The National Republican.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
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Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Ada Gray in East Lynne.
FORD'S.—Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

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

THE greenbackers of New York have nominated a state ticket. But where are the voters to be found to put the ticket in the ballot box?

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written a letter to a Boston paper denying the truth of the rumor that he has gone back on Ben Butler.

THE Princess Louise has presented to the Dominion National gallery a picture five feet long, painted by her own sweet little royal hands. The ought to make Canada solid for the Guelphs.

OUR morning contemporary complains of us for having referred to the assassination of President Lincoln, and says the allusion was, "to say the least, in most execrable taste." But how could we know we were giving offense?

IT is announced that one of the smaller telegraph companies is about to extend its lines over the entire country. That's what all of them say just before they are taken in and swallowed, body and bones, by the omnivorous Western Union octopod.

THE New Jersey democratic state convention resolved in favor of a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to make it a tariff for protection. New Jersey is a manufacturing state. The truth is the democrats are for a tariff for votes. That is the sort of a tariff they all try to describe.

THE sad rumor that the water register of New York is a matter of one or two hundred thousand dollars short in his accounts has proven to be true. He is a democrat. We mention this, because very few democrats are water registers. But a good many of them are whisky registers.

MR. NILES, a colored man from Arkansas has written a letter describing some of the amenities that are practiced between the whites and blacks of that state. Among these are enumerated "such as being whipped on our naked bodies with red hot saws dipped [illegible] boiling oil." Does the ghost of kukluxism stalk in the land? Perhaps this is [illegible] why Mr. John C. Calhoun, of Ar[illegible]ts "the negro eliminated from [illegible]

[illegible]AR as can be learned from recent developments in the Davis-Black controversy the position of President Buchanan in 1861 was that he did not assert the right of secession, and that if agreeable to the secessionists he preferred that they remain in the union until Mr. Lincoln should come to his relief. This is no improvement on the declaration of John Van Buren that "Buchanan sat at the seat of government like a bread and milk poultice drawing the rebellion to a head." Keep the rascals out.

THE boast of Boston that it is the most cultured of all the American cities has sometimes been questioned by envious rivals, but that her business men understand the art of failing, and making clean, complete failures, is beyond dispute. Wright, Worster & Co. failed in that city a few days since for $770,000, and turned over, as complete assets to their creditors, the writing desks and six office chairs. These creditors may not be satisfied with this showing, but some people want the whole earth.

DR. ROLLIN R. GRIGG, the medical pundit who has been pursuing the germs that are supposed to cause various diseases, has just announced in Buffalo that after boiling a washed clot of blood he has discovered that all the bacteria of disease are forms of fibrin. The country doctors will be glad to know this. When a patient is down with the fits they can just get hold of his fibrin and knock the daylights out of his bacteria, which will obviate the necessity of using calomel and Dover's powders in such large doses.

A GEORGIA judge has just emphasized the sentiment of that state on the subject of obscene literature by sentencing an agent of the New York *Police Gazette* to pay a fine of $1,000 or serve twelve months in the chain gang for circulating copies of that savory and aromatic sheet. If the judiciary of the other states were as pronounced in their views on the morality of journalism the country would not be so flooded with publications whose columns are made up from the slime and filth that are excluded from decent newspapers.

ANOTHER decision has been made by a United States commissioner on the civil rights bill. This was on a case arising in Trigg county, Georgia. It was known as Solomon Coleman (colored) vs. Hard, Sims, and the Perry brothers. The proceedings charged, on Coleman's statement, that the prisoners went to his house in the night time, drove him some distance under drawn pistols, tied his hands and feet, and whipped him soundly with a buggy trace. After the whipping Coleman said that he walked to Macon and reported the case to the police and United States Marshal Lock. On his statement warrants were issued and the prisoner was brought before Commissioner W. W. Brown. The defense introduced no witnesses, but argued that the whipping had not been administered on account of color; that the state of Georgia had no legislation hostile to negroes; that its laws covered the case, and that the United States had no jurisdiction. After a full hearing Commissioner Brown dismissed the case and discharged the prisoner.

Is It Buncombe or Business?

Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, has been invited to address a meeting of democratic reformers, and has advised against a public demonstration in a letter to the chairman of the executive committee of the anti-ring democrats, who extended the invitation. The letter is a compound of sense, sentiment, and partisanship. The governor draws a dismal picture of the democratic situation. It is all summed up in the following:

Everywhere nearly we have the heated rivalries of individuals and of factions, the conflicts of personal ambitions or of some interests. The alarming truth would appear that while all have their adhesions, the party and the commonwealth have none.

What redemption can there be for a party thus divided up into factions, neither of which represents either the party or the commonwealth? And yet the governor, in this same document, calls for an exhibition of qualities rather more than human from the democrats of Baltimore who are pleased to term themselves "anti-ring." Since all are in some ring, as he had said in the previous quotation, what beatific element is left to respond to such a call as this:

Your purposes are honorable and patriotic, and if accomplished will avert the dangers that now threaten the party, and your efforts should have the hearty co-operation of every sincere democrat in Baltimore. To make it manifest to the people that you have no other purposes, it is important that your efforts should be directed to the selection of delegates distinguished for their sound democracy, their unblemished reputation and entire freedom from the suspicion of political intrigue, and whose political character and conduct in the past will be a guarantee that no personal aims, whether for themselves or for any other, shall direct or influence their action as such free delegates, but that, regardless of individuals, and oppressing friendships, enmities and prejudices alike for the time, will exercise their untrammeled judgments in doing that which shall secure and preserve the democratic party in its integrity, and promote good government.

Almost enough to take one's breath away, isn't it? Be there any such people as those delegates the governor would have chosen—men free from prejudice, affection, self love, and all else that makes man a little lower than the angels? And their election will alone preserve the integrity of the democratic party, which party has, the writer assures us, no element in it which adheres either to the party as a whole or to the commonwealth. The governor sees no cause for despair, and begs the people to allow the old party a chance to pull itself together. He gives notice that, like the old tradesman's wife in the play of "David Garrick," "it takes her a plaguayed time to clean herself." He says:

Reformations are not the work of the instant. It is easier to get along in old ruts than to make new ones; easier to get into bad ways than to get out of them; easier to pitch into pitfalls than to struggle out of them. There must be patience and courage, persistence and endurance, in correcting old abuses and in rectifying old established wrongs.

This looks a little as though the governor repented himself of his recent utterances. He may not be backsliding, but it looks mightily like it when he asks the people to let their load remain in the ditch until hauled out by the old wheezy horse that dumped it there. The governor has been beaten. He may be preparing for retreat under cover of an apparant reform within the party which leaves him out of the governor's office. Will the "rascal" wing fail to have their share in such a pool? Will they save up a seat in the senate for the governor in exchange for his motion to postpone a bolt? Perhaps the governor is only hoping against hope, in preaching parlance, and that when his party refuses to heed his counsels he will refuse to be a party to the corruption which he has so intelligently exposed and so eloquently denounced.

An Old Fable Illustrated.

The threatened difficulty between France and China is likely to be averted by the wise and friendly diplomacy of both powers. This is of course exasperating to the intermeddlers who had made calculations on a big profit on supplying war materials. The London *News* ignores the peaceful attitude of affairs and runs on with its weak gabble. It states that it "has reason to believe" that the Chinese embassador clings as strongly as ever to the hope of European arbitration," &c. But there will be nothing to arbitrate where no difference exists. This generous peacemaker will have it that China and France must be set by the ears, whether they will or no, "in view of the enormous preponderance of the trade of England, Germany, and even of America over that of France in the east." "Even America" will not lend itself to any schemes of the British commercial press to prevent France and China from resuming friendly relations. The peace of the world is more to be desired than the sale of English gunpowder. The *News* says: "It is thought that the cabinets of foreign powers would be fully justified in offering their friendly services in France and China." This is so unctiously British that we take it as a good representative utterance. The great nation, of which it has been well said that she stands always ready to advance upon whichever other nation may retreat, and thrown herself upon whichever may fall, the "mother land" which promoted the great duel of civil war between the children of her child—the north and the south—the oppressor of Ireland, the kidnapper of Egypt, and the gobbler up of petty African princes, the nation which is as prodigal of insults to the United States in the treatment of our adopted citizens as our government is patient and forbearing in dealing with them, is of course very anxious to see the "friendly services" rendered France and China of interrupting their peaceful negotiations. Two cats quarreled over the attempted equal division of a piece of cheese, and were prevailed upon to submit their differences to a greedy monkey, who "felt justified in tendering his friendly services." He bit off first from one and then from the other of the two pieces into which he had broken the cheese, but could never get them of equal weight. The cats looked on with unhappy amazement until by this disinterested process the monkey had devoured all the cheese. The British love of trade and conquest is well illustrated by this fable. It is not probable that the folly of the two cats will find a parallel in the course of France and China. Still less likely is it that other powers will aid in bringing the cats before the friendly monkey.

HON. PROCTOR KNOTT, who has recently been inaugurated governor of Kentucky, delivered a very sensible and business like inaugural address. He insists upon building up and maintaining the public schools, recommends a change in the mode of assessing property and the collection of taxes and economy in the public expenditures. He very plainly announced his determination to "go slow" in the pardoning business.

THE doctrine of "*similia similibus curantur*" is announced by M. Lesserteur in the discovery of a wonderful plant in Tonquin. The name of the plant is, in the native Annamite language, hoangman. M. Lesserteur asserts that the bark of this plant, although a virulent poison when used in cases in which it is not applicable, is a specific in the cure of hydrophobia, leprosy, and the poison of reptiles.

IN Maryland all the democratic political rings are anti-ring now, and all the bosses are against boss rule. The men who cannot carry conventions are independents, and the cats will never, never lap any more cream if only they may be admitted to the official pantry. The men who don't want office are getting the better class to use a little gentle force to overcome their repugnance, and the millennium will positively appear soon.

A PRETTY loud call for an Irish parliament was that at Waterford, where 30,000 Irishmen resolved that Ireland must have that which England was compelled to concede to rebellious Canada. It might have been added that the refusal to grant home rule to the American colonies caused England to lose them, and gave birth to the great republic.

THE rascal wing of the Maryland democracy made a desperate effort to secure the delegates to the state convention from the county of Washington, in which Gov. Hamilton resides. But the friends of the governor were too strong for them. Washington county will second Gov. Hamilton's demand that the rascals of his party be turned out.

THE south is making great progress in diversified crops, and is reaping great benefits by the change. A few years ago Florida purchased all of her Irish potatoes. Last year Mr. Thos. J. Roberts, of Leon county, in that state, realized a profit of $1,556.56 on a crop of twenty acres of Irish potatoes.

FOR the eye of Mr. Dana: Two democratic tramps went into a lager beer saloon in Chicago and drank a quantity of beer, for which they refused to pay the boy who served them. The proprietor instructed the bartender to "Durn dose rascals inside oud."

AN idea may be formed of the size and extent of the National Yellowstone Park when it is known that it is larger than the two states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined; or contains 3,575 square miles.

THE New York *Sun* is respectfully informed that the government still lives. There are yet a few rascals out who are trying very hard to get in, but the chances at present advices are not very flattering.

THOSE reformers who seek to do away with boss rule should be careful to conceal as far as possibly the fact that they are bossing the reform after the most approved "machine methods."

DR. TALMAGE says an earthquake is only a volcano hushed up. This is interesting as a guarantee that the doctor can never be an earthquake.

The American Boarded.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, yesterday morning received the following telegram from Surgeon Bailhache at Fortress Monroe: Surgeon Smith boarded steamer American this morning. All well. Fumigated and allowed to pass. American picked up captain and seven men 300 miles south of Hatteras, of the wrecked schooner Frank Atkins, bound from New York to Port Royal. The American was bound from Vera Cruz to Baltimore.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Capt. George T. Olmstead, jr., U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the signal service.

Lieut. William S. Patten, 18th infantry, is relieved from duty at the Riverview academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Clarence R. Edwards, 23d infantry, is transferred to the 10th cavalry, with rank as second lieutenant of cavalry, to date from June 13, 1883.

Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, jr., 1st artillery, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George T. Olmstead, jr., U. S. A., in special orders No. 79, Aug. 23, 1883, department of Arizona, is extended three months.

Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th cavalry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., to take effect Oct. 1, 1883.

Lieut. George W. Read, 16th infantry, is, on his own application, transferred to the 5th cavalry, with rank as second lieutenant of cavalry to date from June 13, 1883.

The following transfers in the 4th artillery are made: First Lieut. John P. Story from battery A to battery G; First Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, from battery G to battery A.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his department commander, is granted Second Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, 21st infantry.

Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, ordnance department, has been relieved from duty in the office of the chief of ordnance in this city, and has been assigned to foundry duty at Philadelphia.

Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th cavalry, is assigned to the temporary command of the department of Texas during the absence of Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur, U. S. A., by leave of absence.

Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, 22d infantry, is, on his own application, transferred to the 4th cavalry, with rank as second lieutenant of cavalry to date from June 13, 1883. He will join his proper troop (B, Fort Stanton, New Mexico) on the expiration of his graduating leave of absence.

First Lieut. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th cavalry, is relieved from duty at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and as a member of the general court martial appointed to meet at that post by special orders, No. 192, Aug. 21, 1883, from this office, to take effect on the completion of any case that may be before it at the date of the receipt of this order, and will join his troop in the department of Texas.

ANNUAL PATENT REPORT.

The Commissioner Submits a Detailed Statement of the Business of His Office for the Last Year.

The commissioner of patents has submitted to the acting secretary of the interior his report of the business of the patent office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

The report shows that the number of applications for patents received was 32,845; number of applications for design patents received, 1,039; number of applications for reissue patents received, 247; number of applications for registration of trade marks, 851; number of applications for registration of labels, 749: total, 35,731 as against 30,062 1882. Number of caveats filed, 2,688; number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, 21,185; number of trade marks registered, 883; number of labels registered, 618: total, 22,686. Number of patents withheld for nonpayment of final fees, 2,056; number of patents expired, 7,171. Receipts from all sources, $1,095,884; expenditures (not including printing), $277,628; surplus, $518,255.

The increase in receipts over 1881 was $305,989, and over 1882, $165,020.

The number of applications awaiting action on the part of the office on July 1, 1883, was 4,690, an increase of 39 per cent. over 1882.

The commissioner says that the business of the office is steadily and rapidly increasing. This increase is not confined to any particular branch of the work, although some classes of inventions are more active than others, but is found in each of the divisions of the office. The field of invention seems to enlarge with the increasing demands and wants of the people and the necessities of labor and capital. Improved devices and methods supplant old ones, making that which was difficult easy and that which was expensive cheap. The sum of human knowledge is thus being constantly augmented, the burdens of toil lightened, and the facilities for comfort and happiness increased.

The success of our patent system is due largely to its liberality to inventors, and the security and protection it affords them. It was not intended that revenue to the government should be obtained by charges made for vesting in the inventor the right and title for a limited time to the exclusive use of his invention. Owing to the reasons above stated, however, not only have the fees received on applications filed been sufficient to pay all the expenses of the office, but a large surplus, nearly $2,500,000, now stands to the credit of the office in the treasury of the United States.

Greater liberality might, perhaps, be extended to the inventor by reducing the fees to be paid before a patent can issue, and with beneficial results; certainly a more equitable rate of fees could be adopted than is now provided, by graduating the fee to the character and nature of the invention for which patent is applied. The fees now required in some cases are excessive, and in others exceedingly small. In this way, rather than by an indiscriminate reduction in the fees now charged, as is urged by some, justice would be secured, and the office still be self supporting.

Commissioner Marble comments at length and with some severity upon the action of congress in refusing the additional clerical force required, and reducing the number of overworked employes. He says:

"I have learned, with great satisfaction, that inventors and manufacturers throughout the country will soon take steps to impress upon those who have hitherto treated their rights with some indifference * * * the importance of having sufficient force in this bureau, as well as other appliances and accommodations, to fairly and promptly act upon their applications and determine their rights to the inventions claimed by them. It is believed by most of them that their votes are of quite as much importance, and their support to the government fully as necessary as pensioners and settlers upon the public land, to whom not too great liberality has been shown."

Attention is called to the fact that a very large number of examiners and assistant examiners have resigned during the last year. The commissioner assigns as the principal reason for their resignation the insufficiency of the salaries allowed, and says the office feels the loss of such experienced officials more than any other bureau. "The same reasons, substantially, which require an increase in the force of the office in order that the work may be promptly and efficiently done, exist for urging proper salaries to secure the most efficient men to do this class of work. Inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in rights secured by patents for invention, are entitled to have men perform the work committed to the office intelligently and efficiently."

Under the head of necessary legislation the report recommends that congress confer upon the commissioner authority to institute proceedings to determine the question of the public use or sale of an invention.

At present in ex parte cases, and where there is not an active and interested opponent to the issuance of a patent, but simply an informant of facts which tend to show that the invention has been in public use or on sale more than two years prior to filing the application, there is no provision of law which authorizes the commissioners of patents to institute such a proceeding, or to make any inquiry beyond the information possessed by the employes of the office. The attention of congress is again called to the necessity for amending the statutes relating to the issue of foreign patents either by granting the patent for a definite term, where the invention has first been patented in a foreign country or countries, without any conditions subsequent, or by granting it for the full term of seventeen years from the date of the earliest foreign patent.

The commissioner says: "If patents are to be granted at all where the inventions have been first patented in a foreign country, the rights of parties under such patent should be rendered certain, and this can only be done by proper amendment of existing laws."

The report concludes with a recommendation that the United States courts be required to furnish copies of all decisions involving the validity of patents to the patent office for publication in the *Official Gazette*, which would result, the commissioner thinks, in a greater uniformity in their decisions.

Mississippi Republicans at Chalmers's Home.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the republicans of Panola county in their convention held at Sardis, Miss., on Saturday, the eighth instant, viz:

Resolved, That in national politics we adhere to the time honored principles of the republican party, and in state politics we indorse the platform adopted by the independent convention held at Jackson, Miss., on the fourth day of July, 1883.

Resolved, That Hon. James R. Chalmers, who was indorsed by us as a candidate for congress, has been true to all of his promises to the people and was honestly and fairly elected; and we denounce the certificate of election issued by Secretary of State Myers to Van H. Manning as an infamous fraud and an outrage upon a free people.

Transportation of Silver Coin.

The following circular has been issued from the treasurer's office:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1883: As the appropriation for the transportation of fractional silver coin will be exhausted by the first of October proximo, the express charges on such coin forwarded from the treasury on and after that date will not be paid by the government, but must be borne by the consignees.

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer United States.

Approved: CHARLES J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

The President.

The President, accompanied by Private Secretary Phillips, left Washington on the regular Baltimore and Potomac train for New York at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is not known when he will return. At the white house, it is said, that that point is as yet undetermined.

Correction.

It was stated Wednesday by mistake that the opinion in the case of Postmaster Taylor, of Wenona, Ill., had been rendered by the acting solicitor of the treasury. The opinion was rendered by Solicitor Raynor.

Records Lost by the Olympia Fire.

A large number of government records were lost in the fire by which the Olympia, Washington territory, land office was destroyed Wednesday. Over 100,000 pages of records belonging to the surveyor general's office and a large number of plates were consumed. The original papers or certified copies, however, are among the archives of the general land office, and copies will be made to supply the Olympia office. The commissioner of the general land office expresses the opinion that this work will require the employment of a large number of clerks for at least one year.

FROM THE STORMY SEAS.

Various Vessels Picked Up in Distress After the Recent Hurricanes.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—The steamer City of Atlanta, Capt. Lockwood, from Charleston, S. C., for New York with thirty-three passengers on board, was towed into Smithville yesterday evening by the revenue cutter Colfax, which encountered the steamer while searching for the missing Frying Pan shoals light ship. The City of Atlanta was in tow of the steamer British Empire from Vera Cruz and Havana for New York. The latter steamer fell in with her 120 miles southeast of Wilmington leaking, and asking assistance, which was rendered, and the disabled steamer was taken in tow.

The city of Atlanta left Charleston on Saturday, and on Sunday encountered a heavy gale from the northeast, which increased to a hurricane on Monday evening. The steamer leaked in the after ports, through which over seven feet of water entered the ship, drowning the fires. She drifted from 4 p. m. Monday until 10 a. m. Tuesday, when she was taken in tow by the British Empire, and towed off Frying Pan shoals, and thence to Smithville by the revenue cutter Colfax. The steamer has been pumped out, and will proceed to her destination as soon as the necessary repairs are made. Most of her passengers, among whom were several ladies and children, came to this city on the tug Blanche. One of the officers of the steamer British Empire, Mr. W. H. Fernald, also came up with the party.

The steamship Raleigh, which sailed from Baltimore for this port last Saturday, reached her wharf this morning. She encountered a terrific gale, in which the barometer fell to 29°. Her boiler was started and her smokestack blown away, and her feed and blow connections leaked so badly that they had to be cut away to keep the water out of the vessel. She steamer is not seriously damaged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The steamship American, which arrived at this port this morning, brought the captain and crew of the schooner Frank Atkins, from New York to Port Royal, S. C., with a cargo of guano. The Atkins encountered a northeast gale and sprung a leak. The crew was taken off on Tuesday last 100 miles southwest of Cape Hatteras.

The signal corps station at Portsmouth, N. C., reports, under date of Sept. 12, the schooner Kate Carlonton, from Cardenas, West Indies, to Rockport, Me., in ballast, 206 tons, A. N. Pierce master, ashore and waterlogged on north side of Ocracoke inlet. The crew of seven men were saved. The vessel can probably be saved.

Supt. Clark, of the revenue marine service, yesterday received the following dispatch:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—*Sir*: While in search of Frying Pan lightship, which broke from her moorings during the hurricane of the eleventh instant, sighted the steamer City of Atlanta in a disabled condition in tow of the British steamer British Empire, from Havana. We took the City of Atlanta in tow and have brought her and passengers safely to this port.

The hurricane of the tenth and eleventh instant was the worst ever known in this vicinity, and much damage has been done to buildings and shipping.

W. R. HAND, 1st Lieut.,
Commanding Colfax, U. S. R. M.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Views of a Dramatic Author, an Economist, a Journalist, and Others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The senate subcommittee on labor and education to-day received communications from a number of persons, containing statements of their views on the labor question. Among these were Edward Atkinson, Mr. Kranskopf, a dramatic author; William Lawrence, president of the Association of American Economists, of Washington; the McAdam Social Science club, of this city; the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*; J. A. Schewitch, of the *Volks Zeitung*, and others.

The first witness was J. A. Emerson, a colored man, once a resident of Arkansas, but now living here. He advocated the adoption of a system of postal savings banks in this country similar to those in London. These banks should be under the control of the government. The greatest evil, he said, which threatened colored labor in the south was the store system. What the south needed was education, and all trouble arising from race distinction would be overcome.

Col. Richard L. Hinton, of Washington, a journalist, was the next witness. He had been a constant and careful student of the labor question. As far as this country was concerned, he thought that the system of competition would be an utter failure. This would result from the absorption of the natural resources of the land by a few individuals, and the accumulation of wealth by individuals. The working of the competitive system in this country was leading to a feudalism more tyrannical than that of the dark ages. What the country needed was a revolution in the law of equity in regard to corporations and the distribution of wealth. This was to be accomplished by gradual legislation, as the present system was built up by this means.

Wendell Phillips Still a Butler Man.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Wendell Phillips, in a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, denies the current report that he has changed his views regarding Gov. Butler's re-election. He says: "I shall hail his re-election next year as a vast stride toward relieving the state from the republican incubus which weighs so heavily upon it. If I could I would try to rally the temperance party, but the temperance men always betrayed us at the polls. Or I would try to rally the greenback party, since the greenbackers have only half done their work. In my opinion the time has not come to rally that party on either of those lines, and the idea loses more than it gains by such premature attempts. At present there can be only two political parties. The republican is one. I distrust and despise the republicans as hypocrites and time servers, as double dealers, as soulless carrion, masquerading in the grave clothes of their honored predecessors. They have no right to seek their candidate from among the high minded and preferable. Let them choose a fitting leader from among the Tewksbury Marshes, the peddlers of poor men's bones. The movement which upholds Butler is a protest of earnest men against all this, including within it many very evil elements. This movement is supported by some of the best and most earnest men in the state. Its success will grind to powder the dead weight that strangles and chokes us, as the ante-slavery rising buried the whig relics beyond resurrection. Such success will give the living hearts and honest men of the state room and a chance for a movement to recognize woman, protect labor, redeem the cities from rum, and give us a currency that will help and serve business instead of cramping and undermining it as the bank monopoly and this hybrid currency do now. Consequently I have not changed my views about Butler. But I think he certainly ought to be re-elected. Probably he will be re-elected, and he may safely challenge comparison as to his career and conduct with any prominent political character in the state."

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The bonds redeemed to date under the 121st call amount to $16,772,850.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to $242,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $408,222, and from customs $938,946.

The United States tug Pinta was taken from the dry dock at New York on the afternoon of the twelfth instant.

The United States revenue steamer Manhattan, now at New York, has been ordered to relieve the Ewing, now doing quarantine duty at Hampton Roads.

The comptroller of the currency yesterday authorized the Hill County National bank, of Hillsboro', Tex., to commence business with a capital of $50,000, and the First National bank of Watkins, N. Y., to commence business with a capital of $50,000.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DER SITTER.

Who ish dot comes into mine store,
Undt trives der bizness oudt der door,
Undt sits der mittle on der floor?
Der sitter.

Who ish dot machen Deutch plood boil
Undt neffer lets der crackers spoil,
Undt makes me tired 'bout his doil?
Der sitter.

Who ish dot spits ubon der stove,
Undt steals der sinnermon undt clove,
Undt neffer knows enuff to move?
Der sitter.

Who's ridin' in der hearse to-day,
Straidt for der graveyard right avay?
Der man I yas opliged to slay—
Der sitter.

—*Norristown Herald.*

OLD Red Cloud has had his hair cut.

MARYLAND'S yellow black bird is here at last.

M. DE LESSEPS is expected on the isthmus of Panama in January.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the noted temperance preacher, arrived from England yesterday.

SENATOR VEST says he will interview no more Flathead Indians. He prizes his scalp too highly.

THE Dakota constitutional convention proposes to give women the right to vote at school elections.

AT Beecher's recent lecture in Portland, Oreg., a woman presided and introduced him to the audience.

GEORGE H. BANGS, a noted detective, and for many years chief of Pinkerton's agency in Philadelphia, died Thursday morning at his home in Roselle, N. J., from heart disease.

IT kind of breaks up the girl at the summer resort to have him naively ask her: "What's going to be your little dodge to avoid recognizing me when we meet in the city?"—*Boston Post.*

"SMOKING may be a bad habit," he said, as he rode beside a pretty Philadelphia girl; "but that habit of yours is perfectly killing." The marriage took place the next day.—*Philadelphia News.*

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON and daughter, Mrs. Jarvis, of North Carolina, escorted by several of the distinguished visitors to the city, occupied private boxes in the Boston theater a few evenings since.

THE elder Coquelin, the great French actor, will pay a visit to this country next season with a carefully selected company. He will make a tour of the principal cities, but will only play during six weeks.

THIS is the way a Dakota paper gives taffy to a rival cotemporary: "There may, possibly, in some remote period, have existed a less interesting sheet, but magnanimous history has forborne to record its name."

"PLUNGER" Walton was among the English division at the Baden Baden on the first day of the recent race meeting. He says "the Germans don't know how to bet," but then it cost him £1,000 to find out that fact.

AT Glendive, Mont., a small watermelon sells readily for $2.50; three small apples, twenty-five cents; lager beer, twenty-five cents a glass, and all other things in proportion. Nothing is sold for less than a quarter of a dollar.

NEARLY everybody who lives at Newburg, N. Y., is more or less bowlegged from walking up and down the hill on which the city is built. The same peculiarity is familiar in Poughkeepsie, another city on the Hudson river bank.

GEN. SHERMAN is disappointed in his Pacific coast trip because of the hazy condition of the atmosphere, that condition having lasted throughout the excursion. He expects to return to Washington about the twelfth of October.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the railroad magnate, was a poor boy and a hard working 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 railway.

MR. CHARLES DELMONICO, the celebrated New York caterer, is afflicted with paralytic dementia, and has for some time been undergoing a course of treatment in one of Mr. Hoe's cottages at Long Branch. It is thought he will recover.

HERR WACHTEL, the tenor, has two sons who are adopting their father's profession as vocalists. The elder, August, has just made his debut at Kroll's theater, Berlin, while Ferdinand, the younger son, has been for some months before the public.

THE Thames river in England is said to be in a deplorable state. A correspondent writes: "At the lower states of the tide it is literally a flow of nothing but clouds of mud, and the foulid odor arising therefrom clearly indicates that it arises from sewer deposits."

THERE is an old lady named Brown living in Hinton, Mich., whose hair is turning from gray to its original color, and she is now cutting her third set of teeth. For several years she has had her second eyesight, and can see to do fine work as well as anybody.

COURTNEY is going to beat Haulan's time. He is going to do it all by himself, so there will be no danger from saws, sand bags, or poisoned tea. As he will be his own starter, umpire, referee, timekeeper, stake holder, and judge's boat there is a chance for him to win.

A NORTH CAROLINA woman, who formerly dug genseng in order to secure money with which to supply her husband with tobacco, has just discovered a mica mine in the mountains, which is supposed to be worth $20,000. Her husband is too lazy to work it and it will be sold.

"I'LL tell you," observed an "old clo' man," "what I once found in a rich man's pocket—a blank check, a broken comb, a $5 bill, a nickel, a street car ticket and a card. I gave him back the $5 bill, and as sure as I stand here he had me arrested and accused me of stealing the money from the kitchen."

A MINNESOTA man returned after years of absence to find his wife married to another. As the present owner declined to yield his claims, and the doubly wedded woman showed no desire to return to her first love, he promptly called on a lawyer and asked him to draw up a quit claim deed in favor of his successor.

A MICHIGAN cyclone swept through a streak of timber, gathered up several cords of wood, carried it six miles across a prairie, and deposited it on the premises of a poor widow, who was too poor to buy a stick and unable to carry it from the timber. There were at least ten cords deposited within easy reach of her home.

THE comparative values in England of two panes of glass and one baby are illustrated by two recent trials. In one a young man was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at hard labor for breaking two window panes in a police station; in the other a drunken father kicked his baby twice. The baby was fatally injured, and the father was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

HENRY VILLARD'S newspaper career is thus referred to by the Chicago *Tribune*: "He was a first rate correspondent, accurate, industrious, and quick to appreciate the value of a 'beat' on the other papers. Once, after a battle in Virginia, he rode at break-neck speed to the nearest railway station, arriving just in time to see the train moving off. He leaped from his horse, turned the animal loose, and climbed on to the rear platform of the train. The Chicago *Tribune* lost a horse but got the news of the battle ahead of its competitors.

THE remains of Chief Keokuk, of the Sac and Fox Indians, are to be moved and reinterred near the Iowa city that bears his name. He died at an advanced age a few years after the Black Hawk war. Opposed to the war, he told the Black Hawk faction that they would perish if they should go to war with the United States, but that if they would kill all their women and children beforehand he would lead them into battle. They reflected, and desisted. But subsequent events precipitated the war in spite of his counsels.

AT a conference of Winconsin democrats held yesterday in the interest of Col. Vilas, who is an aspirant for the nomination of vice president, toward the close of the conference it was unanimously agreed that if the Norwegian vote could only be reached Wisconsin was good for a democratic victory next year. The primary object of the gathering appears to have been a strengthening of the Vilas boom for the vice presidency, with either Tilden or McDonald to lead, the majority of the conference favoring the former. It is confidently expected that the Wisconsin delegation in the next convention is to be pledged to Col. Vilas's aspirations.