

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

By The National Republican Company.

Office: Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D Sts

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)

Sample copies sent on application. Remittances may be made at our office, either by draft, express, post-office order, or registered letter.

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The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered to all parts of the city.

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 notifying the business office.

The internal revenue plank in the Virginia platform suggests that the "moonshiners" are relied upon to help down Mahone.

The Virginia platform starts off with that time honored democratic declaration, "we oppose." Of course they "oppose." To do anything else would be undemocratic.

The New Orleans Phoenix says "Senator L. Q. C. Lamar does all he can to encourage women workers. Whenever he can give clerical work to a woman he invariably does so, and pays her well for it, too," on which the New York Times calls him "a gallant southern senator."

The New Albany (Ind.) Public Press, a democratic paper, pays this tribute to the President and the republican governor of that state: "They have come as near being honest executives for the whole people as it seems possible to be, for which they should be applauded rather than scolded."

While we regret the death of Capt. Webb caused by his insane attempt to swim through the rapids of Niagara Falls, we can but think that men who are given to venture in such foolhardy attempts ought to have some sort of restraints put upon them. Cannot the philanthropist, Mr. Berg, make some suggestion on the subject?

The story of the Texas man, of having found a carriage with the skeletons of three adults and two children sitting upright in it in a lonely wood, is discredited by a number of newspapers. The man who tells the story also relates that in the dilapidated carriage, which bears evidence of having been struck by lightning, he found a trunk addressed to "James G. Chamberlain, London, England." This may give a clue by which the truth of the story may be tested.

There is to be gained by cutting up and dividing large plantations in the south into small farms is well illustrated in southern Georgia, where, by this system, real estate has increased in value from \$50 to 100 per cent. in the last four years. These small farmers, who are called truck farmers, have abandoned the planting of cotton and devote their farms to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and melons, and they have thus far found it a very profitable business.

It seems that some of our naval officers have not yet learned to recognize the President's flag. When the steamer Despatch, having the President on board, and his flag flying from the mast, passed out from Cape May on the way to New York, it was saluted by the guns from the forts along the shore, and the various vessels which were passed dipped their flags. The United States steamer Vandavia, which lay off Bedloe island, did not recognize the flag at first, and did not fire the usual salute until after the Despatch had steamed some distance up East river.

The theory of Reichenbach that to secure sound and healthy sleep the subject should sleep with the head to the north does not meet with much commendation from physicians. The most that is said in its favor is that if any person has the belief, he might by imagination, which frequently aids in nervous diseases, find some relief. The doctor, however, think that a better means of securing sleep than the plan proposed by Reichenbach, is to keep the body perfectly clean, avoid overloading the stomach, and eat moderately of wholesome food. In warm weather, especially over exertion is to be avoided, but reasonable exercise taken, and strong drinks eschewed. The hair mattress is recommended, and for the summer a hair pillow of moderate size. One physician who was interviewed on this question, after advising a course something like that just suggested, concluded by saying, "Then if your mind be not disturbed with business or other troubles, if you have the head of your bed to the north you will sleep well. You may attribute your sound sleep to the position of the bed, I would say the other circumstances have much the most effect. It is not unlikely that a man who has drunk beer and whiskey all day and eaten enough for a horse, and been lectured by his wife, and who goes to sleep with his mouth open, lies uncomfortably, and awakes long enough to wake all the neighbors, should say that sleeplessness comes from having his bed east or west. I rather think it is of more consequence how men lie than how the bed lies."

for their intelligence, education, and character, and made to feel that they are integral parts of the courts, and as such entitled to all the "rights, privileges, and immunities," not specially reserved or otherwise fixed by law, of any other persons composing the courts.

An Actual Threat of Cholera.

Dispatches received last evening by cable from London bring information that several vessels have cleared from Liverpool for New York and New England with cargoes of rags collected in Egypt, where cholera is and for some time past has been epidemic.

It is useless now to waste thought upon the criminal cupidity of the men who could, for the small profit to be derived from the sale of these cargoes, imperil this people by directing thither the seeds of a disease which past experience here and a present terror abroad has shown to be one of the most wretched and deadly that ever visited the race. The thing to do is to prevent the landing of these rags, or to so hedge them about with quarantine restrictions as to destroy their dangerous qualities. This duty will lie with municipal health authorities and the Treasury department, and they cannot too clearly be made to understand that with them will rest the responsibility for any evil that may ensue.

The danger may be well understood if it should be stated that the custom is, in eastern countries, where a person dies of cholera or plague, to dispose of his effects, including his clothing, and especially the fabrics that were about him during his illness, in order not only to realize money for the survivors or those in charge, but to rid of the vehicles of infection which these fabrics become. Thus a place in which cholera or plague prevails is certain to export rags in large quantities; and this being the case, no such materials are allowed to enter any quarantined port where their point of shipment is known. The certainty with which the disease is conveyed by textile materials has been so often and so fearfully demonstrated that to permit the passage of even suspected goods of that kind is to commit a crime. The shippers of these rags seem to have been well enough aware of this, and to have prepared against quarantine at New York by reclearing at Liverpool under new papers, which make no mention of the points at which their cargoes were collected. By a singular and wicked defect in the British regulations it was found impossible to detain the vessels there, or to compel the disinfection of their cargoes before they sailed.

The case is one that may perhaps call for the exercise of a little extraordinary power by the customs and the health officials; but it is also one where hesitation to exercise extraordinary power to any necessary degree would be wholly inexcusable. The law of 1875 authorizes the officials to prevent the landing of infected goods, and this authority must in these cases be widely used. If the rags are unloaded to lighters in an open bay while still baled, and then taken directly to mill and at once put into the lime vats, the danger will be slight; but if they are allowed to come in without quarantine, and remain upon the wharves or in warehouses, there is no power that can prevent the appearance and spread of the infection.

In this case the "ounce of prevention" would be worth more than a million pounds of cure.

Juries.

There is evidently great need of amendment of the jury laws all over the country. The absurd idea that a man who has read a newspaper account of a crime, and necessarily formed some opinion from it, cannot be taken on a jury, when he is ready to change or modify his previously formed or expressed opinion on hearing the evidence, ought at least to be abolished. The present working of the law, as, for instance, in the Polk case in Tennessee, results in excluding all intelligent and educated men from juries, and filling the boxes with uneducated, ignorant men, who doze through the long trials without the slightest comprehension of the law or the bearing of the testimony on the case before them. Such juries generally have one or more naturally absurd members. It is not, perhaps, very surprising that such juries, who are having force of character and what is vulgarly denominated "cheek," make up their own opinion of the verdict and bully or persuade the others into their way of thinking. It would answer the ends of justice and the execution of the law quite as well to try cases by lot as by juries composed of such material. There is another matter which the framers of changes in the jury laws should not be unfeeling of, and that is, the treatment due to intelligent and reputable citizens (for no others should be chosen) after they have been selected. The jury composes a part of the court—as much a part of the court for the time being as the judge on the bench; so also are lawyers who practice at the bar a part of the court. They are officers of the court, who are as amenable to any infraction of the rules as the jurors. But the treatment of the two classes by many of the judges is very different. The absence of a few minutes from the meeting of court is visited on one by a fine, while the other frequently keeps the whole court waiting for hours, and is scarcely ever fined or even reprimanded. The judge is frequently far from being punctual; but he assumes that he is the court, and beyond the reach of censure. Indeed we have met with some judges whose conduct would lead one to believe that they were inspired with the idea that the judge could do no wrong. Jurors should be selected

for their intelligence, education, and character, and made to feel that they are integral parts of the courts, and as such entitled to all the "rights, privileges, and immunities," not specially reserved or otherwise fixed by law, of any other persons composing the courts.

Ah Chung.

Ah Chung is the name of a Chinaman who is a carpenter, and who arrived in Boston lately on the bark Manila. Under the late law of congress incomes within the prohibition of skilled or unskilled laborers from China not allowed to immigrate to this country. Proceedings have been taken in the courts against the captain of the vessel landing him here. Many attempts have been made to induce Ah Chung, who is now confined in jail, to return to the ship and thus as it were, to relieve the situation. Ah Chung steadily refuses, and prefers to pine in jail rather than return to the celestial kingdom.

The United States commissioner has decided that the offense charged against the captain of the vessel which brought Ah Chung to this country consists, not in bringing, but in keeping him here. If the commissioner could be satisfied that Ah Chung would be carried out of the jurisdiction of the United States, no further action would be taken against the captain of the vessel. But Ah Chung persistently refuses to go. He hurls the loud shouts of "turn the rascals out" and "the Chinamen must go" with stolid indifference, and waits for a decree of justice, which he has been led to believe will be issued from the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The commissioner has been asked to take measures to force the Chinaman to go. This he refused, and Ah Chung remains a prisoner, and the question is, "What are you going to do about it?"

The Atlanta Constitution, in an article on "what shall our young men do," in which it wisely advises them to go to farming, uses this language:

Fifty years ago it took one bushel of corn to buy a pound of mink, now it will buy twenty pounds. Fifty years ago it took thirty dozen eggs to buy a bushel of salt. Now one dozen eggs will buy a bushel of salt. In 1816 it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth, now five bushels is a large price to pay for it, with all the production of our present tariff. Then it took a bushel of wheat to buy a yard of calico, now you can buy fifty yards. Then it took the price of a cow to buy a pair of woolen blankets, now you can get twenty pairs superior in every way for the price of a good cow.

Yes, "with all the protection of our present tariff." It is just the protection of the tariff to home industries which has produced the marked changes to which the Constitution calls attention.

The secretary of the treasury late yesterday afternoon issued a bond call for the residue of the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds, known as the continued 5's. The call is for about \$32,000,000, and will mature Nov. 1 next. The secretary, at the same time, offers to pay off any of these bonds between this time and the date of maturity, paying interest on the same to the day of payment only. As money is exceedingly easy at this time, and is likely to continue so, it is not probable that any considerable amount of the bonds will be sent in for payment before they are due on these terms.

Tim St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, a leading democratic paper, does not take kindly to the "tariff for revenue only" idea, as will appear by the following:

If the democratic party really does make an issue upon a tariff question, George Washington, a honest though he were to rise again from the dead, as mighty as he was after Yorktown, could not carry the country. Free trade democrats everywhere may put that in their pipes and smoke it.

The appointment by so many of the states of railway commissions, with conflicting views and laws, is likely to result in the application of the railway companies themselves to congress for a national commission.

The Virginia bourbon seem to favor a tariff constructed after the style of the union they favored during the war—a sort of self-adjustable union that everybody could mold or un-mold to suit himself.

Irish tickets are in democratic demand, how would McClellan and Pendleton do? Or a ticket for soap?

Amusements and Recreations.

Driver's Summer Garden—The fancy bicyclists, the great Kew, Madison Avenue, and other attractions. Abernethy's Summer Garden—The Arion quartette, the M. Medini soprano, and Prof. Carr. Art's orchestra. The Swimming School—Open during the day. Lower Cedar Point—Steamer Arctica leaves at 9 a. m. Mount Vernon—Steamer W. W. Corcoran leaves at 10 o'clock a. m. Norfolk, Virginia—Monroe, and Point Lookout—Jane Moseley and the Lady of the Lake leave Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Potomac river landings—Steamer Leary leaves at 7 o'clock a. m. Athletic Union—The ball game between the Newark of Newark, N. J., and the Nationals of this city.

The Vary Rat and the Adolescent Mouse.

An Adolescent Mouse, who had been haunting the body of his intention to Abbie to Turn Out the Mousers Must Go, was asked by a very old lady on what principles he would conduct the Canvass, should he encounter their terrible Foe, the mink, in the middle of the Barn floor. "I should take her by the throat upon our part, and shake all the sausage meat and 'fish strings out of her!" replied the bold Mouse. "My young friend," said the Rat coldly, "if ever you do meet that enemy of our Race at a distance of more than two feet from your Hole of Residence, you will regret that you did not declare for a Late Convention and a Short Campaign."

Father Tilden's Chickens.

The readiness with which the democratic editors in some parts of the country accept "the old ticket" as inevitable, if Mr. Tilden is determined to be a candidate, speaks well for their docility, but badly for their independence. It reminds one of the chickens of the man who was much given to moving, that lay down on their backs and covered their legs to be tied every time they saw the old canvas top wagon driven out.

Willing to be a Mourner.

The feeling with which Mr. Hendricks regards Mr. McConrad—that is, if the correspondent can be trusted—is not unlike that which inspired the little boy whose pa was sick to remark, "I hope you won't die, pa, but if you do, I will go in the first carriage at the funeral!"

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"The Western Union is treating its loyal employees like lords," said enthusiastic Superintendent Zenblin to a friend. "We feed them royally—but we don't give 'em meat. Meat would make 'em sleepy at night, you know."

"What do you feed the loyal operators then, if you don't give 'em meat?" "Oh, we give the men some, plenty of vegetables, and nice juicy oranges. The best is none too good for them. There is nothing like treating men well who stick by you. They appreciate it."

"Intense excitement in the Western Union," exclaimed a wild eyed correspondent. "Supt. Zenblin is going to bankrupt the company. I just heard him order ten alpaca coats for the night operators, and one blouse for me. I suppose the operators are all of a size, men and women alike."

Cunell Guttripp J. Brown, from Georgia, sat, called on the postmaster general a day or two ago to exert his powerful influence in behalf of the Louisiana Lottery company. He was received courteously, but his influence didn't appear to reach far enough. The conversation between the postmaster general and Cunell Guttripp J. Brown was of the most pacific character. Subsequently Cunell Guttripp discovered that he had been wounded as to his honor, and he indicted the P. M. G. a fiery, untamed letter, characterizing that official as a Hoosier and a very mean man generally, and declaring that Judge Graham had denounced southern republicans as "d--d scoundrels." Nobody cares a red apple about the canard's lacerated honor, but those who chanced to be present when the conversation took place wish it said in justice to the sacred cause of truth that the postmaster general said nothing whatever that could be construed as a reflection upon southern republicans. They state in plain terms that the gentleman from Georgia, sat, made up his story out of whole cloth, and that it is as destitute of truth as a wire skeleton is of flesh. The Cunell, by the way, neglected to put his letter to the postmaster general in the mails, preferring to bombard him with it through the press.

Cunell Guttripp J. Brown had a bout with Appointment Clerk Butler, of the Treasury department, not long ago, which is described as having been thrilling. The story is that he preferred unfounded charges against a clerk, upon which he demanded the man's dismissal from the government employ. A heated colloquy ensued, in the course of which the fiery southern proposed to throw the peaceable appointment clerk through the window. The scheme of ejection seemed to please Mr. Butler, and he started for the sanguinary Cunell, but the precaution to ring for a trusty messenger was starting. When, however, last seen, according to the statement of the veracious chronicler, the Cunell was backing hastily down the hall toward the elevator, proclaiming that nobody could throw Cunell Brown from the window, salt. Nobody! nobody! nobody! Once on the sidewalk he was quite positive that nobody could throw him through a treasury window, and the further away he got the more confirmed became his belief that the man did not live who could put him out that way.

"Blood and training do not always tell," observed the Tennesseean. "Marshall T. Polk, who was sentenced to a twenty years' term in the penitentiary to-day was an adopted son of President James K. Polk. Before the president left the white house he made a will, which was witnessed by Senator H. S. Turner and Representative James H. Thomas, in which he bequeathed his homestead in Nashville to his beloved son Marshall T. Polk, the property to go to him upon the death of the testator and his wife. Up to the date of his election to the presidency James K. Polk had lived in a modest house in or near Columbus, Tenn., and the Nashville homestead represented the savings from his salary as chief executive. When the will was made the heir expectant was a student in West Point. "I understand that Marshall Polk gave \$50,000 to detectives in Texas. He surrendered a large sum of money to one set of detectives who let him go, but gave a pointer to another set who arrested and 'hook him down' for enough to make a total of \$50,000. Nearly all of the money he stole was lost in Wall street speculation, in which several prominent and influential politicians of Nashville were concerned. The conviction may open Polk's month and lead to sensational developments going to identify his accomplices."

Gen. Green B. Raum was interviewed touching the "moonshining" plank in the Lynchburg platform wherein the demand is made for the entire abolition of the internal revenue laws, which are represented as being especially oppressive to Virginia. "I do not see clearly why the revenue laws are any more oppressive to the people of Virginia than to the people of other states," he said. "That state does not raise one half as much tobacco as Kentucky, and it does not produce as much whiskey as either Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, or Maryland. To do what the Virginia democrats ask would be to shut off \$110,000,000 revenue annually. It would be impossible then for the government to go on reducing the national debt without increasing the duty on imported articles."

The general explained the wonderful hold Senator Mahone had on the people on the theory that he kept promises made to the people; that he had demonstrated his ability to carry out reform inaugurated; that he had improved upon the school system of the state; reduced taxation, and given the voters an honest ballot and an honest count. He also spoke in terms of praise of the senator's great powers as an organizer and campaigner.

Commissioner Evans says he will continue to collect internal revenue taxes in Virginia just as though the Lynchburg convention had not sat down upon him and his bureau with such desperate vigor.

The lament of the Virginia democrats because of the oppressions of the internal revenue law recalls to the recollection of a statesman the "Cunell Carter" story. Cunell Carter had been a very rich man "befo' the war," but the iron heel of the northern tyrant had been upon his neck, and the close of the "war" found him a poor man. From being the owner of 400 "niggers," five plantations, and horses, carriages, and riding about in the fanciest equipage in his state, he was reduced to the extremity of living in a little cabin and riding to town on a bony mule. He had been ground to powder by the despot until he had little left but his honor. He stood the reverse of war and fortune unarmingly until an imported hump-backed postmaster from Maine refused to trust him for nine cents worth of postage stamps. That was too much for his haughty spirit to bear, and he blew off the top of the postmaster's head, "and believe me, sah, if the influence of powerful friends had not been exerted in his behalf, he would have been subjected to a serious inconvenience for killing the scoundrel."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Engineer in Charge of the Work in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Capt. Mercer, corps of engineers, United States army, in charge of the river and harbor improvements in Virginia and the Carolinas, has submitted to Gen. Wright his annual report of the operations in that district during the last fiscal year. From the report it appears that improvements were made of the harbor at Norfolk and its approaches, Archer's Hope river, Va., Blackwater river, Va., North Landing river, Va., and N. C., Stebbins river, N. C., Currituck sound, Coquimbay bay, and North River bar, N. C., Great Neck harbor, N. C., Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C., Trent river, N. C., New river, N. C., Contentnea creek, N. C., Cape Fear river, N. C., Lillingston river, N. C., Town creek, N. C., Yadkin river, N. C., Georgetown harbor, S. C., Waccamaw river, S. C., Great Pee Dee river, S. C., Santee river, S. C., Wateree river, S. C., and Neuse river, N. C. During the year \$301,498 was expended, and \$475,200 is the estimated sum required for a continuation of the work during the next fiscal year. Owing to the crowded condition of the harbor at Norfolk, a demand has been made for a removal of the naval anchorage, and the dredging of the Berkeley flats, but the appropriation is insufficient for the purpose. At Beaufort the operations were confined to the construction of jetties, and on the Cape Fear river near Wilmington, to the removal of snags and overhanging trees. At Georgetown harbor, S. C., no work was undertaken because of the inadequacy of the appropriation.

Plans for the New Steel Cruisers.

The plans of the bureau of construction and repairs for construction of the new steel cruisers, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and the despatch boat Dolphin, have been examined and approved by the naval advisory board, and also approved by the secretary of the navy, who has signed a contract with Mr. John Bosc. At least one of these steamers will be ready before March 1, 1885. The work of preparing the plans and specifications was pushed forward with great rapidity, all the draughtsmen in the employ of the bureau at the various navy yards in the country were ordered to Washington to assist the regular force on duty here. The force employed on these plans numbered thirteen draughtsmen and two writers, and they have worked every day and night, including Sundays and holidays. There were from the Brooklyn navy yard Mr. G. W. B. Jackson; from Charlestown, Mass., C. H. Simonds, Jr., A. B. Cassidy, and J. T. Torrey; League Island navy yard, J. H. Davidson, F. B. King, and H. S. Smith; Kitty Hawk navy yard, E. W. Grogan; Gosport navy yard (Va.), T. H. Southard, and W. H. Hart; Washington navy yard, F. E. Grice (draughtsman), Charles T. Miller, and M. M. Thomas (writers), and W. T. Powell and W. A. Dobson (bureau draughtsmen).

Match Stamps to be Redeemed.

The commissioner of internal revenue recently referred to the first comptroller of the treasury an application of the Diamond Match company to have redeemed a large quantity of stamps on hand and credited to their account. On the first of July last the Diamond company had a considerable quantity of matches, which had been stamped but had not been sold or removed for consumption. The first comptroller has given an opinion that the request can legally be granted.

Yellow Fever.

The Norfolk quarantine officers have been directed to cause the bark Solome, which is suspected of being infected with yellow fever, to anchor off shore, should she pass the capes, until an inspection can be made.

Another Sillage Decision. The second comptroller of the treasury has decided that the act of Aug. 5, 1882, providing, "mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States," does not authorize payment of mileage for the 653 miles of the route from Stika to San Francisco, which is off the coast of British Columbia.

The President to Return to-morrow.

President Arthur is expected to return to Washington to-morrow night, and leave within a day or two to attend the opening ceremonies of the Louisville exposition on Aug. 1. Secretary Lincoln will probably return to the city to-morrow.

Civil Service Examinations.

Nine ladies and twenty-two gentlemen were examined by the civil service commission yesterday for positions in the city post-office.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Maj. William A. Mayo, ordnance department. The leave of absence granted Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th infantry, is extended three months. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Francis H. French, 10th infantry, is extended one month. Leave of absence one month and twenty-four days is granted Lieut. Col. Godfrey Waitzel, corps of engineers. Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw has been detached from the coast survey and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Daniel P. Menefee from the training ship New Hampshire and ordered to duty in the coast survey.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter W. R. Fisher is ordered to proceed from New York City to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general department of California for assignment to duty.

Trivette Michael Murray, provost guard, general service United States army, now at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is transferred to company H, 7th infantry, and will be sent upon duty to the quartermaster's department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Eric Berglund, upon being relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1883, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. William H. Koester, upon being relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1883, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Lieut. Col. George H. Mendall for duty. Second Lieut. George A. Zinn, William C. Langitt, and Henry E. Waterman, corps of engineers, upon the expiration of their present graduating leaves of absence, will report in person to the commanding officer Willet's point, N. Y., for duty.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$421,600. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$262,730, and from customs \$801,020.

The Treasury department yesterday purchased 420,000 ounces of silver for delivery at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco mines.

The contract for furnishing standard furniture for the court house and postoffice at Philadelphia, has been awarded to A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, at their bid of \$14,200.

The acting comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of Breunhan, Texas, to begin business with a capital of \$20,000, and the First county National bank, of Greenville, Texas, with a capital of \$75,000.

CURRENT GOSSIE.

THE LITTLE PEACH.

A little peach in an orchard grew. A little peach of emerald hue, Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew, It grew. One day while passing the orchard throng, This little peach dawned on the view Of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue— Them two.

Up at the peach a club they threw, Down from the stem on which it grew. Fall that peach of emerald hue— Mon Dieu! John took a bite, she took a chew, And soon the trouble began to brew— Trouble the doctors couldn't subdue— Too true!

Under the turf where the daisies grow, They planted John and his sister Sue, And their little souls to the angels flew, Boo-hoo!

But what of the peach of emerald hue, Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew, Kenst G?

Ah! me! its mission on earth is through— So ends the story of Johnny and Sue, Adieu.

SHOOT THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM. It is said that a turtle lays 120 eggs a day, and, unlike the hen, never cackles. It has no time for cackling.

HANLAN and Courtney have called each other liars and loafers. These statements are reported to be the best on record.

MR. TILDEN'S condition is still weakly, and it is feared he will not have strength enough left to decline a nomination.

We have given up having a new Egyptian ruler over our cotton fields, but cholera is rife in that country.—London Letter.

EMITON DANA says that the republican party must go, apparently forgetting that it went last fall. It is now on its way back.

It is claimed in New York that if one asks for a second piece of pie at a Fourteenth street boarding house the landlady looks a hole through him.

THE latest literary intelligence is that Mr. Charles A. Dana is writing a play. It is intended to be a tragedy, but the chances are that it will prove a farce.

A PARTY by the name of Angell is under sentence of death in Illinois. There is a chance here for a little play, but a matter of this kind is too serious for trifling.

NOW that the telegraphers are on strike, the mails are used instead of electricity, and one is not compelled to wait two or three days to hear from fifty miles from home.

THE youngest "boy preacher" in this country is now about 41 years old. Isn't it about time to set another bar before the present stock of boy evangelists maturity?—Hawkeye.

AS New York society as a rule exaggerates Parisian fashions, and as the latest thing in evening toilets in Paris is the "left shoulder" bare, its introduction among the upper ten of the metropolis is awaited with much interest.

THE Atlantic cable says that "the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given Mr. Henry Irving a pug." This is regarded as a little fling at the queen for not making him a knight. The baroness and Victoria, it is said, do not get on very well together.

THERE is no reason why a man should put his ugliness on dress parade; but it is always the homeliest man traveling who walks back and forth through a long crowded train three or four times on an excursion trip.—New Orleans Picayune.

SINCE Tom Ochiltree has been in London most of the bars in that city have displayed the legend, "American drinks sold here," and they say that when the Texan statesman goes out for a stroll around the block there is no knowing when he may be back.

THE New York Times sent out \$3.44 worth of postal cards to politicians in several sections of the country, asking them when they wanted for president. This reckless expenditure of money by New York papers is attracting attention for miles in every direction.

IN a great daily's sanctum: Foreman, "Here are the proofs of the London, Paris, Constantinople, and Dublin letters." Editor, "Well, leave them here until I can get a copy, appear in unmentionables." At the end of an hour the young lady hadn't said anything, so he went home and kicked a smart young man to bed.

AT a boarding house table in this city the company were discussing English words which cannot be rhymed with, such as "silver," "chimney," &c. The landlady spoke out, "Coffee" is another word for which no rhyme has ever been discovered. "I beg your pardon," said the young man who sat at the foot of the table, "but I know a word which rhymes with 'coffee.'" "Yes," replied the landlady in an interested manner, "and what is it?" "Hickory."

IT is impossible to give with accuracy the number of miles of private wires in use, but it is insignificant compared with the mileage of wires created by companies. An official in the Western Union company said: "There are only about 12,000 miles of really private wire in the United States. The Western Union companies operate 425,000 miles of wire, and other companies operate about 20,000. There are not over 600 miles of private wire in the southern states."

THE four-wheeled cab, called the "growler," is going out of use in London, and the hansom multiplying in number. The growler was of great service, and the hansom was large, heavy, and lumbering, and it was safe. The hansom is dangerous in a crowded thoroughfare, and is inconvenient. To enter to torture to the unwieldy and infirm, and the descent must be accomplished by a team backward, rendering the occupant ridiculous, while the longer young or aged, Lester Wallace and Edwin Booth imported hansom in New York, but they did not seem to "take."

THE Madrid (Spain) Estafeta says a gentleman who left Spain and settled in America seventy years ago, has recently returned to Spain in a steamer of his own, and brought with him the whole of his family, which consists of 17 persons, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law not included. He has been married three times. His first wife bore him eleven children at seven births; his second wife nineteen children at sixteen births, and his third wife seven children at six births. The youngest of his thirty-seven children is 19 years old, the eldest is 84, and the father is hale, hearty, and 93 years old, and it is not impossible that he may marry a fourth time.

NEWPORT, Saratoga, and all of the great summer resorts, are reported unmistakably dull this year. The ball rooms are empty and men are scarce. Dancings, says a writer in the Sun, is rapidly falling into disrepute. The men detest it, and the girls, with an abatement of accommodation, prefer to rank it far below hunting, driving, or tennis. The empty ball rooms at Saratoga, Sharon, Richmond, and Long Branch bear ample testimony to this, and it is said