

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

By The National Republican Company

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) Daily Edition (postpaid) \$8.00 Weekly Edition (postpaid) \$2.50

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The New York office of the Republican is a room 65, 27th Street, where files of the Republican and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

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The Republican will be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 49 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 38 Boulevard des Capucines.

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The Daily Republican delivered by carriers to every part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates: Per Month \$1.00 Per Quarter \$2.50 Per Year \$8.00

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will advise by individual or by letter, either in person or by postal card.

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.

BOOK WALTER wants to warm the Pendleton senatorial chair. Some good republican will relieve him of that coveted duty.

KENTUCKY farmers are cultivating crows this summer for editorial consumption in Louisville. They expect a great demand for the tender birds early in December.

REPUBLICANS, as well as democrats, regret the illness of Judge Hoadly. If he could only have continued speaking in Ohio his defeat would have been more pronounced and immense.

THE speech of Gen. Grant at the laying of the cornerstone of the new capitol at Bismarck, Dakota territory, was without political significance. The better element than the general will keep their seats.

THE cable yesterday returned manfully to its mission of telling us what the North German Gazette is doing to hold things down in Europe. This is as it should be. Europe must go. Turn the rascals out.

WHEN papers of very severe morality wish to frown more emphatically than usual on the President they designate him as "Mr. Arthur." It is perfectly prostrating—powerfully paralyzing. Do it more.

IOWA is safely republican, and has been for many years. The introduction of the saloon question will reduce the majority somewhat, but the democratic "claim everything" campaign will end, as usual, in failure.

ENGLAND proposes to mediate between the French and Chinese. This would do if England would accept France as a mediator between that country and Turkey to decide which of them ought to own Egypt.

THE Ohio democracy is still too feeble to do any talking. The doctor says it cannot be seen. If it is invisible now, what magnifying glasses shall discover it when it feels the chill November blast? The rascal has gone.

FRANCE and China are going to fight to see which of them shall rule the kingdom of Annam, which does not belong to either of them. This is like the cat quarreling with the dog for stealing the sausage, which was hers because she stole it from the butchers.

JAY GOULD'S story of himself from the time he was a good little boy until he got to playing marbles for railroads, and made so much money that he is now indifferent to it, and seeks only the public good, is modeled on the stories of T. S. Arthur, whose little boys always got rich either by cashing or by baccos or giving back peaches that fell over the fence.

THE Roman virtue which made President Buchanan reprimand his niece for taking a sail on a government steamer, while he was prostituting the whole power of the government to the service of the desperate gamblers who were bent on making slavery a national institution, was like the piety of the man who killed a traveler for his purse on Friday, but left untouched a ham sandwich in his victim's pocket because it was wicked to eat meat on Friday.

Boys who have a hankering for wealth or an ambition to be railway bosses and Wall street bulls have only to read Jay Gould's autobiography, as given by him before the senate committee on labor in New York, and follow in each of his footsteps. They can all begin as he did, by working for very small wages, but may find his footsteps a good bit apart after the first few years. All that will then be necessary for them to do to be as rich

as he is will be to learn how to take those long steps of his. It reminds us of the charming candor with which Signor Blitz used to show his audiences how to perform his feats of legerdemain. Yet many of the spectators were unable to exhibit the degree of dexterity required to swallow tumblers and make oranges disappear from the palm of an open hand. Try it, however.

Thunderbolts and Pellets.

Rather dictatorial, but not original, is the recent remark of Mr. Dana, that "the republican party must go." It has been said for nearly a quarter of a century by many eminent statesmen to national progress and prosperity. The first insistent demand was made by the democratic artist and lecturer, G. T. Beauregard, in 1861, when he ordered the republican garrison of Fort Sumter to "go at once." Upon that first occasion the demand was successfully enforced by a democratic assault upon the national life. Thereafter, when the armies of the union began to move upon the insolent foe, Mr. Davis cried "shoo" at them and said "all we want is to be let alone." But the republican party would not go until its warlike mission was accomplished.

When the thirteenth amendment was proposed, making freemen of the freedmen, the democratic party said "go," but they were ignored until that amendment became a part of the constitution. So also when the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were proposed, in order to provide for the suffrage of the freedmen and enforce the achievements of the union arms by legal engraftment upon the constitution, the bourbon cry was to be let alone, and their pitiful pleas was that the republicans would go, but they didn't.

While in a hopeless minority the democratic party has pleaded and begged for the stoppage of the wheels of national progress. It has said that the republican party ought to go before it made a national currency, provided for the pensioners, resumed specie payments, passed a protective tariff act, or made the tenure of public office safe and continuous. These things have been hopelessly contested in the attitude of petitioners. No sooner, however, do they have a glimmer of reason to hope for domination than their most puerile scribbler, with the hauteur of a Beauregard, commands the republican party to go. But Mr. Dana should have known that he would not be obeyed. The republican party takes its leave on unimportant occasions and when it is not ordered out, but Mr. Dana has rarely lived long enough to know that the republican party will not go stay at the command of all the democratic forces combined, much less will it depart at the beck and nod of a journalistic Jove whose thunderbolts are mere paper pellets.

The American Dahomey.

As in Africa so in America there is a Dahomey. The African Dahomey formerly carried on a large traffic in slaves, and a descriptive writer remarks that "the ferocious habits engendered by that trade are still a characteristic of the people." In South Carolina, which is our American Dahomey, it may be said that the ferocious habits engendered by the same trade are still a characteristic about that portion of the people which, though numbering about one in seven of the legal voters of the state, does still usurp its political power and refuse to count the votes by which at every election it is rebuked by the people. "The King" of the African Dahomey says the same writer, "is regarded as a fetch or deity. Doubtless this belief has much to do with the sanguinary customs which prevail at his court. Even the highest officers prostrate themselves in the dust when they approach him. As he claims to be sovereign over life and death, his residence is paved with human skulls. Every year he holds a festival in which human sacrifices are offered, and persons are slain on the graves of his ancestors in order that their spirits may bathe in the blood." And in our American Dahomey does not King Bourbon command the same homage, and are not human sacrifices offered on his altar at the yearly political festival? Again, "Since the suppression of that traffic"—i. e., the slave trade—"Dahomey has sunk in importance. Wars with the adjoining states have been attended with varying success." Other resemblances there are, but we have no room for more. We refer the reader to the article on "Dahomey" in the American Cyclopaedia. The parallel is rather striking. The adult males of the American Dahomey number about 140,000. Of these, 80,000 are black and 60,000 white. The election machinery is in the hands of the so-called democratic organization. The governor appoints only the slaves of the king to receive and count votes. Thus voting has nothing to do with elections, for the bums are made to tell the tale desired by the masters. The votaries of the black idol which rules in our Dahomey, are said to number about 40,000—nearly all white. Against them are 40,000 whites, who were democrats and confederates, but are now independent. These are as powerless as the negroes, for their votes are not counted by the king's men. The complaint made of this tyranny by the white independents is met with white-hot imprecations from the tyrants, echoed by every contented lickspittle in the north who can get bourbon applause for doing Bourbon work. The road out of this condition of affairs in South Carolina is through a firm execution of the federal election laws at the presidential and congressional election next year. There can be no federal supervision at the state election. At the election for congressmen there can. Then let the 40,000 white opponents of the king of Dahomey be invited to sustain the President in seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, and under a marshal fit to command such a posse the twenty thousand democrats of South Carolina will be unable to count out the men chosen to congress. If no negro should vote in South Carolina the so-called democrats are still in the minority. Let the willing friends of law and order have a chance to uphold the election laws, and that democratic minority will not dare to break the peace. The state elections are a burlesque. Let the national elections be conducted under a rigid enforcement of national

law. To support the United States in the execution of its laws, to protect the ballot box, we doubt not more than half the whites of the state would serve as deputy marshals without pay, or as the posse comitatus, as occasion might require.

Hazing at West Point and Annapolis.

Some weeks ago a cadet at the military academy at West Point named Hartigan, a member of the first or graduating class, and who had high standing in the academy, was tried and convicted of hazing, and ordered to be dismissed from the academy. The proof was complete, and the case thoroughly made out, and the superintendent of the academy approved the sentence, and forwarded it to the secretary of war by whom it was also approved. The strongest political and social influences were exerted to induce Secretary Lincoln to set aside the sentence, but all failed, and Cadet Hartigan was dismissed.

Some time ago, soon after Capt. Ramsay was assigned to duty as superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, there was an epidemic of hazing at that institution, and Capt. Ramsay took vigorous steps for its suppression. On the late cruise of the cadets of the academy a number of cases of hazing occurred, and the accused parties are now under trial at Annapolis.

The students at Annapolis are very persistent in requiring that they shall always be spoken of as men. It is very offensive to them to denominate them as boys. Boys are supposed and expected to play pranks, and have fun with each other; men are expected to act as men, and show some dignity of character. Hazing means hamstringing, vexing with chiding, and punishing by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult duty. It means playing abusive, vulgar, and ungentlemanly tricks, and has its source from uneducated sailors. Punishment for crime, when ordered by constituted authorities, is always to be commended. Punishment is supposed to be inflicted with a view to amendment and to chasten, as a father punishes his son for disobedience and for discipline.

It is certainly no crime to be what is termed a plebe or fourth classman. It would seem, in a charitable point of view, the duty of the members of the advanced classes to aid and assist the plebes and help them on in their duties. This would appear to be the manly and gentlemanly way, as in opposition to the barbarous method of hazing. The government expects to have from the graduates of West Point and Annapolis who go into its service not only accomplished men in their professions, but gentlemen. A man who finds delight in hazing cannot be a gentleman, however accomplished he may be otherwise. Capt. Ramsay will be sustained by the public sentiment of the country in his praiseworthy efforts to suppress this barbarous practice.

An "Unsavory" Subject.

Col. Cash may be a very unselfish and patriotic person, and he may be sincerely in his wish to overthrow the bourbon rulers of the south, but if so we advise him to take good care what company he keeps. He will be an object of suspicion to not northern people until he cuts loose from such unsavory politicians as Mahone and Chalmers.—New York Times.

Then on another day the Times advises Mahone to cut loose from such men as Cash and Chalmers, and on yet another day the Times would advise Chalmers to cut loose from such men as Cash and Mahone. If the conductor of the Times would form the acquaintance of either of the three individuals named, he could learn from either of them a great deal more of good morals and good manners than he has ever been known to practice thus far in a very "unsavory" career. By the way, the Times proprietor contributed \$500 to the Mahone cause in Virginia two years ago. It is not so much a cause of wonder that he now mourns over it as that he was ever induced to do so decent a thing. However, it saved him from having it said of him as Junius said of another that men did not consider it so strange that he had always done wrong by intention as that he had never done right by mistake. The Times man did do right in 1851, probably by mistake.

"Consistency is a Jewel."

Who is the author of the line? One of the literati of this city said to me the other day that Shakespeare said "consistency is a jewel." My reply was, and is, that the word consistency is not in Shakespeare. JOHN WILLIAMS.

The line "consistency is a jewel" occurs in an old English piece of rhyme. The author is unknown. The immediate context is: Tush, tush, my lass! Such thoughts resign. Comparisons are cruel. Five pictures suit in frames as fine. Consistency is a jewel.

If "one of the literati" means to say that the line in question occurs in any one of Shakespeare's plays, "one of the literati" is in error. But Mr. Williams probably wrong in saying that the word "consistency" was not used by Shakespeare. Most English words that men anything were used by him. Reference to Mary Cowden Clarke's concordance would, however, easily settle the point.

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, of Buffalo, one of the leading independent republicans of New York has written a letter on the present political outlook, in which he states that the two most important issues in politics at present are how to induce and enable the body of voters to take part in the primary elections and how to procure an honest vote and an honest count of the vote at general elections. It is rather difficult for people to carry elections who won't vote. The question is how to supply the independent voter with enough public spirit to make him vote. He already has enough gall against all who do vote. How would it do for him to hire his voting done by the editors who do his growling.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer should not make so much noise in the sick room of the democracy. Those big headings over the report of the ratification meeting are a dismal burlesque when contrasted with the condition of affairs. The meeting should have adjourned to Philadelphia.

THE democratic rascals who are clamoring to have the republican party go, so that they may be turned into the offices, will be greatly indebted to the New York Truth for reproducing the cipher used by Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 in telegraphing negotiations for the purchase of electoral votes in Florida, South

Carolina, and Oregon. The nephew of Mr. Tilden, Col. Pelton, did the telegraphing from the old reformer's house in Gramercy park, but, bless you, he never let his mind know what he was about. Don't let the rascals in.

WHEN campaign times come in 1884 the public judgment will be formed on the racial question by the character of the meetings of the two parties respectively. The republican meetings will be found to contain in the great body of the sober and industrious working people, who are not only the better, but the best element in this country. The democratic meetings will rally all the thugs, loafers, thieves, and habits of rats, dives, and hells who are not in jail or dodging the police. Let the campaign be made on the racial issue, by all means.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat is entirely mistaken in supposing that the system of congressional representation under the constitution requires that a member shall reside within the district he represents. The only requirement is that he shall reside in the state in which the district is situated. Overhaul your constitution, and when found make a note of it.

AT a banquet given in Lyons, France, to United States Ministers Martin and Sargent several of the French speakers expressed a wish that the United States would accept the principle of free trade. We move a reference of the question to Henry Waterson for revenue only.

THE next time Mr. Tilden runs for the presidency he will not depend upon "mules" to aid him. Mr. Barum must go.

NEW YORK city will send two delegations to the democratic state convention. Then will harmony noisily assert itself.

DAKOTA is coming to join the band of states. Westward the course of empire takes its way.

SENATORS Pendleton and Groome must go.

Amusements and Recreations. The following amusements and recreations are the attractions advertised to-day: About summer garden—Mrs. Albertina Weltonberg, mezzo soprano; Mr. and Mrs. Dearing, tenor, and Prof. Art's orchestra.

Winter Garden—The Carlotta, the Franklins, and other attractions. Complimentary benefit to George W. Driver to-night. North-west corner Essex and Iowa. Leary. Mount Vernon—Stewart W. W. Corcoran leaves at 10 a. m. Norfolk and Point Lookout—The Moseley leaves at 7 a. m. Lower Cedar Point—Excursion of Potomac Fruit Growers' association. Steamer Armenia leaves at 9 a. m.

Anything to Get Recruits.

The democratic party in recent times has had control of the house of representatives for six years continuously, and during two years had a majority of both houses of congress. At that time it was generally conceded that the tariff required revision and reduction. But the democratic party did nothing. It could do nothing. It was paralyzed by a sense of its own incapacity. Its members could not agree. They were afraid. If they took any affirmative action, that they would lose votes, and the great object which the party keeps constantly in view is not to promote any definite policy, but to get votes. That is its main purpose now.

Let Him Go Stump Himself.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, seems to be preparing himself for the inevitable. He is going to "stump Iowa for the democrats." That's right. Iowa has stumped the democrats annually for the past two or three centuries, and if they have a man among them big enough to stump the state he only let the senator remember that when a barefoot boy stamps his toe, it isn't the toe that swears and hollers and carries on and wants to do. Oh no; it isn't the toe.

Let the Dead Past Be Its Own Funeral.

The democratic party isn't overrun with blank literary failures, but it places great stress on letters. It relied on the Hopes letter to defeat Garfield, and is building its hopes for next year upon the Deary letter. The party foundation. The election in 1884 will not be decided by anything which happened in 1880.

Very Young Belmont.

Congressman Perry Belmont, while hunting last Wednesday, was painfully, though not dangerously, wounded in the left hand by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. Belmont may be able to handle the destinies of a country, but he is evidently too young to handle a gun.

Guard His Precious Life.

Now that Mr. Tilden is cruising about in a yacht it is best that he be at least half a dozen life preservers strapped around his body. This country cannot afford to have him take any chances.

Iowa vs. Ohio.

To settle a dispute, Kinne and Hoadly ought to meet and measure moules.

The Two Cent Postage Stamps.

Metallic red is the color of the new two cent stamps that go into circulation on Oct. 1. The contractors are now fully stocked, and await requisitions from the Postoffice department. The distribution will be made from New York, beginning on Sept. 15, and a sufficient number of the new stamps will be placed in the hands of postmasters to supply the demands caused by the reduction of the letter rate of postage on Oct. 1.

The department has not a sufficient number of clerks at present to undertake the reduction of the letter rate of postage, and it is probable that the matter will await congressional action.

Gen. Sherman's Staff.

With reference to the question, whether Gen. Sherman may not, when he retires, keep his present staff for some time at least, pending the disposal of army business to which he will be obliged to give more or less attention for some years, Col. Bacon and Tourtelotte, of his staff, who have been spoken of as likely to be retained by him, say that when he is retired they expect to join their regiments. They will go to St. Louis with him in November or December, and remain with him until Feb. 8, 1884, when he will be retired, but after that date they do not expect to continue as members of his staff.

Secretary Folger.

Assistant Secretary New has received a dispatch from Secretary Folger at Geneva, N. Y., requesting him not to forward any mail for the latter. This, it is thought, means that Secretary Folger was about to start for Washington, and though nothing further has been heard from him the treasury officials expect him here to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamer Saratoga has arrived at Oyster Bay, L. I., and will remain five days. All well.

Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Little has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, and has been placed on waiting orders.

By order of the Navy department Paymaster Beaman will be detached from the naval asylum at Philadelphia on the twentieth instant, and Paymaster Joseph Foster will relieve him on that day. Comdr. F. W. Green has been ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., as navigation officer.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

The presence in the city of Hon. William H. English has started the tongues of politicians of both parties to wagging, and the air is full of reminiscences of 1880. A democrat of prominence in Indiana politics, who was in the city about three weeks ago, told about an occurrence that has been frequently alluded to in campaign literature, but always in a vague, uncertain or guarded, and unsatisfactory fashion. He pictured this scene as follows:

"Senator Barum, Mr. English, and two or three members of the campaign committee were sitting around a table in the council chamber. They were talking business. That is what Mr. Barum came on from New York for. It was three or four weeks before the October election, I think, though possibly not more than two weeks. There was a free expression of opinion.

"What do you think about it, Stealey?" the chairman of the national committee asked, addressing a member from southern Indiana. "I think the state will be lost to us unless we have \$100,000 in cash to put out at once. The tide has set in against us, and nothing but money will turn it."

"You hear what Mr. Stealey says," remarked Barum, turning to the vice presidential candidate.

"I don't care what he says," angrily retorted English; "he does not know what he is talking about. I know the democrats will carry the state, and you might just as well burn up \$100,000 or throw it into the street as to spend it in the campaign. The result will not be changed."

"Stealey adhered to his opinion, and, while disclaiming any desire to get into a controversy with Mr. English or questioning the honesty of his belief, he insisted that the gentleman had entirely misjudged the temper of the people, and formed a grossly exaggerated idea of the weight of his own issue in the canvass. He added further that if \$100,000 was contributed, the money must be put in the hands of somebody besides Mr. English, whom he did not think knew how to place money for election purposes.

"Mr. Barum listened attentively, and when Stealey had finished his reply to English he said, with an air of decision:

"We can settle this matter very quickly. Mr. English, you have promised to contribute \$100,000, or more if more is required, to carry Indiana. You have refused to contribute \$100,000. I have in my hands a check for \$50,000, and here it is (laying a bit of paper on the table in front of him). I am directed to turn it over to the Indiana committee if you will give your check for the same amount. Will you do it?"

"No, sir; I will not," answered Mr. English, decisively. "I will not give a dollar more than \$10,000, which I have agreed to put into the campaign before the October election. I may add something to that amount between the October and November elections, but it will not be much."

"Very well," said Mr. Barum, "I will keep the \$50,000 I brought with me from New York. I do not feel authorized to contribute it unless you put up a like amount."

"He returned his check to his pocket-book and arose to leave. The others got up out of their chairs for the same purpose. Mr. Barum turned as he put his hand on the door knob, and, looking Mr. English straight in the eyes, said:

"Will you give \$25,000, Mr. English, if I put up \$25,000, and we will make the best fight we can with \$50,000?"

"I will not give another dollar above the \$10,000," was the profane response; and he kept his word."

The commissioner of the general land office has prepared a statement showing the number of original homesteads entered in the several land states and territories by fiscal years from the passage of the homestead act, May, 1862, to June 30, 1883. The grand total of homesteads taken in this time is 698,682, distributed as follows: Alabama, 31,207; Arkansas, 47,945; Arizona, 429; California, 26,807; Colorado, 9,849; Dakota, 74,794; Florida, 18,036; Indiana, 22; Illinois, 72; Iowa, 13,988; Idaho, 3,514; Kansas, 90,485; Louisiana, 10,901; Missouri, 27,763; Michigan, 27,303; Minnesota, 73,702; Mississippi, 13,845; Montana, 3,044; Nevada, 863; New Mexico, 2,333; Nebraska, 60,011; Ohio, 171; Oregon, 13,250; Utah, 6,121; Washington, 15,205; Wisconsin, 26,162; Wyoming, 631. It will be seen that the greatest number of homesteads were entered in Dakota; the next in Minnesota, and so on in the other states and territories in the following order: Nebraska, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Florida, Washington, Mississippi, and Oregon, the smallest number being entered in Indiana. The first three homesteads entered in Illinois were in 1863. In 1878 forty-six homesteads were entered in the same state. The number of homesteads entered in Dakota gradually and rapidly increased from seventy-five in 1862 to 22,051 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, a larger number of homesteads entered than by any other state or territory. During the last fiscal year homesteads were entered as follows: Nebraska, 4,683; Dakota, 29,081; Kansas, 3,549; Minnesota, 3,140; Arkansas, 3,035; Washington, 2,537; Alabama, 2,212; California, 2,057; Missouri, 1,735; Florida, 1,648; Oregon, 1,589; Colorado, 1,273; Mississippi, 1,256; New Mexico, 1,014; Louisiana, 936; Michigan, 639; Idaho, 600; Montana, 569; Utah, 429; Wyoming, 189; Arizona, 70; Iowa, 29; Nevada, 28; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 0.

The totals of homesteads entered by years are as follows: 1863, 8,223; 1864, 9,405; 1865, 8,924; 1866, 16,355; 1867, 16,957; 1868, 23,746; 1869, 26,288; 1870, 33,972; 1871, 39,708; 1872, 38,742; 1873, 31,561; 1874, 29,129; 1875, 29,668; 1876, 25,104; 1877, 18,675; 1878, 35,630; 1879, 41,005; 1880, 47,933; 1881, 38,999; 1882, 45,331; 1883, 56,520.

This is the way H. C. Buffington, one of the commercial agents of Canada, talks about us in one of his late reports to the State department: "Notwithstanding the general prosperity existing in this section of Ontario, the emigration from here to the United States for the past year has been larger than the year previous, and seems still to be on the increase. A majority of those emigrating are men in the prime of manhood, most of them possessing sufficient means for starting fairly in the battle of life in the new homes they have chosen. As a class they are a desirable acquisition to the population of the United States."

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, was met in front of the Ebbitt house yesterday afternoon, and in answer to a query concerning the state of affairs, politically, in Virginia, replied: "Oh, don't bother me about Virginia politics. I've no time just now to devote to anything except my own affairs." The gray haired statesman then hustled away down Fourteenth street, and when last seen was slaking his thirst at a pump.

Senator Logan's Son Passed.

A son of Senator Logan, who was examined with others on Aug. 28 for admission to the West Point Military academy as cadet at large, has passed a successful examination.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THESE LITTLE ONES.

There were some young minzes named Beas camp Who had an old tutor to teachump. His efforts were veigu, So he picked up a ceigu With which he endeavored to teachump.—Life.

Five minutes' walk to kick Makes her sick—It's awful work— And that is why she seldom works the bell; But let her young man call And invite her to a ball— You never saw a girl so strong and well.—Whitehall Times.

Billy Jones, of Thompson's Corps, Entered through the bar room doors, Drank till he could drink no more, Fell down on the bar room floor, Fell and made his head quite sore, Fell till he could fall no longer, Says he will do so no more, But will join the temperance corps.—Oil City Derrick.

COD liver oil from selected livers is the latest advertising sentiment.

A JEALOUS editor in Dakota sneers that King Alfonso's troops cheer him so much that they have scarcely time to go to their meals.

THE Bismarck Tribune says a Motana maiden married an editor 60 years old because he had such a high forehead. We may all be happy yet.

AN exchange says that watermelons are good for the kidneys. They attract the attention from the invalid kidneys to the distorted stomach for a few hours, possibly.

THERE is a man in Mandan whose nerves cannot endure the shock produced by the sound of a church bell. Hence he goes fishing every Sunday.—Bismarck Tribune.

"Yes," said the druggist, "I'm very sorry I gave Mr. Snags the wrong dose by mistake and he died. He's the second good customer I've robbed myself of in that way this year."—Boston Post.

A LIVING brainless baby is attracting a good deal of attention from the doctors. Watch his progress. Twenty years hence he will be hunted the fierce anise bag at Newport.—Boston Transcript.

A CONDUCTOR who applied at a Boston railway office for a position was asked what experience he could pretend. "Oh," said he, "I've been two years down east packing sardines."—Cambridge Tribune.

A FLOUR merchant in Rochester, Minn., sent his sweetest a barrel of flour, and told her if she would bake a batch of bread from it he would marry her. She made a loaf a yard long and knocked him down with it the next time he called.

PITTSBURGH Telegraph: As Chambord was dying, his father confessor, raising his hand upward, said, most impressively: "Ascend to heaven, son of St. Louis." This is the cruellest blow Chicago has been called upon to stand for long, long years.

NEW ORLEANS Picayune: Nothing is forgotten so quick as a grand jury report.... The cyst is looking remarkably well after its vacation.... By the end of the month a man can give his straw hat to the poor.... Give the Indian a vote and he would soon hold the balance of