

The National Republican.

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Amusements: NATIONAL.—Barley Campbell's "Siberia." FORD'S.—The Edwards Folly Opera Company.

Auction Sales: TO-DAY: By DEANMAN BROS.—At their salesrooms, southeast corner 9th and D, at 10 o'clock a. m., cr-

FIGURE DAYS: By H. K. FULTON.—At 1228 Pennsylvania, Wednesday, Oct 3, sale of household furniture.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

Two of the medical colleges in this city began business for the year last evening. The classes are fairly large, though all the students expected have not yet arrived.

The veterans of the Mexican war are to hold a convention in this city early in December. They deserve a generous welcome and hospitable entertainment while here.

KING ALFONSO was hoisted at again yesterday in the streets of Paris, but there are those who think the lowering clouds of trouble between France and Spain may be averted.

The first republican rally of the Maryland campaign occurred last night in Baltimore. The occasion evoked an amount of enthusiasm that makes the outlook particularly bright for the republican ticket.

Another murder growing out of politics has occurred in Mississippi. One McElwain killed one Whittington, who in turn was badly perforated by a mob. This occurred at the town of Summit, but before the reader gets excited about it it should be remarked that both the men were democrats. Nearly all the republicans in Mississippi were killed several years ago.

MR. PARTRIDGE, of the New York produce exchange, testified before the labor committee yesterday that the law of supply and demand had nothing to do with the speculation in wheat. It was gambling and nothing less. Mr. Partridge's information is not particularly new, however. In fact, about the only real "sports" left in the country are those who get up the corners in wheat and pork.

The result of the second trip of THE REPUBLICAN'S investigating committee on the safety of the public schools was much less satisfactory than the first. Two inviting death traps were found, and other buildings were discovered to have alarming defects. There may be five safe buildings to one dangerous one, but the one with a thousand children within its walls can readily supply a horror which will cause the excellencies of the five to be forgotten.

A MONKON missionary now in the city informed a REPUBLICAN representative yesterday that he and his coworkers have made seventy-six converts recently, mostly young girls between the ages of 15 and 25 years, women of that age being chiefly sought after. His collaborators in the cause of converting young women were recently tarred and feathered in Indiana. It would seem that the tar and feathers thus used were not wholly wasted.

An evidence of the real progress made by Mexico in the way of peace and good will is furnished by the fact that Gov. Ireland, of Texas, is now a guest of Gov. Madro at Saltillo, where the American executive has gone to confer with the Mexican chief magistrate concerning the best means for suppressing cattle stealing on the Rio Grande. If the governor of Texas had undertaken such a trip ten years ago he would have been made meat for the coyotes before he had gotten a half day's ride beyond the dividing line.

A POWDER mill that contained forty Chinamen and one white man was blown up at San Francisco a day or two ago, and the population of the surrounding country have been engaged ever since in picking up the fragmentary atoms of human remains found hanging in the trees and on the mountain ledges. The explosion was so complete that not even a pigtail has yet been found intact, and so indiscriminate that nothing has yet been discovered to indicate that the remains of the white man have been reached. The blow up was almost as bad as an ordinary explosion of a boiler on a North river steamboat.

The plan of making fusion county tickets of democrats and republicans in Mississippi began in 1875. Gov. Ames in his testimony before the Boutwell committee, page 10, speaking of the county of Madison, says the republican leaders of that county came to him and stated that a demand for a division of the county offices had been made, and they feared "that unless they did make a change a great number of lives would be lost, and assassination would be resorted to."

"And they now agree, for the sake of peace and harmony, to put on two democrats out of the three candidates for the legislature." Again, on page 43, he says: "I know that in Nobece county previous to the election there was a riot, in which a number of negroes were killed and others driven away."

In order to have a fair election it was necessary to put democrats on the republican ticket.

The people of Pensacola feel greatly aggrieved at the false reports concerning the prevalence of yellow fever at their port. They say that there has really been only two or three cases of fever, and these were of a doubtful nature, but in spite of this a scare has been kept up for weeks, and business has

been so completely prostrated that some merchants are on the verge of ruin. If this is a true statement, the community should not get so frightened over the situation themselves. When the trains going over into Georgia a few weeks ago were so crowded with panic-stricken inhabitants that many were hanging on the hind ends of the cars, outside people very naturally suspected that there was something wrong at Pensacola.

Reminiscences of Ohio Democracy.

The Post is a very innocent journal. It never knew, until told two or three days ago by THE REPUBLICAN, that peace democrats in 1861 denounced the American flag as a black republican emblem. It attempts to confound the faultfinding of Greeley and Sumner with the flagrant moral treason of Vallandigham and the peace democracy. It says of this great leader of sedition:

We suppose the name of C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, would occur to almost any one as that of the most prominent "peace democrat." He thought, as did Mr. Greeley, that the wayward sisters should have been permitted to "go in peace." He had the courage of his convictions and pushed his opposition to the war so far that unlawful and utterly unjustifiable means were used to offset his influence.

We thank the Post for its frankness in agreeing that Mr. Vallandigham was "the most prominent 'peace democrat.'" We have now only to ascertain what Mr. Vallandigham did to know what a peace democrat was in the estimation of the national democratic organ.

We especially invite the attention of our confederate friends to the history we are about to quote. We desire that they shall make a study of the character of the northern political tribe whose braves encouraged secession by promising it free and unrelented sway, and who were as perfidious to one side as to the other when war came. Our unsophisticated neighbor, who seems to have been either too young during the civil war to be cognizant of events or too old now to remember them, cheerfully remarks that there were more democrats than republicans in the rank and file of the union armies. The truth is that the democrats, for whom the Post volunteers a defense, were bitter enemies of both the government and the army, and that the union men of democratic antecedents who volunteered were the objects of their most venomous and unrelenting hatred. This hatred did not stop even at the grave. A copperhead or "peace democrat" in New Hampshire taunted a bearded father at the burial of his son with the brutal remark: "I told you he would be brought home in a box." The confederates held in great contempt the southern union men who refused to "go with their states," and applied to them the epithet of "scalawag." What can they expect northern unionists to think of northern secessionists who denied their opinions, and babbled about peace while rejoicing that war was being waged upon their country. These northern scalawags not only went against the nation, but against their states. They thus gave the lie to their pretended devotion to states rights. They not only derided the flag as a black republican emblem, but tried their best to prevent democrats from taking the union side by applying to them the then hated name of "black republican." They had not the courage of their opinions, but tried to conceal them. They claimed to be the only real union men, and stabbed the union at every opportunity. We accept Mr. Vallandigham as the most conspicuous leader of this faction of unprecedented and unparalleled meanness, and cite from President Lincoln the story of his "opposition to the war."

On the first of May, 1863, this arch conspirator and leader of conspirators made a speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in which he denounced the government as a despotism, defied a military order forbidding certain disloyal practices issued by Gen. Burnside; declared his own purpose to disobey it, and called on his audience to resist and defeat its execution. Gen. Burnside, who was a war democrat, ordered the arrest of the offender. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was refused by a United States judge, who received his commission from President Jackson. This judge, in rendering the decision, said: "Those who live under the protection and enjoy the blessings of our benignant government must learn that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity."

Vallandigham was tried before a military commission and sentenced to confinement at President Lincoln modified the sentence by sending him within the lines of the enemy, in whose cause he, as a union peace man, had been so earnestly engaged. Complaint being made of this by some New York democrats, President Lincoln addressed them a letter on the thirteenth of June, 1863, from which the following is an extract:

Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the union, and his avowed purpose is to labor with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops, to encourage desertions from the army, and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was arrested upon the military and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertions shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple included soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father or brother or friend into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

The alleged wrongs inflicted upon Vallandigham in refusing to allow him to continue in the work of enticing soldiers to desert, and dissuading others from enlisting, made him so much the center of admiration and sympathy with the Ohio democracy that they nominated him for governor by a vote lacking only thirteen of being unanimous. Mr. Lincoln was then asked by a committee of the Ohio peace democracy to recall and restore Mr. Vallandigham. In reply he addressed them a letter, dated June 29, 1863, in which occurs the following language:

We all know that combinations, aimed in some instance, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the conscription law; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this animus has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including insinuating and murder, is due to the cause in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged. It is a greater crime than any other cause, and it is due to his personality to a greater degree than to any other man. Your own attitude encourages desertion, resistance to the draft, and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and to escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so.

President Lincoln then offered to release Vallandigham if their democratic committee would agree in writing that it was constitutional to use an army to suppress the rebellion then in existence, and that they would not hinder, but would favor the maintenance of the army so engaged. It is needless to remark that they refused to accept the terms. Mr. Vallandigham was defeated for governor by a hundred thousand majority.

The peace democracy of New York realized the draft as Vallandigham and others had advised, and plunged that city into a scene of anarchy, riot, and bloodshed, which lasted four days, commencing July 13, 1863, and ending only when the militia could return from Pennsylvania, whether they had gone to aid in repelling invasion. This outbreak in favor of peace by the mild and gentle faction which, while professing devotion to the union, could not endure the blood should be shed in its defense, is thus described by Henry J. Raymond in his "Life of Lincoln," at page 402.

The draft was commenced in the city of New York on Saturday, July 13, and was conducted quietly and successfully during that day. On Sunday plots were formed and combinations entered into to resist it, and on Monday it resumed on Monday morning, July 13, than a sudden and formidable attack was made by an armed mob upon the office in one of the districts, the wheel was destroyed, the lists scattered, and the building set on fire. Crowds gathered everywhere with no apparent common object, but during the day the movements seemed to be controlled by leaders in two general directions. The first was an attack upon the negroes, and the second an assault upon every one who was supposed to be in any way concerned in the draft or prominently identified, officially or otherwise with the administration or the republican party.

The outrages committed during this time were numerous and aggravated. Negroes were assaulted, beaten to death, mutilated, and hung; buildings after buildings were sacked and burned; gangs of desperadoes patrolled the streets, levying contributions, and ordering places of business to be closed. A colored orphan asylum, sheltering hundreds of children, was sacked and burned. This will suffice for this time as a reply to the Post's defense of the peace democrats, led by Vallandigham. We concede the honesty of the confederates in obeying their states. We have no such concession to make to northern states-rights democrats who refused allegiance to their own states, and who thrifted for the blood of union soldiers while meekly prating of peace.

Universal amnesty for the confederates, but universal contempt for the democratic party of the north, which was for peace in time of war, and which ever since the return of peace has claimed to have furnished most of the soldiers who waged what they denounced as an unholy and unconstitutional abolition war. Ohio democratic papers please copy.

Anti-Mahone Methods.

The bourbon press and its servile allies which disclaim connection with the bourbon party they serve have a great deal to say about "Mahone's methods." We are well acquainted with these methods, and find they are lawful, proper, commendable, and efficient. For the information of those who may have become demoralized by hearing so constant a repetition of a few cant phrases, such as "methods" and the like, we will remark that a "method" is not necessarily wicked. Many weak minded people suppose that if a man has a method he must be a great scoundrel. But reference to the dictionary will correct this impression. The Billingsgate fishwoman was overwhelmed and put to shame when Daniel O'Connell denounced her as a "parallelgram" and a "hypothenseus," but really she could not have been anything more innocent. And so when the impudent charlatans of the bourbon press jump on to a man and invite the mob to tear his limbs from their sockets because he has a method, let some one step boldly forward and say a man may have a method and yet not be worthy of death.

Mahone sets men to work, enthusing the indifferent, explaining to the doubting, proving the wisdom of his policies, and refuting in detail the calumnies of his enemies. He violates no law, corrupts no morals, slanders no man. He endeavors to overcome prejudice and to let in the light of ignorance. He advises against the employment by the federal government of bourbon proselytizers and tricksters, and warns the blacks against old republicans who have sold out or gone over to their enemies. These are Mahone's methods. What are those of his opponents? They devote their energies chiefly to inventing and circulating all sorts of misrepresentations. They never cease the circulation of these slanders after they have been refuted, but keep on with their miserable grid. When they find the white readjusters in the valley and the southwest more intensely hostile to bourbonism than ever, they swear our cause is daily losing. When they find the straight-outs in Norfolk and all through the South Side powerless to break the coalition line they gratify their rage by proclaiming that the negroes are all flocking to the standard of Assistant-Bourbon Deszendorf. In short, the anti-Mahone methods consist in taking a drabbing every year at the hands of the coalition, and then crying out from the ground, where they are left sprawling, "You can't do it again, anyhow."

ALEX. McCLURE, of the Philadelphia Times, and Carl Schurz, of the New York Evening Post, are unable to see any way to persuade men to leave the bourbon democracy except by bribery. Are they waiting for the ravishing to begin.

It was real fun to read in the evening organ of the bourbons yesterday the admission of a southern senator that a coalition success in Virginia this year would be good ground for alarm to the democracy, as it would increase the existing insubordination in the democratic party south, and endanger it in the presidential campaign. But it was funnier

still to see the Star, in another column, administering soothing sirup to the alarmed democracy in the shape of fresh assurances from old Dezy that he had just come in from every where, and that the bourbons were everlastingly and teetotalously chawing up all opposition. Deszendorf will tell anybody he is confidential with the bourbons in Virginia have given up the fight.

LIEUT. DARLINGTON and party arrived in Washington yesterday. In an interview with a REPUBLICAN reporter last evening he described the wreck of the Proteus and the retreat to Upernavik, but declined to talk about the points to be embodied in his report to the secretary of war. He says, however, that the conduct of the crew "was deserving of censure."

WHEN Ben Butler gets leisure to attend to Bayard's compliments to him he will make no lenten entertainment for the bystanders. Bayard should have realized that the only chance he ever could have to win would be by having the country forget how he behaved at the outbreak of the civil war. Now he has stirred up the boss of the war element in the democratic party. So sorry!

The national democratic organ yawns over the Ohio situation and casually assures its readers that its party's "intestinal disturbances" there are on the mend. The organ's omission sooner to enlighten its readers on the probability of democratic success in the Buckeye State was a mere inadvertence.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER. Barley Campbell's "Siberia" was produced for the first time in this city at the National theater last night to an audience of goodly size and extremely appreciative. The play, which is largely spectacular, is divided into six acts and seven tableaux. In the opening act the scene is laid in Moscow, showing the Jewish quarter, with a view of the city in the background. In the second act the plot of abduction is worked up with good dramatic effect, the plotters being cheated of their prey and the massacre, with which the act closes, exciting the gallery to great enthusiasm.

The third act represents and affords an opportunity for fine spectacular display in the unexpected arrival of the senior governor general, which is signalled by a pageant, and in this act the Daughter of the Imperial Band (Miss Alice Coleman), and the Master of the Band (Mr. Charles Politt) execute solos and duets, all of which were encored, some of them again and again. This act also presents some fine acting by Miss Belgrade, Miss Vaders, Messrs. Abbott, Waite, and Daly, and the culmination, where the wounded Jarosoff falsely accuses Sara of being a nihilist, is wrought up with excellent effect. The curtain was twice raised, and Miss Belgrade was compelled to appear before it ere the applause ceased. In the fourth act the scene is laid in the court yard of the palace of justice, and the strong acting of Miss Vaders and Mr. Atkins Lawrence was well received by the comedy of Mr. Daly. The scene is transferred to the mines in Siberia in the fifth act, and the horrors of the exile life are shown with striking reality, closing with the revolt and liberty. A happy ending is worked out in the final act, the scene of which is the harbor of Odessa, and the piece closes leaving the audience in a satisfied frame of mind.

While so much opportunity is given for spectacular effect the plot of the play is well worked out in regular dramatic progression, and the dialogue is strong and clear, interspersed with bright, humorous lines to relieve the melodramatic tendency of the story. As a drama, it will stand with some of Mr. Campbell's best works.

The company is worthy of note, all the members being good, while some are of superior merit. Not a character is badly acted, while the leading roles are exceedingly well sustained. Altogether the performance was an exceedingly enjoyable one and fully deserved the favor with which it was received. Siberia will be repeated every evening this week and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Edwards Folly Company made its debut before a Washington audience at Ford's opera house last night in "Moths." The audience was large, and if the laughter and applause were any criterion of their enjoyment they evidently were well pleased. "Moths" is a neat bit of ingenious pathwork, many of the old English farces being loved upon, not only for incidents, but in some instances, for phrases and expressions; but Mr. Roach, the author, has made a very amusing sketch, which will prove quite popular. Much of the music introduced is attractive, though some of the selections could be changed for the better. The company work well together, and all have plenty to do. Miss Kate Foley became a favorite at once, her laugh being musical and infectious, while her singing was bright and agreeable. Miss May Moore, while possessing a voice of good quality, has it hardly under complete control, though perhaps nervousness interfered somewhat with her singing last night. Messrs. Roach, Crosbie and Turner are very funny, though the last two evidently make no pretensions as vocalists. Mr. Roach was laboring under a severe cold, which placed him at a decided disadvantage, both in singing and talking. "Moths" will hold the boards during the entire week.

Democratic Feats.

Washington, Evening Star. A prominent southern senator asked a Star reporter to-day for the latest political news, and after listening to a summarizing of the situation in Ohio, New York, and elsewhere, inquired: "What about Virginia?" The reporter, thus placed in the novel position of being himself interviewed, replied: "The general belief seems to be that Mahone is losing ground."

"That is more important to the democratic party," replied the senator, "than either Ohio, Massachusetts, or New York. Do you know that there is a feeling of insubordination in the democracy south—a sort of rebellious tendency? It does not seem to be based upon any well defined ground. There is no real cause of complaint with our party, or its administration of state government; but there is a desire for public place prevailing, and to attain it men seem willing to form new political alliances. Well, the continued success of the Mahone movement in Virginia, which was at the outset a rebellion against the party, would have the effect of encouraging that sort of thing. The democratic party cannot afford to do without the south yet. To lose Virginia this year would make the contest for the state almost hopeless for us next year. I would be very bad thing for us to lose one of our most reliable states for a presidential contest. Therefore, I had rather hear good news from Virginia than from anywhere else."

Democratic Doubt of Maryland.

Petersburg Index-Appal. Hon. Hart B. Holton, member of congress elect, has been nominated by the republicans of Maryland as their gubernatorial candidate. Discussions in the democratic party of the state make the result in our neighbor state this fall very doubtful.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. I was in Florida a few months ago, said the traveler. From my observations there I think the state will show a very material increase of population at the next census, and it seems to me that the bulk of the increase comes from the northern states. I was told that three-fourths of the men doing business on Bay street, Jacksonville, were from the north. Down about the head of the St. John's river the thriving towns growing up in that beautiful region of orange groves, flowers, and fairy lakes, are peopled almost exclusively by the best class of northerners. I am not an expert in politics, but I could not help thinking that Florida is very likely to prove a disagreeable surprise in 1884 to the democratic party, for I could easily see that most of the large inflow of settlers since '69 were of the republican faith. I met a sturdy Pennsylvanian who told me he was one of a party of twenty-six who had settled near Embury last year, and engaged in getting out lumber, who were all republicans. So much northern capital is now represented there that, it seems to me, this colonization must go on and increase until our most southern state will present the anomalous spectacle of a predominant northern population.

One characteristic effect of this phase is the amount of experimental tests that are being carried on in the way of trying to raise varieties of tropical fruits unthought of by the easy-going natives. The Japanese persimmon is a magnificent fruit that seems to succeed well, and will bring a high price in the north when the supply exceeds the local demand. Over about Jupiter Inlet I was told the delicious sugar-loaf pineapple grows to greater perfection than it does in the West Indies. Some enthusiasts are trying to acclimate the king of fruits, the nongosteen. A sure fortune would reward success, but it is doubtful if this delicate fruit can be produced away from its native soil in the islands of the Malayian archipelago.

Mr. F. Tenney, the retiring proprietor of the National hotel, assumed control of that hostelry twenty-six years ago. He has lived a busy life during the last quarter of a century and has seen considerable history made in and about Washington. The National was a celebrated hotel before he took hold of it, having been the Washington home of numberless statesmen distinguished in the nation's annals, and the scene of stirring events of every kind and character. It was in one of the rooms of the National that Henry Clay died, and there is scarcely a foot of floor in the old building that is not a reminder of some notable personage or the occurrence of some historic act. Up to the beginning of the war of the rebellion there were only two hotels in the city of any account, viz: the National and Brown's, now the Metropolitan. Willard's was the next to start up. Mr. Tenney took hold of the National just after the inauguration of President Buchanan, and while the excitement occasioned by the supposed poisoning of the president and his cabinet ministers was at its height. Commenting on this event, Mr. Tenney remarked last evening: "I do not believe there was intentional poisoning. It was malaria. The hotel was the dirtiest place I ever saw in my life when I came in. It is a wonder the guests hadn't all died. Buchanan wasn't used to it, that was all, and he wasn't very strong at best these days." Mr. Tenney has been a successful landlord. He knew how to run a hotel, and like the celebrated Mr. Riley, he has done quite well. He has already relinquished his White Sulphur Springs hotel, and as soon as he closes up his business here he will retire to his Manchester (N. H.) home to spend the remainder of his days and a fraction of his income in peace and quiet. Mr. Tenney had come to be regarded as an "old land mark" in Washington, and he will be missed.

The veteran dromios who stand on guard at the stamp windows in the city postoffice had a hard time of it yesterday, answering questions and selling stamps. They disposed of 130,000 two-cent stamps and about 12,000 of the new stamped envelopes. The ordinary every day sales of three-cent stamps have averaged between 10,000 and 12,000 a day times past, the proceeds being from \$300 to \$360. Yesterday aggregated over \$2,500. "I never was so tired in my life," groaned the gray-headed stamp seller at the east window. "I am almost dead."

"Tired," croaked his patriarchal companion in misery, in a voice harsh as a raven's. "Well, I should say so. I have done talking enough to-day to do me for the next seven months. If my tongue had been hung in the middle and left free to wag at both ends I could have given half satisfaction. 'Hero boy,' he exclaimed, suddenly turning to a black window, "take this \$200 and run up to the cashier's room for another lot of two-centers."

Inquiry developed the fact that the stamp sellers are required to put up cash for every stamp and every envelope that comes into their hands. They buy of the postmaster exactly as an outsider would do, using their own capital and taking their own risks.

"If you should happen to run across Dick Proctor, the astronomical poker shark, tell him to shade his ace," observed the philosophical expert, addressing the man on the avenue.

"Do what to his ace?" "Shade 'em, my son, shade 'em. If he shouldn't know what that means you can tell him to bet a pair of aces very high before the draw. A pair of aces is much the best average hand. That you can bet on with perfect assurance. You can also bet with average hand in a five, six, or seven handed game. It stands to reason then that it is sense to bet the best hand when you have it, as the best hand is certain to win. You may be punished a food many times, but if you have nerve and stick to an inflexible rule it is a mathematical certainty that you will win in the long run. I can make a machine that can play poker and beat the average player. There is nothing in the game. Proctor didn't tell you anything about shading a pair of aces because he didn't know anything about the game."

The business between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands it is estimated will amount to about \$14,000,000 this year. In the year 1878 the imports of the Hawaiian products reached \$2,675,000, and the same year \$1,785,000 worth of American products went to the Sandwichers. In 1882 this country sold to the little kingdom in rich Pacific products to the value of \$3,272,000, and bought in return \$7,046,000 worth of King Carl Sprucek's sugars. This year this sugar monopolist will sell his countrymen between \$16,000,000 and \$12,000,000 worth of saccharine substances which are entered free of duty. King Sprucekles will probably stay in Washington again this winter and talk sweet to the new members.

Civil Service Commissioner Thoman, in alluding to his recent interview on Ohio politics, said the reporter didn't get much out of him on any topic except temperance, a subject he could talk about freely, because it wasn't political.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

HOME FROM THE SEASHORE. My love is tall and little and sweet; From clustering curls to tiny feet The embodiment of grace. Her voice is low, and full, and strong, And when she sings the theme of song Illuminates her face. Her bright smile shines for all but me; She fills the home with melody "As on the air it swirls. I stand without the gates of ice Have shut me out from paradise, Where love and pleasure dwells. I long to clasp her in my arms, To know that she, with all her charms, From me can never be parted. Vain thought! another has my place, And on my heart is left the trace Of hopes and joys departed. She has a lover, rich and grand; They met last summer on the sand, Both in their bathing dresses. A curse upon him for the wiles With which my love his art beguiled To receive his port addressed. She was so true to me before; But now I feel that nevermore My lips shall kiss the theme of song. I may not touch her finger tips, While he, enraptured on her lips, Is intoxicated with bliss. —G. C. K.

SITTING BULL'S thirst for gore may yet drive him into Ohio journalism. The name of Private Dalzell is suggested as commander of the next Arctic expedition.

THERE is a New York dog that climbs trees. It is likely that he is trying to improve his bark. Joe Jefferson has played "Rip Van Winkle" over 4,999 times during the last twenty years. A NEW town in Nebraska has been named Base Ball. There must be some hard hitters there. In Philadelphia the captain of a base ball nine is a bigger man than the president of the United States.

THOMAS NABY, the caricaturist, gets riled whenever he is asked if he's of blood kin to gymnast, the athlete. ROUNDSMAN HEALY, of the city hall police, bought the first 2 cent stamp sold in New York yesterday morning. A RICH vein of lead has been discovered near Parkersburg, probably one of the old staving grounds of the James boys.

HANS VON BLOW, the famous pianist and composer, is in a lunatic asylum; but kind Providence still allows the man with an accordion his liberty. ASTORIA, OREG., has 7,000 population in the fishing season, and 4,000 the rest of the year. She has a dozen cannery establishments, which yield \$3,000,000 a year.

THE King Theater disaster at Vienna notwithstanding, all the emergency exits were found locked when a panic lately occurred in the Carib theater in that city. "NO," said the police superintendent, "we have no time to fritter away looking for robbers and murderers. Our men are kept busy day and night looking up clues."

THE profile of the Old Man of the Mountain, in the White mountains, is to be rivaled by a rock at Cobasset which gives an outline of the features of Daniel Webster. A SAVANT has discovered that man descended from the bear. We have heard before that man ascended from the bear, and have been shown the trees where it occurred.—Milkauke Sentinel.

ARRANGEMENTS are making to run a "Blitzzug" or lightning train from Paris to St. Petersburg. It will travel at fifty-six miles an hour, and have all the accommodations of our palace cars. HUNTERS in Panther Creek swamp, in Missouri, shot a deer that had a human skull impaled on one of the prongs of its right horn. The prong had entered the eye and grown up around the skull bone.

THE first of the many tokens received by "Stonewall" Jackson's widow and her daughter while they were in Boston was a superb basket of roses; "with the compliments of a few members of the Grand Army of the Republic."

A LITTLE daughter of William Keister, of Springfield township, Pa., stepped on a large thorn, which broke off and embedded itself in the sole of her foot. This was in May, 1880. Last week Mr. Keister drew the thorn out of the knee cap.

INQUIRY: The first person to play faro—old spelling, Pharaoh—was Moses, and since then they've got miles of three-cent stamps have averaged between 10,000 and 12,000 a day times past, the proceeds being from \$300 to \$360. Yesterday aggregated over \$2,500. "I never was so tired in my life," groaned the gray-headed stamp seller at the east window. "I am almost dead."

"Tired," croaked his patriarchal companion in misery, in a voice harsh as a raven's. "Well, I should say so. I have done talking enough to-day to do me for the next seven months. If my tongue had been hung in the middle and left free to wag at both ends I could have given half satisfaction. 'Hero boy,' he exclaimed, suddenly turning to a black window, "take this \$200 and run up to the cashier's room for another lot of two-centers."

Inquiry developed the fact that the stamp sellers are required to put up cash for every stamp and every envelope that comes into their hands. They buy of the postmaster exactly as an outsider would do, using their own capital and taking their own risks.

"If you should happen to run across Dick Proctor, the astronomical poker shark, tell him to shade his ace," observed the philosophical expert, addressing the man on the avenue.

"Do what to his ace?" "Shade 'em, my son, shade 'em. If he shouldn't know what that means you can tell him to bet a pair of aces very high before the draw. A pair of aces is much the best average hand. That you can bet on with perfect assurance. You can also bet with average hand in a five, six, or seven handed game. It stands to reason then that it is sense to bet the best hand when you have it, as the best hand is certain to win. You may be punished a food many times, but if you have nerve and stick to an inflexible rule it is a mathematical certainty that you will win in the long run. I can make a machine that can play poker and beat the average player. There is nothing in the game. Proctor didn't tell you anything about shading a pair of aces because he didn't know anything about the game."

The business between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands it is estimated will amount to about \$14,000,000 this year. In the year 1878 the imports of the Hawaiian products reached \$2,675,000, and the same year \$1,785,000 worth of American products went to the Sandwichers. In 1882 this country sold to the little kingdom in rich Pacific products to the value of \$3,272,000, and bought in return \$7,046,000 worth of King Carl Sprucek's sugars. This year this sugar monopolist will sell his countrymen between \$16,000,000 and \$12,000,000 worth of saccharine substances which are entered free of duty. King Sprucekles will probably stay in Washington again this winter and talk sweet to the new members.

Civil Service Commissioner Thoman, in alluding to his recent interview on Ohio politics, said the reporter didn't get much out of him on any topic except temperance, a subject he could talk about freely, because it wasn't political.

ATTRACTED by the piteous howl of a dog, a Brandenburg (Prussia) peasant of a huge eagle on the back of a watchdog. The peasant ran to fetch a farm bailiff. When the eagle was hopping round, badly maimed. A torn pigeon. The eagle was lit with white shoulders, and was what is called imperial eagle. On his left foot was a gold ring, which were cut the letters, still quite legible. "H. K. O. K." underneath which was "Eperies, 1857" and on the other side the date of the growing wheat. When stood at the edge of the growing wheat. It was a minute and a half about a neck of threshed wheat was in it, and on a horse that began a race for it. A minute and seventeen seconds later the dog was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3 m 55 seconds from the starting of the race the first griddle cake was eaten. In 4 minutes and 30 seconds from the starting of the race the first griddle cake was eaten to the spectators.