to go west last night. Mr. Totten did not believe that he could accompany the

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.

The United States Consul at Smyrna has reported to the national board of health, under date of July 5, that the quarantine established in Smyrna against all steamers and vessels arriving from the ports of Egypt has been rigidly maintained, and that there is much excitement, amounting almost to a panic, over the reports of the ravages of the cholera in that city. He requested them that the charges had been investigated by a committee in 1873 or 1875, and hoped this committee would not go over their work. If the subject of quarantine was to be investigated without a committee, he would be glad to be interested, but he understood that the inquiry would be confined to the steam heating charges. He did not understand that this was a successful committee.

The chairman informed Mr. Coleman that he must make a specific statement of the matters he wished to inquire into, which that gentleman promised to do, and the committee took a recess.

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The following has been received at the State department from Consul Worthington at Malta, and forwarded to the Treasury department for the information of the Marine Hospital Service, June 30, 1883.—Government notice: His excellency the governor, having been notified of the board of health, has been pleased to direct that vessels coming from any of the Egyptian ports, or from any of the Ottoman ports in the Red sea, be subject to a quarantine of twenty-one full days, to commence after the disinfection of the vessels.

Passengers leaving Egypt subsequent to the date of this notice will not be allowed to land in Malta. By command, Walter Henry, Governor of Malta, and forwarded to the Treasury department for the information of the Marine Hospital Service, June 28, 1883.

Cordials, Bitters, &c. as Alcoholic Beverages.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans has issued a circular in reference to alcoholic preparations for sale under the names of cordials, bitters, tonics, &c., in which he holds that persons engaged in their manufacture should be regarded as rectifiers if the bitters, &c., are suitable for and are usually sold or used as alcoholic beverages, and persons who sell them or offer them for sale should be regarded as liquor dealers. Where they have been submitted to the office and pronounced as medicines, or where they are made according to a prescribed formula, and when thus made are in fact medicinal preparations, of course they should be treated as such. It is not intended that special taxes shall be required for the manufacture or the sale of such of these preparations as were, in fact, made and stamped prior to July 1, 1883, if they were stamped with the approval of this office, or under the practice and policy then prevailing.

Referred to the Court of Claims.
The secretary of the treasury has referred to the court of claims the case of Goodall, Perkins & Co., and thirty other persons, being claimants arising out of defalcations and forgeries of John T. Best, clerk of the late Col. R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., engineer of the twelfth light house district. The amount of claim is accompanied by 1,602 inclosures.

The Seize-Tugboats.
Mr. F. A. Churchman, president of the Towboat Association of Philadelphia, had an interview with the secretary of the treasury yesterday in reference to the recent seizure of a number of tugboats in Philadelphia for alleged violation of the steamboat laws. The secretary promised to give the matter careful consideration.

Standard Dollars.
The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended July 21 was \$324,000. The issue for the corresponding period of last year was \$186,100.

Maryland Notes.
Special Dispatch.
ANNAPOLIS, July 23.—There is an active fight going on in this county among democratic politicians over the leaves and fishes to be given out by the county convention next week. Both wings of the party are energetically at work, and the principal fight is over the senatorship. The candidates are Senator M. Harwood and Senator M. Barnum. Both have their ardent supporters, and the contest is carried on with such marked bitterness between the two aspirants that leads many to suspect that whichever may be nominated by the convention the defeated candidate's friends will refuse to "continue" over the caucus opponent on election day. In the meantime the republicans are smilingly awaiting results of the primaries, comforted by the possible assurance of redeeming the count of this fall.

The remains of Mr. E. S. Riley, ex-Whig, whose death was announced in to-day's REPUBLICAN, were buried to-day in the city cemetery. Mr. Richard R. Riley, son of the deceased, and a resident of Washington, was among those present.

A lad, named John Martin, was overcome by the heat Saturday while at work in a field. A colored boy in the employ of George Garner was gored by an infuriated bull, which was attacked a while belonging to Mr. Garner. Maj. Powell, of the geological department, Washington, was among the guests at Bay Ridge summer resort yesterday.

The War in the West Indies.
PORT AU PRINCE, July 10.—The revolutionists remain in undisturbed possession of Miragoane. Although the government troops number 9,000 men, they apparently fight only when attacked. The Haytian war steamer Egalite is engaged in carrying provisions and cattle to supply the troops. The recent reports of the surrender of the town of Jeremie was untrue. The revolutionists are still in possession of that place, having severely beaten the government forces. The apparent tranquility in the rest of the country is not owing to loyalty on the part of the inhabitants, but to fear of a general massacre between negroes and mulattoes.

An Abolition Celebration.
NEW YORK, July 23.—Mr. Albert O. Willcox, chairman of the New York Abolition reunion, announces a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the city anti-slavery society, and the attending riot, for Oct. 2 next in the Tabernacle church. All surviving abolitionists and the relatives of those deceased are invited.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.
The United States steamship Junonia arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, June 13; all well. Comdr. T. J. Higginson leaves here to-day to take passage from San Francisco for the Asiatic station, to relieve Comdr. Charles S. Austin of command of the Monocacy.

A general order has been issued from the War department exempting department and division commanders from furnishing copies of telegrams when presenting their accounts of the cost of sending or receiving telegraphic communications. Capt. R. L. Phyllin, now at Boston, will be ordered to take command of the United States steamship Trenton before the middle of next month. The Trenton, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at New York, will go to the Asiatic station, and will relieve the Richmond as flagship of the squadron.

An order has been issued from the War department directing Col. Rufus Saxton, quartermaster's department, to transfer all his papers and present duties to Maj. George H. West, quartermaster's department, to report for duty at Louisville and Jeffersonville before the thirty-first of August, to return Gen. Jas. A. Kirk, who will be retired upon that date.

SCISSORS' EFFORTS.

Beneath the rule of an entirely great The Scissors is Mightier than the Strike.

A LIGHTNING STRIKE.
The lightning takes a human's rest; Dynamic changes unto static; The subtle current east and west; Ceases its flight errant. Skilled labor lifts its trenchant blade; And strikes life as Thermopylae; It muzzles the will of trade; And forces grim Monopoly. The snow of the age is like rock; Its strength the social fabric reels; Labor is capital at will; And rules the price of stocks. Gould, with his million, cannot make The subtle park traverse the wire; Nor can his skill connect the break Along its path of fire.

A GOAT bitten by a mad dog in Grayville, Ga., butted its own brains out.

MERELY an outside matter—the handle of a Jug—New York Commercial Advertiser.

It was rather cowardly in the apoplexy to strike a little fellow like Tom Thumb.—Boston Transcript.

ST. LOUIS girls are commencing to prepare for the coming of Santa Claus. They are knitting stockings.

PROF. PAINTER, of Konnoke college, Va., indorses the classical position assumed by Charles Francis Adams.

MEANWHILE the public will put up with such inconveniences as the company affords them—for a while.

BLOOMING calls accompaniments "bald-headed music"—because they haven't got any air.—Burlington Free Press.

NOT less than 6,000,000 pigs were slaughtered last year for their flesh, fat, and alligator skins.—Philadelphia News.

EMERSON says, "Hitth your wagon to a star." Freddy Gebhardt has evidently followed his advice.—Boston Budget.

THE Brooklyn bridge doesn't pay. The people are either afraid to walk or ride over it or too stouy to pay toll.—Boston Post.

THE bad men get into court some time or other," remarked the philosopher, "either as criminals or lawyers."—Boston Transcript.

A PROVINCETOWN (Mass.) teacher was asked by his congregation for preaching on local politics, and some of them left the church.

THE editor of the Maple Leaf, a New Brunswick paper, is worried by bears, which come into his sanctum at night without wiping their feet.

PRESIDENTIAL candidates in Indiana, Illinois, and other states are admonished by the Cincinnati Enquirer to "Sh! There's a hen on in Ohio."

MRS. MARY TANNER, of Walton county, Ga., wove seven yards of cloth in one day, made it into two shirts, and went to tea at a neighbor's five miles away.

My wife's sister, out in Indiana, is dead, and she's wearing mourning, but she thought it'd be more appropriate like to use black tea for a while now.—Marathon Independent.

WHY wouldn't it be a good plan to export a load of toy pistols to the cholera-stricken east? In one month's time the cholera would have nothing to feed upon.—Boston Transcript.

"Just my luck," moaned a Philadelphia man. "Here I've been paying heavy premiums on a life insurance policy for twenty years and I'm not dead yet."—Philadelphia News.

A GIRL, a Cape May playfully threw sand into the eyes of a young man who scrutinized her bathing attire too closely, and there is danger that he will never look at anything again.

THE idea that "a man loses his dignity when he has his hair close cropped" is absurd. The man who orders his hair close cropped never has any dignity to lose.—Philadelphia News.

A BARSILY baggage thief stole a dude's valise the other day, and when he opened up his plunder, he found 12 linen collars, 12 pairs linen cuffs, one flannel shirt, and one pair of socks.

A SKELETON wanders at sweet will about a house in Montevideo, W. Va. It is accompanied by an indescribable sound, which penetrates the air for miles around, and seems to originate in the earth.

A BOSTON school girl cannot be made to speak of overalls. She prefers to call them superannos. Now let some of those wild western shavers again sneer at our culture, if they dare!—Boston Transcript.

"It is no use," said the policeman to the sufferer whose pocket was tickled on the Fourth of July, "for you to put a guard on your watch, unless you also keep a watch on your guard. Move on."

BEWARE the deadly crooked beef and cabbage. The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "A Gently in Brooklyn was poisoned by that delectable dish." Even our old-time friends can't be trusted in these days of fraud and wickedness.

It is said that many ladies at Long Branch wear diamonds in profusion at the breakfast table. Ladies who appear in diamonds at breakfast are the sort that are apt to raise a row if there is no pie on the bill of fare.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE American printing house for the blind, just dedicated at Louisville, is the first building ever erected in the world for that sole purpose. It stands in a large yard, surrounded by a wall, and is of brick, three stories high, with an ample basement.

BAKER, the life insurance agent, had his chin whiskers shaved off the other day. "What on earth did you do that for?" asked his friend on meeting him soon after the catastrophe. A man in your business needs all the chin-whisker and art can furnish him.—London Leader.

A NEW YORK boy drank a pint of whisky, went swimming, ate a lot of green apples, drank a quantity of ice water and went to bed. Next morning he was found dead. About the worst thing a boy can do in hot weather is to fill himself up with ice water.—Norristown Herald.

A WESTERN writer thinks that it is unfortunate for women that they must wait to be courted. Yes, but just think how unfortunate it would be for a fellow if a half-dozen women should follow him home and insist upon furnishing an 'n' midnight courting him.—Boston Star.

SQUIRE DUNLAP, of Waynesburg, Pa., married Mons Johnson and Miss Lotta Frankentroy, who were respectively 18 and 14 years of age. Lotta's father said he was damaged \$500 by the marriage, but finally accepted \$100 from the squire, and gave the youthful couple the parental blessing.

NIAGARA FALLS is suffering severely from its reputation for extortion. The village looks squalid, the hackmen are idle, and tourists shun the place. Nevertheless the "folks," making it impossible for the visitor to move without paying ten cents to half a dollar, are still maintained.

AN English country parson, setting before his nesters a glowing picture of heavenly delights, wound up with, "There shall be, my beloved brethren, all singing at the same time and in different keys." This would seem to indicate that there will be "Congregational singing in heaven."—Philadelphia News.

RIVAL summer-resort hotels are playing all kinds of tricks on each other. It is no uncommon thing to see a hotel runner, with a small trunk about as big as a five dollar gold piece, showing it to tourists as a bed-bug captured by a guest at a rival hotel, who got disgusted and came to the hotel of which the runner is agent. Tourists should not believe more than half they hear about bed-bugs and fishing.

FIFTEEN years ago the fisherman on the lake would ask the dealers, "How many fish can you use?" But now the dealers say to the fishermen, "Send me all you can get." Experts at Toledo and Detroit assert that, unless fishing is restricted and more fisheries established, the supply of lake fish will soon be exhausted. Rising prices of meat make reason enough for developing this economic food supply.

A CURIOUS case of sensitive skin has been observed in a female patient at one of the Berlin hospitals. It was found that if a name was written upon it with the nail, or with a blunt piece of wood, the flesh rose at once over the marked letter to the height of several millimeters, showing the writing very plainly. After a while it vanished. So many persons that also thus written their names on her body that she is