

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)

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

NEW YORK OFFICE.

The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is a Room 63, Tribune building, where files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

LONDON AND PARIS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 49 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 25 Boulevard des Capucines.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates:

Per Month..... \$0.50

Per Quarter..... \$1.50

Per Six Months..... \$3.00

Per Year..... \$6.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

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

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in 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 state of Ohio gave birth to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Wade, Giddings, and Chase. It is too much for the democracy to ask that it be turned over now to the party which furnished Vallandigham as its candidate for governor during the war.

As the democratic party is now fully developed as the party of civil service reform, of course Mr. Clerk McPherson, Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker, Mr. Doorkeeper Brownlow, and the other faithful republican officers of the house will all be continued in office by the democratic reform majority.

LET us rejoice at the probability that there will not be another of those grand uprisings of the people this fall, which so thrilled with joy the breasts of the New York Tribune and Philadelphia Press editors last year by "dotting the country with democratic governors."

The bourbon party of the south still clings wildly to the constitutional right of the slaveholders to congressional protection for their slave property in the territories. They have not yet read Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Everything done since March 4, 1861, is unconstitutional, and the intervening time has been but an interregnum in the government.

If the administration of James Buchanan is not too far back in ancient history to be referred to for the example of horris shown in his scolding letter to his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, for having sailed in a government steamer, it may as well do duty also as a witness to the shameful prostitution of federal patronage by the last democratic president to whip northern democrats into the support of the final demand of slavery for the exclusion of freedom from the territories.

As THIS time for the assembling of congress approaches the regulation democratic statesman may be supposed to be closely scanning the detailed expenditures of the several departments with a view to retrenchment. He will begin with the pay of the scrubbing woman and reduce that a good deal from that he will continue up the scale until he reaches his own salary, tapering off the amount of reduction as he ascends until it ends in no reduction at all in his own case.

The Maryland democracy are going to set Gov. Hamilton aside to punish him for joining in Dana's cry of "turn the rebels out." The good governor should have known that democratic rascals are never to be disturbed by real democratic reformers. When the rascal wing of the democracy of that state gets its candidate on the track and the other sort of democrats begin to kick, then the regulars will know how the Ohio democracy now feel, and the candidate can try the skill of the Philadelphia doctor who is treating poor Judge Hoody, and all the time the republicans will mock at their calamity. The democrats must go.

The Hon. Stephen J. Field has recited in a letter to a friend some of the views known by his friends to be entertained by him on public questions. The letter refers to the candidacy of its writer for the democratic presidential nomination in 1880. It is probably the intention of the Judge's admirers to bring him again forward in 1884, but we predict that the democratic managers will have no use for him. He is not expert enough in the ways that are dark and the tricks that no rain ever to succeed in the political arena. He was too strong a union man during the civil war to be acceptable to the average

bourbon, and the evidence of this was seen when the mossbacks of his own state, led by an ex-Fremont republican, refused him their votes at Cincinnati. If the evil day should ever come when the democratic party is to bear sway, it will be well for the country if the calamity shall be mitigated by the selection of as able and patriotic a man as Judge Field.

Democratic Harmony in Ohio.

Mr. John McLean, the newest and most vigorous democratic "boss" in Ohio, goes for Senator Pendleton with all the emphasis of three columns of double leaded brevier in Sunday's Enquirer. Ever since "Gentleman George" sent \$87 worth of correspondence over the wires on Mr. McLean's telegraphic frank there has been a growing coolness between these gentlemen. The senator could not understand it for a long while, but at last it dawned upon him that the fighting editor of the Enquirer was down on him. For more than a year the war waged upon him by the Enquirer has been merciless. He has been lampooned relentlessly and without ceasing. Since the opening of the campaign the cards have been stacked against him at every local election in the most barefaced and open handed way.

For fifteen years the democrats have been shrieking for civil service reform. They have been advocating it through their press, in their party platforms, and from the stump. Mr. Pendleton thought they were in earnest, and last winter he championed an experimental bill designed to purify national politics and do away with the "infamous spoils system," whatever that may mean. The bill had no sooner become a law, however, than the democratic reformers turned their backs upon him, and the most prominent element of weakness in his campaign for re-election to his seat in the United States senate is the part he took in getting congress to enact a law embracing what the democracy has been clamoring for ever since Lee's surrender. The men whom he thought were his party friends and backers are crucifying him on a cross of his own construction. The lesson he is learning is a bitter one. He is getting an allopathic dose of democratic hypocrisy. He was playing what he believed to be the strongest trump card for a presidential nomination when he introduced the civil service measure Mr. Eaton kindly put into his hands. He has discovered that it was the weakest thing he could have done.

"He knew, when he introduced the measure, that 99 per cent. of his democratic constituency were opposed to any such class legislation," dogmatically asserts Mr. McLean, and the public is perfectly satisfied to accept the statement as true. Democrats have no use for reform in any shape.

Because Senator Pendleton respectfully declined to dance joyously to Mr. McLean's music while his foes were stuffing ballot boxes on him and buying his delegates, the editorial boss denounces him as a "sulker, a scowler and a skulker," who has "sneaked away the flimsiest of excuses from the plain duty of a democrat," and whose "supreme selfishness manifests itself in blows at the state as well as the county ticket." The three columns teem with choice expressions of personal and political love and affection for the man the democrats of the state have honored with a seat in the senate of the United States, those quoted being noted as specimens merely.

It is quite evident from the following brief selection from Mr. McLean's editorial that the two wings of the Ohio democracy are in the throes of the most passionate harmony imaginable:

Mr. Pendleton has been honored by the democracy more than any other man in the party, but he has forgotten his obligations. He is nothing but a man of towering attainments. He is a fourth rate lawyer, who has never been concerned in a case of magnitude. Compared with such men as Stallo, Kittredge, Ferguson, Hoody, Tate, Yaple, Ward, Follett, Loun, and many other lawyers whose names are familiar in Cincinnati, he is insignificant. Neither has he been aggressive in politics, or associated with any great achievement in legislation. He has simply been hoisted into prominence by the democratic derrick. He is a politician of questionable methods, and having been defeated in one of his campaigns, he is in a state of towering indignation. He is a fourth rate lawyer, who has never been concerned in a case of magnitude. Compared with such men as Stallo, Kittredge, Ferguson, Hoody, Tate, Yaple, Ward, Follett, Loun, and many other lawyers whose names are familiar in Cincinnati, he is insignificant. Neither has he been aggressive in politics, or associated with any great achievement in legislation. He has simply been hoisted into prominence by the democratic derrick. He is a politician of questionable methods, and having been defeated in one of his campaigns, he is in a state of towering indignation.

The Ohio republicans are unprying the democratic row with absolute impartiality. Like the witnesses to the combat between the rattlesnake and the polecat, they are standing off at a safe distance with their fingers to their noses, not caring a copper cent which side wins, serenely conscious that there will be nothing left of the fighters after the election but a mephitic reminiscence.

The Striking Street Car Drivers.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is a friend to laboring men. It believes that they have a perfect right to form themselves into organizations for their own mutual interests and protection. The compositors in this office are all members of the typographical union. They are good workmen, and they and their employers get along well together, and no objection is made on the part of the latter to the former being members of the organization referred to. The striking street car conductors, for any reason satisfactory to themselves, had a perfect right to quit work, but they had no right to interfere with the men who took their places, and every case of violence toward the new men was a breach of law and order that should be punished to the full extent of the law. If Maj. Dye and his police force cannot protect these men, then the police force is of little value and should be disbanded. Striking workmen who interfere with the rights and property of other men are entitled to no sympathy in such interference. If they persist in such a course it becomes a case for treatment by the officers of the law, and that treatment should be prompt and vigorous.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is certainly glad that the strike was short-lived and that the men are at work again, but it will certainly regret, as all good citizens should, if the strikers were taken back who were guilty of the assaults upon the men who went to work to fill the vacated places. These men, if they were former employees of the company, were entitled to no consideration, and the company did a cowardly thing if it allowed these particular men to return to work. The part

played by the police force, as THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN understands it, was not creditable. The pitiable plea that they were unable to protect men who were willing to work is a disgrace to the force.

New Wine in Old Bottles.

Ewing, Bookwater, and Hoody—three republicans nominated for governor by the democratic party of Ohio in succession. This, with a stomach already greatly irritated with the crowd diet of Greeley's nomination for the presidency, was more than democratic human nature could endure. It has proven the folly of trying to make the people follow leaders fresh from the opposition. The election of a Presbyterian pope would overthrow the Catholic church. It is of no use to recruit an army by means which tend to disband the army itself. The idea of a new democratic party is fallacious. As well talk about a new devil. The old one must remain as he is, and take the chance of winning through the inattention or indifference of the other side. All that would make democracy more desirable to men who, like Judge Hoody, have been republicans would only make it distasteful to a very much larger number of the old dried-in-the-wood-yard-wide democrats, who must be relied on to do the heavy voting. The more you dilute the original sin of which modern so-called democracy is composed the more you weaken its hold on the main army of its voters. The present condition of the Hoodyized Ohio democracy is very pitiful, but it is the logical consequence of the radical change of policy diet which has been attempted. Your old kind, brass mounted democrat wants no republicanism in his. Nor does he take kindly to new converts thrust upon his party against the protests of men like Allen G. Thurman and Durbin Ward. Sad is the fate of Hoody.

"Rest Disturbed Spirit: Rest!"

A Washington correspondent of the Wilmington, N. C., Post says the bourbons are discussing the question of precipitating a state election in that state this fall with a view to seeing if the old democratic party has really died since last November, when it was so extremely low. He says: In consequence of the great importance to the democratic party of a favorable result in the next general election in North Carolina, several private caucuses have been held in this city by leading democrats from different parts of the country, who assume to have the dictating of the moves of their party on the political chess board. It has been suggested that some action be taken that will precipitate a general election throughout the state this fall. The plan recommended is for certain associate justices of the supreme court to resign. Influential democrats from North Carolina, who profess to know something of the temper and sentiments of the masses, feel much alarmed, and state that some such extraordinary measure of this kind must be resorted to; that it will not do for their party to remain dormant until next year. The small majority by which Congressman Benjamin claims to have been elected, and the apparent unity of the coalition, with their increased strength, is held as sufficient cause for alarm. It is claimed that by forcing the issue before the election for president and state officers, the result would indicate the character and amount of work that they would have to do next year. The report is that Justice Rufin and Ashe will be called upon to make the sacrifice.

LEVIN SCHUCKING, the German author, whose death was announced the other day by the Atlantic cable, and who leaves two brothers in this city and a sister in Baltimore, was one of the principal contributors to the famous Gartenlaube, and a very prolific writer. A few of his novels, as for instance, "Powder and Gold," "Madame Bernhardt's Valet," "Fire and Flame," "His Double," have been translated, and published by the Appletons. Miss Ada Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., took the trouble, from sheer enthusiasm and love for the author, to translate about a dozen of Schucking's best and largest novels, and she still holds them in manuscript. Schucking's works of fiction, though marked by great purity of tone, an interesting plot, and deep philosophical reflection, do not seem to have taken hold of the American public like the works of other contemporaneous German authors. Schucking was held in high esteem by his countrymen, and as the literary critic of the Augsburg Gazette and afterward of the Cologne Gazette he wielded considerable influence in the literary and artistic circles of Germany.

FIRING all along the readstler line in Virginia, while bourbon speakers fail to keep their appointments. The habit of victory inspires the former, as the habit of defeat depresses the latter. The bourbons have gone.

ALL republicans will see the necessity of opposing the democratic party instead of their own if there is not to be a bourbon restoration.

The fresh and animated faces of returned sojourners from the mountain resorts are now seen more and more frequently on the streets.

The school boy, with shining morning face, satchel on back, crept yesterday like a small unwillingly to school. School girls too.

The people who want rooms for the winter will find many advertised under the appropriate head.

Kansas Hospitality.

Slade says the people of the state of Kansas are the meanest on top of earth. Slade is a superficial observer. He should have waited in the state while and secured an invitation to visit Lansing and receive free board, lodging, and clothing, with a nice striped suit of sporty looking clothes, three times a year, and nothing to do but go down into a coal mine and work for ten hours a day, with over twenty men standing around with guns to see that no harm befall him. Mean people! Why, they were just panting for a chance to entertain him.

An Assault Upon Gov. Blackburn.

Proctor Knott, the new governor of Kentucky, thinking of the outrageous example of his predecessor in turning back out, declares in his inaugural address that he will in no case grant a pardon or remit the penal consequences of a conviction of a criminal offense unless he shall be fully satisfied, upon thorough and impartial examination of all the circumstances, that it would be unjust to convict, or in some manner detrimental to the public interest to carry into execution the penalty of the law.

A Slightly Wish.

Let us hope that Mr. Hoody's health will get in such shape that he can wade knee deep in the republican militia of Ohio and never feel it.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

The regular season opened at the National theatre last night, and when the lights were turned on it was found that quite a general burning up had taken place. The drapery on the curtain and the proscenium border is new, and shows the artistic taste and skillful execution of Mr. Milton Sillmer, the scenic artist. The attraction last night was Miss Ada Gray, who appeared in the dual character of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine in the dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel of "Last Lynne." The merits of Miss Gray's performance have been heretofore fully set forth in these columns, and in her playing last night she fully sustained the estimates already placed upon her acting. The company supporting Miss Gray this season is entirely new, and, while it includes no great names, is a well balanced organization, the members fitting into their respective parts nicely, and giving a smooth and even performance. There is a careful attention to costuming, and the elaborate toilet of Miss Gray, as well as the brilliancy of her diamonds, were the subject of enthusiastic comment by the large number of ladies in the audience last night. "Last Lynne" will be repeated each night this week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

If there is any one thing more than any other that will draw a crowded house, in summer or in winter, it is a first class minstrel entertainment. Ford's Opera house was the simple evidence of that fact last night—the simple evidence of the engagement of Thatcher, Primrose and Wood's minstrel. The entertainment was as brimful of fun as it could be. The names of George Thatcher, Billy Rice, George Edwards, Primrose, Pete Mack, and Carl Rankin give assurance of fun. All of these famous endmen appeared in the opening part, alternating in the roles of principal endmen. They introduced many new comedies and kept the audience in a perfect roar of laughter throughout. The singing was exceptionally good, and the performance from beginning to end was fully up to the highest burnt cork standard. The specialties of the artists were admirable.

This company will continue throughout the week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinee performances.

The following amusements and recreations are the attractions advertised to-day:

National Theatre—Miss Ada Gray in "Last Lynne." Ford's Opera House—Thatcher, Primrose, and Wood's minstrel. Abner's Summer Garden—Miss Albertina Wellesbourne, Mr. Bud Diering, tenor, and Prof. Arthur's orchestra. Driver's Summer Garden—The Carillons, Standard orchestra. Norfolk—Steamer Excelsior and Geo. Leary. Norfolk, Pine Point, and Point Lookout—Steamer Excelsior and Geo. Leary. Mount Vernon—Steamer W. W. Corcoran leaves at 10 a. m.

Judge Field's Programme.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2.—Wm. L. Royall is in receipt of a letter from Judge Stephen J. Field, of San Francisco, which was evidently written with a view to bring him prominently before the people as a presidential candidate, as the following extracts will show:

You know that my candidacy in 1880 was entirely a matter of seeking, but was made on a solicitation of those who thought it might do something to bring the two sections of the country—the north and the south—into better relations with each other. You know that I have long wished for a reorganization of the judicial system of the United States; that it should be so organized that the delays which now exist should be avoided; that a speedy as well as an impartial administration of justice should be obtained. Long delays are almost equivalent to absolute denial of justice. You know also that I have been for a long time an advocate of a proper system of levees along the Mississippi river, that great inland sea of the country. I would have a system of levees built in such a form that they would last for ages, protecting the country from overflows, and also preventing the changes now caused every year in the channel of the river.

You know, also, that while favoring a careful study of our tariff, I would not on any make such changes in it as would weaken and disturb the business of the country; that while a tariff should have for its main purpose the raising of revenue, incidental protection is not to be entirely excluded. You know also that above all things I would have such treatment shown to the southern states by the general government that the people of that section would feel that they are a part and parcel of the nation, and have an equal interest in everything which concerns the whole country as those who live at the north. But to accomplish this they must be treated on terms of equality. Their representative men must be called, equally with those of the north, into the councils of the nation, and equally partake of its honors, emoluments, and trusts. It is not by talking of reconciliation, but by doing things which indicate it, that actual reconciliation will be brought about. With such treatment established, cordially and frankly, then, indeed, we shall be one people, all looking forward with equal interest to the prosperity of the future, and bearing with equal cheerfulness the burdens of the present.

You know also that I have always thought that there should be a return to the south of the unjust cotton tax that was exacted from it. Many millions—nearly seventy, I believe—were taken from the people then, and that was the result of a treaty arising from the irritation following the war. It would be but a just thing for the general government to return to the south this tax. It is true that it would be difficult to reach the owners of the property upon which the tax had been levied, but it is not difficult to know how much was taken from each state. Let the amount thus exacted be given back to the states, to be used in such a manner as they may think best. Justice to our citizens requires its return. It would be some slight reparation for the burdens inflicted upon the south by the miserable and corrupt carpet bag government.

Judge Field, it will be remembered, was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the last campaign.

A Decision Decried.

The solicitor of the treasury has before him for an opinion a case involving the question whether or not the government can retain a judgment in the court of claims in favor of a contractor to the use of his assignee, the amount of a debt owed by said contractor to the United States.

The particular case before the solicitor is that of Henry G. Boyd, who held a contract under the old board of public works of the District of Columbia, which he afterward assigned to J. A. Boyd. The claim against the district under the contract was for \$7,000, and the judgment of the court of claims was in favor of G. Boyd, for the amount of \$7,000. The accounting officer of the treasury withholds the payment of the judgment until he can get an opinion from the solicitor as to whether, under the statute of 1825, which says that the government shall retain out of a judgment in the United States courts any amount which the claimant may owe to the government, the sum of \$2,567, in which G. Boyd is indebted to the United States, he is to deduct from the amount of the judgment. The solicitor will give an opinion in a day or two.

Saving in Government Weighing.

A table has been prepared in the New York custom house, and submitted to the secretary of the treasury, showing the saving to the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, by the use of government labor in the weighing department at the port of New York. According to this table there were weighed during the year 4,121 tons, representing a total actual weight of 9,515,043.5 pounds. Under the old system of weighing, with contract labor at the rates of the last contract,

this would have cost \$168,503. The labor pay rolls during the year under the new system aggregated \$32,283, saving to the government \$136,220. In tons the amount of merchandise weighed during the year was 2,085,224 tons, at an average cost of 14.5 cents per ton. The total cost of the weighing service during the year, including tools and repairs, was \$291,947.

PAUL VANDERVOORT'S REMOVAL.

The Record of his Absence from Duty as Appears in the Postoffice Department. It is understood that Mr. Paul Vandervoort, late chief clerk of the railway mail service at Omaha, Neb., who was recently removed by Postmaster General Gresham for neglect of duty, will shortly make a personal appeal to the President for reinstatement. It is said at the postoffice department that the records of that department, so far as they relate to this case, show the following state of facts: Mr. Vandervoort has been absent from his post of duty most of the time for a year past. During this period his official duties have either been performed by a clerk or have been entirely neglected. His division superintendent has frequently reported that the service in that section was demoralized, by reason of Mr. Vandervoort's neglect of duty. During the year ended July 31, 1883, he was absent from his post 205 days, most of which were spent in working for the Grand Army of the Republic for the entire neglect of his official duty. When remonstrated with by his division superintendent in regard to his absence, he promised that immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the U. S. R. at Denver, Col., he would go to Omaha and attend to his proper work. Instead of doing so, however, he went to Soda Springs, Idaho, and remained there until the date of his removal. During that time he falsely reported himself to be at Omaha doing office work. He also reported while at Soda Springs that he was arranging the service on the Oregon Short line and telegraphed to Omaha directing his clerk to do that work. He has absented himself from his post of duty without pay, and has neglected his duty to such an extent as to call for repeated censure from his division superintendent. His record in the department for a long time past has been one of continued disregard of orders. For these reasons and upon the recommendation of G. S. Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service, he was removed by the postmaster general.

The September Cotton Returns.

The September cotton returns of the department of agriculture are less favorable than those of August. The principal cause of injury is drought, which has reduced the prospect in every state except Florida and Tennessee. The decline has been greatest in Texas. In North Carolina and Virginia the temperature has been too low at night, with serious drought.

The gulf states report more or less general prevalence of the caterpillar and the boll worms at many points.

The general average of condition is reduced to 74. The state averages are as follows: Virginia, 72; North Carolina, 78; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 70; Florida, 65; Alabama, 78; Mississippi, 75; Louisiana, 67; Texas, 67; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 80. In September of 1879 the general average of condition was 85; in 1881 it was 70. It was 92 in the great crop years 1850 and 1852. In recent years the drought and other causes in their recent rains have caused some improvement. Rust has appeared very generally, and is most threatening in drier districts.

Giving Information Outside.

The commissioner of pensions yesterday recommended the dismissal of a clerk in the pension bureau named Bonnell, who was appointed from the District of Columbia, who, it was found, had been supplying confederates on the outside with information as to the names of claims in the office. In the particular case for which his dismissal was recommended, Bonnell had told an outside confederate that a claim before the commissioner was ready to be admitted, and his confederate thereupon written the claimant, telling him that an early settlement of his case could be obtained if he employed him (the writer of the letter) to manage it. A letter sent in reply by the claimant fell into the hands of the pension bureau officials. The commissioner stated that Bonnell at first denied his guilt, but has since admitted it.

Publication of Land Decisions.

The general land office has prepared for publication a collection of all decisions of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of the general land office relating to lands and land claims from July 1, 1881, to June 1883. This will be the first of a series of volumes to be issued at intervals from the land office, which will be of value to land attorneys as authentic records of decisions in important land cases. The publication of recent acts concerning the public lands authorized by congress is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be issued in the shape of a supplement to the regular edition.

Telegraph Lines in Siam.

Under date of July 10, John A. Halderman, United States minister at Siam, informs the postoffice department that the first telegraph line ever operated in Siam was opened by formal order on July 16, from Bangkok to Saigon, with an intermediate office at Batangoby. The western line, from Bangkok to Calcutta, via Tarry, was to be opened in a few days, and contract had been made for a line from Bangkok to Singapore. The minister adds that the opening of the telegraph lines is to be followed by the establishment of a regular postal system in Siam.

Bids for the Buffalo Custom House.

Bids were opened at the treasury department yesterday for cut stone for the superstructure of the custom house at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: Jacob Neimeyer, Washington, \$30,650; M. A. McGowan, Washington, \$32,100; Hollowell Granite company, New York, \$44,943; Albert Neukon, Toledo, \$48,000; Belknap & Dumont, Louisville, \$43,400; Strain, Buffalo, \$36,900; D. C. Gillingwood, Buffalo, \$33,040; P. R. & H. Fogel-songer, Buffalo, \$36,900; and Rheinheimer Reuhl, Buffalo, \$36,500.

What the Vinegar Association Wants.

Ex-Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, yesterday submitted to the commissioner of internal revenue the petition of the National Vinegar association, requesting that they be allowed to run low wines as high as 25 per cent. proof, the present regulations restricting them to 20 per cent. The commissioner took the matter under consideration.

Customs and the Cost of Collection.

A table prepared in the treasury department of the business in the several customs districts in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shows that \$2,750,869 were collected at an expense of \$6,422,197, the average cost of collecting \$1 in all the districts being .229.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamship Tennessee arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday.

Capt. Robert Boyd has been detached from duty at the Mare Island navy yard and Comdr. Henry Glass has been ordered to relieve him.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery Bryant, 14th infantry, who was recently tried by court martial at San Francisco, has been acquitted.

Second Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, of the 4th infantry, has been ordered as military professor at the Michigan military academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., relieving Second Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, 3d artillery.

Capt. Erben, commanding the United States steamship Teuacoa, reports to the navy department that the Teuacoa arrived at Honolulu Aug. 19, thirty days from Callao, Peru, on her last voyage. She expected to sail about Aug. 30 for Japan. Rear Admiral Crosby, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports to the navy department under date of Yokohama, Aug. 10, that the United States steamship Essex arrived there Aug. 10. All well on board. The Teuacoa, which would return to Chefoo and be placed at the disposal of Hon. John Russell Young, United States minister to Russia.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ENTRANCE. I thought that she was good and true, With stock of an almost slender, I said, "Such girls are very few." For I did think her good and true, With soul as pure as heavenly dew. That summer night's engender, You see I thought her good and true, With stock of an almost slender.

But ah! dear me, my faith has flown, Go, fickle winds, and tell her, Can she be so deceitful does she not? Ah, no; ah, no; my faith is gone; Go where she will, my faith is gone—She kissed another fellow, And ah, dear me, my heart is stone, Go, fickle winds, and tell her.

THE oil search has developed into a regular bore in West Virginia.

ARTISTS have suspended cork drawing at the sea shore and gone home.

DURING the season just ended Montgomery, Ala., received 133,338 bales of cotton.

THE green fruit season has no terrors for the country editor. He's got patent inside.

FULLY one-half of the visitors to Stratford-on-Avon are said to be from the United States.

The largest peach farms are in Maryland. On one estate there are 125,000 trees, on another 130,000.

NEW YORK eats \$5,000,000 worth of oysters a year, Philadelphia \$3,000,000, and Boston \$1,750,000.

OVER six hundred emigrants from the southeastern states arrived at Little Rock, Ark., last week.

JUST as we go to press we learn that the President has caught another fish about the age of—Charles R. Thorne.

BENJAMIN DUDLEY WARNER has discovered that the French, Germans, and the English are better penmen than Americans.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Times, the finest exposition the world has ever seen is now in progress in seven cities of the union.

It is said that Ira D. Sankey, having dissolved partnership with the evangelist Moody, is about to unite his singing with the exhorting of Thomas Harrison, the boy preacher.

PRESIDENT DARLINGTON of Hamilton college, is confined to his home, and most of the time to his bed, by serious lung troubles, and is altogether unable to pursue his regular college work.

The Cincinnati Enquirer predicts a majority of 30,000 for Hoody. We are going to mark this down on the wall in order to see what sort of a thermometer our esteemed contemporary is.

The price of trade dollars has been gradually advancing since they were swept out of circulation. The rise is due to the demand for them that has come from London for the Chinese trade.

CLERKING is said to be overdone in the west, as it undoubtedly is in the east, and many clerks are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to be a well-to-do mechanic than a general pauper.

It is said that English sparrows are being painted off for red birds at restaurants. People who are anxious to have the English sparrow exterminated should always call for red birds.—Lowell Courier.

The only difference between digging up J. Tilden's bones and Shakespeare's is that Tilden's have annually been resurrected for so long a time that the people have become used to it.—Philadelphia News.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the railroad magnate, was a poor boy and a hardworking young man. He did not begin to accumulate his immense fortune until he was past 40, when he staked all his savings on the scheme of the Pacific railroad.

WILCOX county, Alabama, has a baby boy now 14 months old, who weighs 68 pounds. The parents have been offered \$5,000 and expenses for the privilege of exhibiting the child for the benefit of the medical fraternity. They have refused.

OMAHA boasts of having the most complete system of water works of any city in the world. They have a pumping capacity of nearly 20,000,000 gallons per day; besides two large reservoirs, each of which is capable of holding a two week's supply.

The New York scenic artists have been interviewed recently, and they all